INDEX

TO

THE TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

VOL. XI.

TRIVANDRUM:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1928.

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TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

29th July, 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 18th August 1927.

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TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION, 1102.

President.

MR. MAURICE E. WATTS, B. A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, *Dewan of Travancore.*

Members.

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko, B. A., B. Sc. [*Director of Industries.*]
2. Mr. Paul Daniel, M. A., L. T. [*Nominated.*]
3. Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai, B. A. (Oxon.) [*Conservator of Forests.*]
4. Mr. K. George, B. A. [*Chief Secretary to Government.*]
5. Mr. P. Habeeb Mahomed, M. A., B. L. [*Nominated.*]
6. Mr. A. J. John, B. A., B. L. [*Vaikam* (General Rural).]
7. Mr. K. I. Joseph, M. A., B. L. [*Minachil* cum *Devicolam* (General Rural).]
8. Mr. N. V. Joseph, B. A., B. L. [*Parur* (General Rural).]
9. Mr. C. Kerala Varma Koiltampuran [*Edavagai* (Edavagai and Political Pensioners).]
10. Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai. [*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnatur* (General Rural).]
11. Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L., [*Nayyattinkara* (General Rural).]
12. Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L., [*Secretary to Government.*]
13. Mr. R. Krishna Pillai. B. A., B. L. [*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.*]
14. Mr. N. Kumaran, B. A., B. L. [*Nominated.*]
15. Mr. T. Kumara Pillai. [*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod* (General Rural).]
16. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D. [*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.*]
17. Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman. [*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha* (General Rural).]
18. Mr. L. A. Lampard. [*Planters.*]
19. Mr. X. G. Lopez. [*Nominated.*]
20. Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai, L. M. & S. [*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad* (General Rural).]
21. Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai, B. A. [*Commerce and Industry* (North).]
22. Mr. T. J. Matthew, B. A., B. L. [*Changanachery* cum *Peermade* (General Rural).]
23. Mr. G. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L. [*Tiruvalla* (General Rural).]
24. Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai. [*Pattanamtitta* (General Rural).]
25. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L. [*Ambalapuzha* (General Rural).]

26. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L. [*Chirayinkil* (General Rural).]
27. Mr. M. N. Pillai, L. M. & S. (Homeo.) [*Trivandrum* (General Urban).]
28. Mr. R. Padmanabhan. [*Nominated.*]
29. Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. L. [*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.*]
30. Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai. [*Commerce and Industry*, (South).]
31. Mr. A. K. Pillai, B. A. [*Karunagapalli* (General Rural).]
32. Mr. W. H. Pitt. [*Commissioner of Police.*]
33. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose, B. A., M. B., B. S. (London) L. M. (Rotunda) [*Senior Surgeon, Women's Medical Services and Member, Administrative Board, Medical Services.*]
34. Mr. G. Raman Menon, M. A., B. L. [*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli* (General Rural).]
35. Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai. [*Quilon* (General Rural).]
36. Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar, B. A. [*Secretary to Government* **(Secretary to the Legislative Council)**.]
37. Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar, B. A., B. L. [*Financial Secretary to Government.*]
38. Rao Bahadur Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, M. A. [*Principal, His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Arts, Trivandrum.*]
39. Mr. K. Sivarama Panikkar, B. A., L. T. [*Shertallai* (General Rural).]
40. Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai. [*Tovala* (General Rural).]
41. Mr. J. Stephenson A. R. C. Sc. [*Director of Public Instruction.*]
42. Mr. V. Subba Aiyar, B. A., B. L. [*Nominated* **(Deputy President)**.]
43. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Karayalar, B. A. [*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta* (General Rural).]
44. Mr. M. Subrahmanya Pillai. [*Agastisvaram* (General Rural).]
45. Mr. C. P. Tarakan. [*Kunnatnad* (General Rural).]
46. Mr. C. P. Thomas, B. A., L. T. [*Nominated.*]
47. Mr. K. K. Thomas, B. A., B. L. [*Kottayam* (General Rural).]
48. Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiri. [*Jenmies.*]
49. Mr. A. J. Van Ross. [*Excise Commissioner.*]
50. Mr. A. Vipan, M. I. C. E. [*Chief Engineer.*]

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION, 1102.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

Friday, the 13th Karkatakam 1102/29th July, 1927.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at eleven-thirty of the Clock, M. E. Watts, Esquire, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Dewan, presiding. All except the following members were present:— Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai, Mr. P. Habeeb Mahomed, Mr. N. V. Joseph, Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman, Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai, Mr. T. J. Matthew and Mr. G. Raman Menon.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were sworn in:—

1. Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai (*Secretary to Government*).
2. ,, Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai (*Quilon*).
3. ,, A. Vipan (*Chief Engineer*).
4. ,, T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar (*Secretary to Government*).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Achamma, Nurse, Kayankulam Hospital.

1. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is at present a married nurse, by name Achamma, in the District Hospital, Kayankulam;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the dates of her entertainment in the service and marriage; and

(*c*) whether a covenant against marriage was taken from her as required by the rules published in the *Government Gazette*, dated the 13th July, 1920?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) There is at present a married nurse by name Achamma, but she is attached to the District Hospital, Tiruvalla.

(*b*) Entertained on the 28th Edavam 1098. Marriage took place subsequent to that date.

(*c*) No. The provisions of the rules were not applicable to non-stipendiary students according to the first notification and Achamma was a non-stipendiary student.

G. P. T. 2093. 66. 16-12-1102.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether it was before the 28th Edavam 1098 that the marriage of nurses was banned or whether the ban against the marriage of nurses was enforced by the Officer in charge of the Darbar Physician's duties ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I do not understand the question.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether it was before the 28th Edavam that the marriage of nurses was banned or whether the ban was enforced by the Officer in charge of the Darbar Physician's duties ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): That is so far as one class of nurses are concerned.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether it was before that that the order was enforced ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): On a previous occasion, it was stated in an answer to a question that the work of nurses would be prejudicially affected if they are allowed to marry. May I know whether it is the marriage that prejudicially affects their work or their stipendiary or non-stipendiary nature ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): There were two notifications on the matter. According to the first notification, it was only the stipendiary nurses that were prohibited from marrying.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): My question is whether it is the marriage that makes the work suffer or the stipendiary or the non-stipendiary nature of the nurses.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): That depends upon the opinion of Medical Officers. In regard to particular nurses, it depends on the terms under which they were entertained. In the case in question, the nurse was found to be quite competent for her work in spite of her marriage.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): As matters stand at present, may I know whether, irrespective of the question of the stipendiary or non-stipendiary nature of the nurses, marriage is allowable ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): As I have stated already, there are two notifications on the matter. According to the first notification, only stipendiary students were prohibited from marrying. But according to the second, probably on account of more careful consideration of the question, it was thought advisable to prohibit the marriage of both the classes of nurses. The member now wants to know whether marriage by itself is a disqualification or whether it is their stipendiary nature that is the disqualification. That question was not enquired into. Information was not called for in regard to that point.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I want an answer for one question, namely, whether marriage, if it is a disqualification, will not affect both classes of nurses, stipendiary as well as nonstipendiary.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : At present, in the light of the second notification on the matter, marriage is a disqualification for both the classes of nurses.

Action against the Malabar Advocate.

2. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*) : With reference to my question No. 60, asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 24th November, 1926, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the question of taking action against the *Malabar Advocate* for publishing the following passage: "It is a notorious fact that in the last reign there was a Palace favourite who used to sell appointments and other forms of similar patronages to the highest bidder. Anybody, no matter whether well-qualified or ill-qualified, could get a job provided he was ready to pay for it"?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Government did consider the question, and upon the advice of their Law Officers, the matter was dropped.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know who was the officer concerned at the time this opinion was ascertained from the legal department of the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Mr. V. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Was it his opinion that an action will not lie on the passage quoted above?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Action under what Regulation?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*); Under the Newspapers Regulation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*); Yes; that was his opinion.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether, if the same passage had been published about the present administration, an action would lie?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That is not for me to answer. The member may take legal advice on the matter, if he wants.

The Kannan Devan Hills Concession.

3. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*) : With reference to the concession to the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company, Limited, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total area assigned to the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company;

(*b*) the total area planted with tea or rubber or otherwise cultivated; and

(*c*) the total area left as forests or unplanted?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) 1,37,431·89 acres.

(*b*) 38,113·32 acres.

(*c*) 99,318·57 acres.

Statement of Appointments made by the Director of Registration.

4. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list of the appointments and transfers made by the Director of Registration from the 1st Chingam 1102 to the 15th Kumbham 1102?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

Number of appointments—72.
Number of transfers—275.

Registry of Lands for Tea and Rubber Cultivation.

5. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of applications received during the past three years (1099-1101) for the registry of *puduval* lands suitable for the cultivation of tea and rubber;

(*b*) the total area registered during the past three years (1099-1101) and

(*c*) the names of the various persons in whose names lands were so registered together with the extent of land registered and the name of each?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 120 applications.

(*b*) and (*c*) A statement* containing the required information is laid on the table.

Assignment of Puduval Lands.

6. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing:

(*a*) the number of assignments of *puduval* lands to the extent of 100 acres and more made in 1100, 1101 and up to the 25th Minam in 1102;

(*b*) the names of persons to whom such assignments were made;

(*c*) the names of taluks and *pakuthies* where the lands so assigned lie; and

(*d*) the extent of the land so assigned in the name of each person?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) to (*d*). A statement† containing the required particulars is laid on the table.

Appointments on and above Rs. 100.

7. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

* *Vide* Appendix I—Page 13. † *Vide* Appendix II—Page 14.

(*a*) the number and names of permanent appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 100 and above made from Edavam 1100 up to Minam 1102: and

(*b*) the names of persons so appointed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Governmnet*): (*a*) and (*b*) The Government do not propose to call for the information as in their opinion the time and labour involved in preparing the statement would be out of proportion to its public utility.

Government Gazette and the Newspapers Regulation.

8. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Travancore *Government Gazette* falls within Section 2 (*b*) of the Newspapers Regulation, V of 1101, under which "Newspaper" means "any periodical work containing public news"; and

(*b*) whether the Superintendent, Government Press, who is the printer and publisher of the *Government Gazette*, has taken a license for printing and publishing the same?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this question does not arise.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the opinion of the Law Officer was obtained with regard to this interpellation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is it his opinion that the *Government Gazette* does not come within the definition given in the Newspapers Regulation, or the Government did not want to bring it under the Regulation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is the opinion of the Law Officer that it does not come under the Newspapers Regulation.

Proposed English Middle School at Agastisvaram.

9. **MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of the representation made by Mr. Sivasubrahmanya Nadar of Agastisvaram at the 22nd and 23rd sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly regarding the desirability of an English Middle School at Agastisvaram, and, if so, whether the report was received from the Director of Public Instruction as to its necessity;

(*b*) whether the permanent Director, on the recommendation of Messrs. James Pryde, Srinivasa Aiyar and Sankararama Aiyar, sanctioned the opening of such school;

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

(c) whether the foundation for the building was laid in 1098, and also building materials were collected and Mr. A. Gurunatha Martanda Nadar, the manager of the proposed institution, executed an agreement accepting the conditions of the Director of Public Instruction; and

(d) why the Ag. Director reversed the previous order?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (a) Yes. A report on the subject was received from the Director of Public Instruction.

(b) Yes. It was sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction on the understanding that the site for the proposed school belonged, as stated by the applicant, to the local Vinayakar temple of which his family was the trustee.

(c) Yes. Foundation stone was laid for the proposed school on unregistered *poramboke* land and building materials were also collected.

Mr. Nadar has executed no agreement with the Department. He has given the usual financial guarantee which the manager of every new private school has to give binding himself to make, if required of him, an annual contribution of Rs. 300 for the support of the school over and above the fee income from the school.

(d) The Acting Director did not exactly reverse the previous orders on the subject, but refused to grant Mr. Nadar's request for permission to put up a building for the proposed school on *poramboke* land, in view of the fact that there was no real demand for an English School at Agastisvaram.

Recruitment of High Court Judges.

10. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have laid down at the time of Sir P. Rajagopalachariar that one-third of the Judges in the High Court should be *Marumakkattayis*?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer is in the negative.

Puttallom Salt Factory.

11. **MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR** (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): (1) With reference to the Puttallom salt factory, will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing—

(a) the quantities of salt manufactured every year since its opening; and

(b) the yearly income to the Government in the shape of recoveries?

(2) Will they be pleased to state why the output has been steadily going down?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) (*a*) The member is referred to Appendix XV of the Administration Report of the Excise Department for the several years.

(*b*) The average annual income during the last 5 years under 'recoveries' is Rs. 5,476.

(2) The decrease in the output is reported to be due to the neglect of the factory by its licensees who are disunited among themselves and cannot take concerted action for the improvement of the factory.

Arrears due from Salt Licensees.

12. **MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR** (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*):

(1) Will the Government be pleased to pl ?on the table a statement showing the arrears of salt due to Governm t from the licensees of the several factories in Tamaracolam up to the ?nd of 1101?

(2) Are the Government aware that the Excise Commissioner has permitted the licensee of the Cape Comorin Company Allom and some licensees of Avadhanial's factory to sell the salt manufactured during the two working seasons of the current year (1102) without demanding the respective arrears due from them?

(3) What is the money value (value of recoveries), in the case of the above-said two factories, of the arrears of salt due to Government?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Excise Commissioner is competent to excuse payment of the arrears of salt due from the licensees of the Company Allom and Avadhanial's Allom or to allow the arrears to accumulate?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*):

		Maunds.
(1)	Avadhanial's Factory	85,910
	Cape Comorin General Traffic Co.	1,14,772
	Sri Mulagopalanathan Allom	94,469
	Sri Mulakrishnamony Allom	62,339
	Sri Sankara Allom	15,000
	Dr. Sankaramurthi Pillai's Allom	2,298
	Kumari Allom	3,954
	Total	3,78,742

(2) The Cape Comorin General Traffic Company and some of the licensees of Avadhanial's factory were permitted to sell a portion of the salt manufactured by them during Purattasi *pani* and Tai *pani* 1102, as they were in financial difficulties consequent on the floods of 1101. It was found necessary in the interests of the salt industry to render such relief.

(3) Bh. Rs. 52,310 and annas 4.

(4) No gifts of the arrears due from the licensees were made to them by the Excise Commissioner but an *extension of time* for the payment of the arrears was alone allowed as ordered by the Government on the applications of these and other licensees for remissio n,

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : Am I to understand that in the statement of arrears due from the several factories, credit has been given to the salt delivered to the Government in the course of this year?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The statement gives the arrears pending at the close of 1101.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Am I to understand that credit has been given to the quantity of salt delivered to the Government during the course of this year?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): May be.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*); The statement gives the arrears due from the licensees. But a certain quantity of salt has been delivered to the Government towards these arrears in the course of this year. That does not seem to have been given credit to.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Information in regard to that has not been called for.

Remission of Salt.

13. **MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR** (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*):
(1) Is it a fact that the Excise Commissioner recommended to the Government that the licensees in distressed circumstances should be given relief in the shape of remission of salt?

(2) Is it a fact that a recommendation to this effect was made in respect of Avadhanial's factory during any of the last three years?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to extend such concessions to all Government contractors in distressed circumstances?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1), (2) and (3) All recommendations made to the Government by heads of departments are intended for the Government alone and cannot ordinarily be made public.

Transport of Home Salt.

14. **MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR** (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*):
(1) Are the Government aware that the contractor for the transport of home salt from Tamaracolam has refused to transport the Government salt fixed for transport from Sri Sankara Allom?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state why the contractor refused to transport the salt and what was done with the salt?

MR. P N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) and (2). As a portion of the salt fixed for transport from the Sri Sankara Allom was found to be somewhat powdery and moist, the contractor, fearing undue wastage, requested the Excise authorities that salt from some other factory might be delivered to him for transport. The permission was accordingly granted. The licensee was ordered to dispose of the salt himself and deliver to the Government good salt in lieu thereof.

Headquarters of the Asst. Excise Commissioner, Salt Factory Circle.

15. **MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR** (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*):

(1) Are the Government aware that the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Salt Factory Circle is permanently stationed at Nagercoil and not at Tamaracolam ?

(2) Have the Government permitted him to hold his office at Nagercoil ; if not, by whom was he permitted ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*). (1) No. The Assistant Excise Commissioner, Salt Factories Division, is stationed at Tamaracolam, which is his headquarters. He does not live at Nagercoil.

(2) In view of the answer to part (1), this question does not arise.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): It is stated in the answer —

> The Assistant Excise Commissioner, Salt Factories Division, is stationed at Tamaracolam, which is his headquarters. He does not live at Nagercoil.

May I know whether his family is permanently stationed at Nagercoil ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): That is a separate question in regard to which I claim notice.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Has he got a rented building at Nagercoil ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): That also does not arise.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Has he a building at Tamaracolam ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*). Government have no information.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): It is stated in the answer that he is stationed at Tamaracolam. Has he got a house at Tamaracolam in his possession ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Government are not aware.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*: Then, how was it possible for the Government to state in the answer that he does not live at Nagercoil and that he is stationed at Tamaracolam ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Government have not called for the information as to whether he possesses a house at Tamaracolam or not.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Will the Government please enquire into it ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): So far as the Government are concerned, that enquiry is not necessary.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I think a house is highly necessary for a man to live in. (*Laughter.*)

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Certainly, there *are* a number of houses at Tamaracolam.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shenootta*): So far as I know, he has not even rented a house at Tamaracolam. Will the Government be pleased to enquire whether he is living permanently at Tamaracolam?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): That is in the answer.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I want to know whether he is *actually* living there.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): That exactly is what is stated in the answer.

Agreement with the Cape Comorin Company.

16. **MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR** (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*):

(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether under the conditions of their agreement with the Government, the licensees of the Cape Comorin Company Allom were originally required to deliver to the Government all the salt manufactured by them at 2 annas 9 pies per maund?

(2) Were not the Government making a profit of 7 annas 3 pies per maund as 'recoveries' by the sale of such salt?

(3) Under what circumstances were the licensees of the allom required to deliver only 70,000 maunds of salt to Government at 2 annas 9 pies per maund and permitted to sell the balance on payment of duty?

(4) Have the Government further reduced the quantity of salt to be delivered to the Government annually to 50,000 maunds, and under what circumstances was this reduction effected?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) Yes.

(2) The rate of 7 annas 3 pies per maund referred to does not represent the profit derived by the Government by the sale of the salt. A reduction from this has to be made on account of establishment and contingent charges for the factory.

(3) The factory, situated as it is practically at the mouth of the Pazhayar river at the shore-end of the lake, is, as a consequence, placed at a greater disadvantage as regards brine supply when compared with the factories situated nearer the source of brine supply. The yield in the factory was therefore going down from year to year. The income the company obtained from the factory was too small to pay any dividend to the share-holders. The company was also unable to invest any amount to improve the factory and at the same time carry on manufacture. In view of the above facts, the company was allowed by the Government the same privilege of private sale as was enjoyed by the licensees of the neighbouring Excise factories. But it was asked to deliver 75,000 maunds annually and not 70,000 maunds.

(4) The company had to deliver 75,000 maunds annually from 1100 onwards. But on account of the floods of 1098 and the inadequate supply of brine of sufficient density, the manufacture in the factory was found to be far below the 75,000 maunds stipulated for delivery. As, in the present condition of brine supply, no improvement in the yield could be expected, the company was *temporarily* permitted to deliver only 50,000 maunds.

Mr. T. V. Krishna Aiyar's Salt Factory.

17. **MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR** (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*):

(*a*) Is it not a fact that Government assigned only 38·75 acres of land to Mr. T. V. Krishna Aiyar for salt culture?

(*b*) Has the extent of his salt factory been increased by acquisition or purchase of more lands?

(*c*) Was not the quantity of 15,000 maunds of salt to be delivered to the Government every year fixed with reference to the 38·75 acres of land, and, if so, why have the Government not demanded an additional quantity of salt in respect of the extent of land acquired and purchased?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken a supplementary agreement from Mr. Krishna Aiyar in respect of the additional area?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) The answers are in the affirmative.

(*c*) Yes. The agreement executed by this licensee as also the other licensees of the Modified Excise Factories do not provide for increasing the quantity of salt to be delivered by them to the Government in consequence of the increase in the area assigned to them for salt manufacture. These licensees have had to invest large sums of money on their factories and it was not the intention of the Government to impose disabling conditions on them which were not absolutely needed to secure the object of the Government which is to have a sufficient stock for transport to Alleppey and Trivandrum for sale there. In the case of the Srimulagopalanathan Allom, to which also about 20 acres of land were subsequently added, no additional quantity was demanded.

(*d*) No such agreement is necessary since the lands were added to the factory under the conditions of the agreement already executed by the licensee.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): It is stated in the answer.

........In the case of the Srimulagopalanathan Allom, to which also about 20 acres of land were subsequently added, no additional quantity was demanded.

May I know under what circumstances, additional quantity was not demanded?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): There is no such condition in the agreement.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): It is stated in the answer that 20 acres of land were subsequently added to the *allom* and that no additional quantity was demanded. I want to know the circumstances under which no additional quantity was demanded.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The demands for salt are made according to the agreement.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*) : The original agreement was only for 120 acres. Subsequently, 20 acres were added to the *allom.* But no additional demand for salt was made. I want to know the circumstances under which the additional demand for salt was not made.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Information has not been called for in regard to that point.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*) : Will the Government be pleased to call for the information ?

MR. P.N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes, if the member is very particular.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*) : I am very particular about it. I want to know under what circumstances additional quantity was not imposed on the excess of land assigned.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The agreement does not provide for it.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*) : You should know that there was a supplementary agreement in regard to the 20 acres of land subsequently added, and I want to know why an additional quantity of salt was not imposed on the land added.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. The members should address the Chair.

MR. S SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*) : I want to know the circumstances under which an additional quantity of salt was not imposed on the land added to the *allom* subsequently.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : That information will be called for.

Appendix I.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 5**

Statement showing the area registered for tea and rubber cultivation during the years 1099 to 1101 and the names of the various registry-holders with the area registered in the name of each.

Serial No.	Name of registry-holder.	Extent.		Remarks.
		Acres.	Cents.	
1	Malankara Estate ...	5	18	These were encroachments ordered to be registered on right of possession and not on formal applications. (Nos. 1 and 2)
2	Marthoma Estate ...	5	51	
3	Messrs. P. John and Davey ...	697	81	
4	Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd. ...	1,100	54	
5	Southern India Tea Estates Co., Ltd. ...	304	86	
6	Mrs. Anne Cuthbert Lyndon ...	306	54	
7	Mr. R. P. Roissier ...	8	74	
8	Messrs. R. H. Goldie and W. H. G. Leahy...	73	31	
9	Mr. P. C. Pothen ...	157	9	
10	Tropical Plantations, Ltd. ...	119	30	
11	Malankara Industrials and Mercantile Company ...	25	62	
12	Messrs. Sankaranarayana Aiyar and Krishna Aiyar ...	60	59	
13	Mr. P. J. John ...	85	54	
14	„ C. A. A. Meera Rowther ...	8	10	
	Total ...	2,958	73	

Appendix II.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 6.**

Statement showing the assignment of Puduval lands to the extent of 100 acres and more during 1100, 1101 and up to 25th Minam in 1102.

Serial No.	Taluk.	Pakuthi.	Year of assignment.	Area assigned in acres.	Name of the person in whose favour the assignment was made.
1	Kalkulam	Kotanallur	1100	153·13	Nalgunathan Gnanamuttu, Pazhayavilayil, Moolachil.
2	Ambalapuzha	Ambalapuzha	1101	164·67	Gabriel Joseph, Karavila Veedu, Krishnapuram.
3	Shencotta	Mekkara	1101	669·47	Messrs. N. Abdul Rahiman and N. Mahomed Sahib of Tenkasi.
4	Minachil	Ramapuram	1100	184·92	Joseph Thomas, Kayyalakkakattu House, Pala.
5	Changanachery	Kanjirapalli South	1101	500·00	Rama Panikkar Vasudeva Panikkar, Mattakattu (Moozhikal) House, Kanjirapalli.
6	Do.	Manimala	1102	136·35	Manager, Cheruvalli Estate.
7	Do.	Kanjirapalli South	1102	1,744·00	Thomas Thomas of Palampadam House, Kottayam.
8	Peermade	Peermade	1100	110·50	S. Krishna Aiyar, High Court Vakil, Kottayam.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE DEBATE.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai handed over to the President a written statement asking for the adjournment of the debate "for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the ruinous policy of assigning large tracts of Travancore lands to non-Travancoreans."

PRESIDENT: Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai, will you kindly inform me as to what rule you are making this motion under?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Rule 18.

PRESIDENT: I have just seen the statement in which Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai moves for the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and, in explication of his statement, he goes on to state

"..............the ruinous policy of assigning large tracts of Travancore lands to non-Travancoreans without due regard to the needs and well-being of the people of Travancore as is evidenced by the Government action in assigning or in ordering to assign about 25,000 acres of lands in the Devicolam Division to Europeans and other foreigners within the short period of the last two years, and the necessity for immediately staying the hands of Government in the matter."

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai purports to make his motion on the ground that it is a *definite* matter firstly, and secondly, of *urgent* public importance. And the grounds upon which he bases his request are that the Government are assigning or have assigned or have ordered the assignment of about 25,000 acres of land in the Devicolam Division to Europeans or other foreigners. In the first place, that statement is entirely incorrect. No such area of land as 25,000 acres, or even a tithe of it, has during the last two years been assigned in the Devicolam Division to anybody, Europeans or other foreigners. Therefore, it is on a false assumption that he makes his prayer. Secondly, it relates to a matter of the past, according to his own statement. Therefore, it is not a matter of urgent public importance. Thirdly, it is a vague statement and therefore it is not a *definite* matter. In view of all these considerations, I have no alternative but to disallow the motion.

REGULATION ASSENTED TO BY HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI REGENT.

The Secretary to the Legislative Council announced that the Travancore Cinematograph Bill received the assent of Her Highness the Maharani Regent on the 10th Edavam 1102/29th May 1927.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, Under Rule 52 of the Legislative Council Rules, I beg to place on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 16 (9) of the Legislative Council Regulation II of 1097.

[President.]

Item.	Amount.			Remarks.
	Rs.	Chs.	C.	
Demand II—Education.	2,437	0	0	For payment of compensation for the acquisition of 34 cents of land for the play-ground of the Training College, Trivandrum.
Do. Do.	87	14	0	For the pay for 2½ months of the temporary clerk attached to the Committee for the revision of salaries of Vernacular school teachers.
Demand V—Excise Department.	92	0	0	For opening a new chowkey at Pappathippara from the 15th Edavam 1102.
Demand XIII—Central Prison.	3,000	0	0	For the purchase of yarn for the manufacture and supply of bedding and clothing to the Medical Department.
Demand XVII—Medical Department.	2,844	16	10	For payment of the cost of certain articles got down from London for the use of the Bacteriological Laboratory.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I rise to present the Budget Estimates for 1103. The actuals of the last year as well as the revised figures of the current year are also given, as usual, with the Budget Estimates. With a view to enabling members to visualise to some extent the dry figures of the Budget Estimates, I have had graphs prepared showing, under the larger heads of revenue and expenditure, the figures for the three years as they appear in the Estimates now presented to the House. I have also added the corresponding figures of actuals for the last pre-war year (1089), for purposes of comparison. The figures are shown in different colours for the different years. In the expenditure graphs the following charges will be found separately marked —A. Salaries and Establishment charges, B. Travelling Allowances, C. Office contingencies, and D. Other items. This subdivision is to enable members to compare the variations under each of these classes of expenditure separately.

ACTUALS OF 1101.

2. Our final audited figures of **revenue** and **expenditure** for **1101** stand at Rs **216·6** lakhs and Rs **198·87** lakhs respectively. The total revenue collection was Rs 4·12 lakhs in excess of our expectations this time last year. In stating here the figure of revenue, I have excluded the receipts from sales of Government lands, to facilitate comparison with the revenue figures for the succeeding years, since we decided, with effect from the accounts of the current year, to treat these sale proceeds as receipts of a capital nature instead of as current revenue receipts. The Forest Department contributed Rs 1·8 lakhs towards the increased revenue. Land Revenue contributed Rs 1·5 lakhs, Excise brought in Rs ·88 lakh more and Customs an extra Rs ·48 lakh. Some heads showed a slight fall from our expectations, but the net result was an increase of Rs 4·12 lakhs as stated. On the expenditure side the variation was trifling, there being a saving of just under a lakh of rupees. The **revenue surplus** rose from Rs 12·65 lakhs to Rs **17·73** lakhs. The **actual recorded surplus** in the books included receipts from sale proceeds of Government lands and amounted to Rs **23·01** lakhs which was the highest figure reached till then. Turning to the capital section, sale proceeds of Government lands yielded Rs 5·28 lakhs against our expectation of Rs 4·75 lakhs; and on the expenditure side the figures rose slightly from Rs 3·54 to Rs 3·84 lakhs. In the result, the last year closed with a net addition to the balance at credit of Government, of Rs 19·17 lakhs, and left us with an actual **closing balance** of Rs **103·37** lakhs.

[Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.]

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1102.

3. The **revenue** and **expenditure** which stood at Rs 211·58 and Rs 207·96 lakhs respectively in the last Budget, are now expected to stand at Rs **229·52** and Rs **205·45** lakhs respectively. The **revenue surplus** goes up from Rs 3·62 lakhs in the Budget to Rs **24·07** lakhs according to the revised figures for the year. This surplus, it will be seen, exceeds even the last year's record. Excise, Customs, Land Revenue, Stamps, Registration and Engineering receipts, all contributed substantially to the increases in the Revenue, the figures of increases being nearly four lakhs under Excise, two and a half lakhs under Customs, nearly a lakh each under Land Revenue, Stamps and P. W. D. tolls and about half a lakh under Registration. In regard to the increase in our Customs revenue, it should be stated that consequent on the abolition of export duty on tea by the Government of India, we shall not have to pay to them a moiety of the export duty levied by us in respect of Travancore tea shipped from British Indian ports. We have also had to extend our export duty on tea to exports for consumption in British India, which were till then exempt from our tax. This imposition of duty on tea exported for consumption in British India at the same rate as on tea exported outside was necessary since, after the abolition of the duty in British India, the Government of India could not be expected to ensure for us that Travancore tea exported from British Indian ports would pay us the proper export duty which would have been payable if the tea had been directly exported to a foreign country from our own ports. One other factor contributed to a formal increase in the revenue. We purchased Rs 60 lakhs of Government of India Four Per Cent. 1960–70 Securities and, as our surplus investments are shown in the accounts at their face value, the difference between this figure and the actual cost price appears as a revenue receipt in our accounts. As the average purchase price was B. Rs 89-4-6 per cent., the difference which appears as premia on the purchase amounted to about six and a half lakhs of rupees. The Government Promissory Notes received by us are being converted into the special form for securities which are the property of the State and on which income tax is not payable to the Government of India.

4. On the expenditure side, there is a net saving of Rs 2·5 lakhs—the Education Department contributing Rs 1·29 lakhs and the P. W. D. Rs ·57 lakh. An excess of Rs ·54 lakh appears under 'Palace' on account of increased expenditure on the Tirumadampu ceremony of His Highness the Maha Raja.

5. Turning to the capital section, sale proceeds of Government lands are expected to yield Rs 4·75 lakhs against the budgeted figure of only Rs 4 lakhs and the capital expenditure

is expected to fall short by Rs ·35 lakh. In the result, we expect a **net increase** of Rs **28·2** lakhs **to** our **surplus balances** so that the current year should leave us with a **closing balance** of Rs **131·57** lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1103.

6. I now proceed to give our Budget Estimates for the coming year. Our **revenue** is expected to stand at Rs **223·21** lakhs and the **expenditure** proposed is Rs **221·78** lakhs. This will leave us with a small **revenue surplus** of Rs **1·43** lakhs. Our capital receipts in the next year are expected to amount to Rs 5·5 lakhs and the proposed programme of **capital expenditure** stands at Rs **21·82** lakhs. In the result, we shall be drawing on our accumulated surplus to the extent of Rs 14·89 lakhs; but as this is only for our commercial undertakings, it would perhaps be more accurate if I referred to this drawing as an avoidance of debt than as a spending from the surplus accumulations. A moderate reserve is, of course, essential and as our balance at the close of the next year is expected, after this programme of capital expenditure, to stand at Rs 116·69 lakhs, I trust we shall still have an adequate reserve in our hands.

REVENUE.

7. I have stated that the budgeted revenue in the next year is Rs 223·21 lakhs. Our current year's revenue, however, is expected to be Rs 229·52 lakhs; so that for the next year our forecast is Rs 6·31 lakhs *less*. This decrease need not however occasion any uneasiness. In dealing with the revised estimates of the current year I referred to the large purchase of Government of India Securities which resulted in a figure of nearly Rs 6·5 lakhs being shown as additional revenue in this year's accounts. We have no programme in the coming year for any similar purchase of securities on a large scale. As, however, we shall be earning some more interest than in the current year on the larger stock of securities that we now hold, the net result is a reduction under 'interest and premia receipts' by only Rs 4·18 lakhs as compared with the current year's revised figures. The other variations are under the following heads.

		Budget better.	Budget worse.
		(in lakhs	of rupees.)
Land Revenue	...	...	·54
Income tax	...	·54	...
Excise	...	...	1·85
Customs	...	...	·54
Mint	...	·56	...

[Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.]

8. *Land Revenue.* With effect from Minam this year, Government ordered the abolition of the system of payment *in paddy* of the rent on *Kandukrishi pattom* lands and the rent is to be paid in by the tenants in money at 24 chuckrams per para of paddy previously paid. This reform was a natural sequel to what had been undertaken in 1082 when taxation in kind was abolished and it was in fact long overdue. We expect there will be substantial relief to the cultivators of these lands in future years. But the effect of this change on our revenue is to reduce our income from land revenue to the extent of the difference between the market rates of paddy and the new commutation rate of 24 chuckrams, in respect of the quantity of paddy required for making certain payments in kind for jenmibhogam, karathilchilavu etc. There is also a slight increase in our expenditure on account of this change, as *amirthari* previously supplied from the Kandukrishi paddy has now to be purchased.

9. *Excise.* We have provided for Rs 1·85 lakhs *less* under Excise, as we wish to be conservative in our estimates of revenue from toddy and country liquor.

10. *Customs.* A fall of Rs ·54 lakh is provided for, notwithstanding the increase which may be expected to result from the changes in tea duty already specified. This is due to the reductions made towards the close of the current year in the tariff duty on copra, cocoanut oil and cocoanuts. The reductions made were as follows :—

	Tariff Valuation reduced.		
	From	*To*	
	B. Rs.	B. Rs.	*From*
Cocoanuts, per 1000	67/8	50/10	26th Makaram.
Copra, per cwt.	22/8	18/-	26th Makaram.
Cocoanut oil, per cwt.	18/12	15/-	1st Mithunam.

The opening of the Bodi-Cambum Railway line might also perhaps result in some trade now flowing into our side being deflected towards Tuticorin. This would mean some reduction in our Sea Customs receipts.

11. *Income Tax.* An increase of nearly half a lakh is provided under income tax as it is expected that with the improved machinery for assessment and collection of the tax, proposed for the next year, there will be some increase in the revenue. Our proposals for the new year include the appointment of a separate Collector of Income Tax, (under the Commissioner) who will deal with the more important Municipal areas and with the taxation of business profits of all companies and firms carrying on business in the State.

12. *Mint.* An increase of nearly half a lakh of rupees is provided under this head. Since 1087, when our new silver coins of the present designs were introduced, we have minted the following quantities :—

		Value in lakhs of rupees.
Half-Rupees	...	1·00
Quarter-Rupees	...	1·00
Fanams	...	3·57

As against this mintage, however, the balances in our treasuries, according to our latest figures, stand at only Rs ·07 lakh, ·07 lakh and ·52 lakh, respectively. We accordingly propose to mint in the next year about two lakhs of rupees worth of silver coins and we have provided in the Estimates for the necessary gain on the coinage of this silver. We hold an adequate stock of copper coins. Our treasuries, as shown by the latest monthly returns, hold Rs 6·67 lakhs against our total copper mintage of Rs 20·44 lakhs.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.

13. The Budget Estimates contemplate an **increase of** Rs **16·33** lakhs over the probable expenditure in the current year, the **total expenditure** chargeable to revenue standing at Rs **221·78** lakhs. I shall explain briefly the more important items contributing to this increase.

14. *Public Works expenditure.* The budgeted figure is Rs **34** lakhs, the **increase** over the current year's figure being nearly Rs **5** lakhs. There is an increase of nearly a lakh and a half under CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, the bulk of the increase being for the completion of buildings already begun. Among new buildings, the construction of which is to be started next year, is a new Girls' School at Mavelikara ; a pumping installation at the salt factory at Colachel ; and quarters and offices for the Excise staff at Tamaracolam. A provision of Rs ·05 lakh has also been made for preparing plans and design for the construction of a new Council Chamber. A provision of Rs ·15 lakh has been made for the extension of telephone lines in Trivandrum. Under COMMUNICATIONS—WORKS, the provision made is Rs 8·56 lakhs, the increase being nearly Rs 1 lakh. Of this provision of Rs 8·56 lakhs, a little over Rs 5 lakhs appears under the Kottayam and Alwaye Divisions. Under 'new works', provision is made for a road from Pallivasal to Neriamangalam, a short road to Karkad village for the convenience of the depressed classes and for a new canal from Alleppey to Changanachery which is to be investigated. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS account for an increase of Rs ·24 lakh mainly for new godowns

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at Alleppey, and some improvements to markets. MAINTENANCE CHARGES go up by nearly a lakh to Rs 11·91 lakhs. The same provision as in the last year (Rs ·7 lakh) is made for the Delhi Palace works. The reserve provided for the next year is Rs ·68 lakh. A liberal provision has been made to push through works already started.

15. *Education.* The budgeted figure is Rs **45·56** lakhs, the **increase** over the current year's revised estimate being Rs **5·89** lakhs. Of this increase, however, a sum of Rs 2·16 lakhs is merely an advance of printing charges for the printing of new Malayalam readers. The supply was formerly through the agency of a private firm, but we have decided to undertake the supply ourselves. This money will be recouped when the readers are sold in due course. The real increase over the current year's figure thus becomes Rs 3·73 lakhs.

16. COLLEGE EDUCATION—A lump provision of Rs ·4 lakh is made for the Women's College for opening Group II in the Intermediate Course and for raising its status to the First Grade. The College of Science is to have Rs ·3 lakh for additional furniture and for fitting up the Laboratory extension.

17. ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION come in for increases of Rs ·62 and Rs ·51 lakh respectively, and PRIMARY EDUCATION comes in for an increase of Rs ·75 lakh mostly for providing new schools as well as additional classes and divisions where necessary. Government have not yet had time to consider and pass orders on the report recently submitted by the Vernacular School Teachers' Salaries Committee.

There is an increase of Rs ·5 lakh under EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

18. The other more important increases are, under *Salt*, Rs ·88 lakh on account of larger provision for transport charges of local salt from Thamarakulam to Trivandrum and Alleppey ; *Forest* Rs ·77 lakh mainly for forest works and for preparing working plans ; *Police* Rs ·69 lakh mainly for bringing the force up to the sanctioned standard, for the biennial supply of clothing the bulk of which falls due next year and for strengthening the motor section to cope with the increasing demands made upon it by the public ; *Law and Justice* Rs ·53 lakh under which provision is made for two additional Second Judges' courts to work off arrears and for a new Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Neduvangad and also for providing some amenities for under-trial prisoners ; *Pensions* Rs ·5 lakh to make the necessary provision under the rules for retiring officers ; and *Land Revenue* where a special provision of Rs ·4 lakh

is made for IMPROVEMENTS TO MARKETS and some small provision also appears for improving the pay of Proverthikars.

19. Under *Medical*, provision is made for seven new dispensaries and for additional medical subordinates for the General Hospital and the Victoria Hospital, Quilon, and also for an ambulance car for use in the City, the local municipality having provided only a double bullock cart. The amount provided for medical relief in the budget is Rs 9·73 lakhs; but this is *less* than the current year's provision by Rs ·36 lakh. The apparent smallness of our budget provision in spite of the increased medical facilities proposed is due to a substantial saving under purchase of European medicines and surgical instruments. The provision under this head in the budget is Rs 1·49 lakhs against the current year's provision of Rs 1·9 lakhs. We are obtaining larger stocks of supplies for the next year but in spite of the increased quantities, our cost is about half a lakh of rupees below the current year's expenditure. This is due to our having been able to place the orders direct with manufacturing and wholesale firms, as a result of calling for tenders by advertisement in England as well as in India.

20. The other proposals of interest appearing in the estimates are—under *Income Tax*, for the appointment of a special Collector already referred to and his establishment; *Excise* for additional preventive staff for the Arukutty and Piravam Divisions that has been needed owing to the protective belt of bamboo growth having deteriorated; *General Administration*, for the revision of the Land Revenue Manual which is urgently necessary; *Agriculture and Fisheries Department*, for a new agricultural school at Kottarakara, a new fishery school at Alleppey and for some revision in the pay of agriculture and Veterinary Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The *Industries Department* comes in for two spinning instructors for popularising spinning on proper lines and the Commercial school at Alleppey comes in for a couple of Comptometer machines for giving instruction to their accountancy students in mechanical calculation work. Under *Anchal* there is provision for a motor mail service between Mundakayam and Kumili and between Quilon and Alleppey. There is also a provision for increasing the number and improving the pay of delivery peons.

21. An increased provision of Rs ·31 lakh has been made under Miscellaneous Political Expenditure on account of the contemplated visit of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Under 'Palace', there is an increase as the expenditure on the Tirumadampu ceremony was special to the current year.

[Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.]

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

22. *Railways.* The Budget provides Rs ·52 lakh for the continuance of the Railway surveys, including new surveys, in connection with the Trippunithurai-Neriamangalam extension and also a lump provision of Rs 12·95 lakhs for the construction of the Chakay-Tampanur extension including the construction of a new Central Station for Trivandrum. Our capital liability in respect of the Shencotta-Quilon line stands at B. Rs 137·7 lakhs as on 31st March 1927. The capital for this line is advanced by the Secretary of State for India—partly from moneys obtained on special debentures raised in England and partly from his own cash balances. We have created a special sinking fund for discharge of this obligation so that we might repay the whole capital in 1945. The accumulation in this sinking fund stands at Rs 43·5 lakhs at the close of the current year. Our capital expenditure on the Quilon-Trivandrum extension, which was wholly met from our own funds, stands at B. Rs 53·44 lakhs as on 31st March 1927. We have made a provision in the Budget for a capital expenditure of Rs ·13 lakh for construction works on this line.

23. The net yield to us from the whole of the line from Shencottah to Trivandrum was Rs 1·66 lakhs in 1101 and is Rs 2·19 lakhs in the current year. The estimated return in the next year is put down at Rs 2 lakhs. I may mention here that a question was raised in the course of the year as to whether the profits earned on our Railway line would not be assessable to British Indian income tax imposed on the South Indian Railway Co. by the income tax authority at their head office station—Trichinopoly. The amount of income tax and super-tax demanded was about Rs 22,000 for one year. This point, however, I am glad to say, has been decided in our favour.

24. *Water supply scheme for the Trivandrum City.* Our new budget contains a lump provision of Rs 6·5 lakhs for the Trivandrum water supply scheme. A special staff is now making the necessary investigations for the preparation of plans and estimates. It is expected that the cost would roughly amount to not more than Rs 25 lakhs. The general idea is to draw the supply from water impounded by a dam across the Karamanai river above the falls at Aruvikkara. The scheme was originally proposed by the late Assistant Engineer, Mr. Hrishikesh Banerjea, who prepared the details under the guidance of Mr. F. J. Jacob, formerly Chief Engineer. The estimated cost then was Rs 55 lakhs. Government consulted Mr. G. W. Madeley, late special Engineer of the

Madras Corporation, and the present scheme which is expected to involve an outlay of only Rs 25 lakhs is the outcome of the modifications made on Mr. Madeley's suggestions.

25. *Trivandrum Electric Supply.* A lump sum provision of Rs 1·5 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for the Trivandrum Electric Supply Scheme. The question of harnessing the Aruvikkara falls for the supply of electric power for the city by utilising the dam and storage which would be built for the water works was carefully considered. Government have been advised that the entire discharge of the river supplemented by the storage will give enough water to work the turbines for only 260 days in the year and that for the remaining part, provision would have to be made either by a supplemental storage or by an auxiliary oil engine installation. The idea now is to have an oil engine installation for the present and take up the question of harnessing the Aruvikkara falls if future demands justify the introduction of a hydro-electric scheme. We have already power plant at 14 public institutions in our city, costing us in all nearly Rs ·3 lakh in a year. With electric power brought to the city, street lighting as well as lighting and fans in public institutions can be arranged for by electric power. Private residences and shops might also be expected to go in for electric installation even at an early stage. Here also we have to prepare detailed estimates for the various items of machinery and materials. The hydro-electric scheme was estimated to cost Rs 5·6 lakhs and the oil-engine scheme Rs 2·85 lakhs.

26. *The State-aided Bank of Travancore Ltd.* The Bank commenced its business in Kumbhom last. In accordance with the agreement entered into with the Bank, Government have to deposit up to B. Rs 5 lakhs for five years. One half of this deposit is to be free of interest and the other half is to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum. The Bank has already been given B. Rs 2·83 lakhs and provision has been made in the new year's estimate for payment of the balance of the promised deposit.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION—OUR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

27. A statement of our assets and liabilities as at the close of 1102 and 1103 appears at page 7 of the Budget Estimates. Our fluid balances—in cash and gilt-edged securities—stood at Rs 184·37 lakhs after the close of last year and are expected to rise to Rs 215·32 lakhs at the close of the current year; and after meeting the budgeted capital expenditure in the next year, we expect to have a fluid

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balance of Rs **205·65** lakhs. I have already referred to the sinking fund accumulations for discharging our obligations for the Shencottah-Quilon Railway line. There is another special sinking fund which we started for discharging our Debenture Loan of 1091. The loan money raised was B. Rs 14·49 lakhs and the sinking fund accumulation stands at Rs 5·24 lakhs as at the close of the current year. It will be seen that we hold specially ear-marked securities against these sinking fund balances, which are quite apart from the securities which form part of our surplus investments.

28. The steady rise in our savings bank deposits which stood at Rs 54 lakhs at the close of the last year and which are expected to go up to Rs 62 and 68 lakhs at the close of the current year and next year respectively, is a welcome sign. The interest payable on these savings bank deposits is more than covered by the interest earnings on our investments of surplus cash balances, in fixed deposits and Government of India securities.

29. I have stated that the **Government Account** will close in the next year with a **balance** of Rs **116·69** lakhs which may be considered a satisfactory figure.

CONCLUSION.

30. I have now to request members to give their careful consideration to the Budget which is before the House.

LEGISLATION.

THE HACKNEY CARRIAGE REGULATION AMENDING BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to introduce a Bill to amend the Hackney Carriage Regulation, VI of 1089. The Bill has been published in the Gazette with the statement of objects and reasons and I beg to move that the Bill be read in Council.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I second it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, the Hackney Carriage Regulation was passed with a view to control and license the hackney carriages as well as their drivers. Under the provisions in the Regulation and the bye-laws passed there under, when a hackney carriage is licensed, a number-plate has to be affixed to the carriage to show the register number of the carriage and, when a driver is licensed, he has to be given a driver's badge. Further, under the bye-laws, a fare-plate showing the authorised fares for the carriages from one place to another has also to be affixed in the carriages themselves. These three things, *viz.*, the number-plates, the drivers' badges and the fare-plates cost some money to the Government

The Regulation does not expressly provide for the realisation of the cost of these plates from the owners of the hackney carriages. This Bill is introduced with a view to enable the Government to realise the cost of these plates, which is estimated to be seven Chackrams each on an average, from the parties to whom these are granted. This is the principle of the Bill in brief.

Coming to certain details, I may bring to the notice of the Council that Section 14 of the Regulation authorises the numbering of hackney carriages and I shall read that Section for the information of the House:—

14. (1) Upon the registration of any hackney carriage, the Registering Officer shall cause to be painted on some conspicuous part of the carriage or on a plate to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the carriage its number in the register and the number of passengers it is licensed to carry.

(2) If the words or figures so painted become indistinct or are obliterated during the term of the license, the owners of the carriage shall be bound to produce it before the Registering Officer and apply to have such words or figures renewed. If the plate so affixed shall have been lost or stolen, the owners of the carriage shall be bound to apply to the Registering Officer to have a new plate affixed. The charge for such painting or new plate shall be seven chackrams.

I am not quite sure whether the above provision was not intended to apply to the plates first supplied as well as to the plates that may be supplied afterwards. However, the cost of the plate will be about seven Chackrams, and the amendment that I propose to make in regard to this Section is practically to transfer the last sentence of Sub-section (2) into a new Sub-section so that the provision relating to the levy of seven Chackrams may apply to the plates originally issued, as well as to those issued afterwards.

In regard to the drivers' badges, Section 23 says:—

(1) The Registering Officer shall, at the time of granting a license to any driver of a hackney carriage, furnish him with a metal badge punched or marked with the number of his license.

* * *

And later on, Sub-section (4) says:—

(4) Whenever the number on any badge becomes indistinct or is obliterated during the term of the license, and also whenever any badge is lost or stolen, the person to whom the license relating to any such badge has been granted shall deliver such badge or notify its loss and shall produce such license to the Registering Officer and such person shall then be entitled to have a new license and badge delivered to him upon payment of half the fee mentioned in Section 18. Such new license shall be in force for the year of registration.

* * *

Here also, it will be noticed that nothing is mentioned as to the cost of the badge to be supplied to the driver. Under the Regulation a doubt has arisen as to whether the badge should be supplied at the cost of the Government or not.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is it obligatory that the driver should have the badge?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes; if not, he may be punished.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Suppose the driver finds it inconvenient to drive and one of the passengers has to drive the carriage?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No passenger can drive a hackney carriage.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Suppose the driver happens to be too tipsy. In that case, one of the passengers will have to take his place.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The Court may deal with such exceptional cases leniently.

Then, what Section 30 says is this:—

(1) The owner or driver of every hackney carriage may demand and receive for the hire of such carriage such fares as may be fixed and published by the Registering Officer, with the sanction of Our Government duly notified.

Provided that any agreement entered into to accept a fare lower than the fare so fixed shall be binding.

In bye-law 18, it is laid down –

An abstract of the fares printed on enamelled plates shall be affixed under the orders of the Registering Officer in a conspicuous place in each hackney carriage after such carriage has been licensed.

So, a fare-plate has to be affixed to each carriage when it is licensed. But nothing is mentioned as to the cost of the plate and from whom it has to be recovered. If this Section is construed literally, it would mean that the Government have to pay for these plates. It is only reasonable and proper that when any department of Government is called upon to do any service to any party, the Government should get the value of the service rendered. The plates do cost some money, which is not negligable, and I hope the House will accept the principle of the Bill.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What will be the revenue to the Government on this account?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It cannot be called revenue. The Government will be losing about Rs. 500 every year if the plates and badges are not charged for.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it necessary to charge the people for this petty amount?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is only right that the Government should not be losers.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Can it not be construed that since the first registration fee of seven Chackrams is paid, the other things should be supplied by the Government at their cost?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If it is construed literally, it may mean so.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What is the actual practice now obtaining?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Till some time ago, the license fee was being realised from the people as well as the cost of the plate. But it appeared to the Government that the realisation of the cost may not be strictly legal. But, in practice, a contractor was asked to supply these plates, etc., and the owners of hackney carriages were asked to purchase these plates from the contractors.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Are these plates given to these people before the cost is realised?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The plates are as a matter of fact sold to them.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): If these plates are being sold now, why do you want a Regulation?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): But it is not strictly legal.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is he obliged to affix the plate before giving the money?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether this Bill was brought in on the initiative of the Government or on the recommendation of the Police Commissioner after experience in administering the law for some time?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is on his recommendation that this Bill has been prepared.

PRESIDENT: May I take it that the House accepts the principle of the Bill?

The motion was carried.

The Secretary to the Legislative Council then read the title of the Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. M. N. Pillai, Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai, K. I. Joseph, W. H. Pitt, K. K. Thomas and myself.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I beg to second the motion.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Pitt will be the Chairman of the Select Committee. The committee will submit its report within one month.

THE IRRIGATION REGULATION AMENDING BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I rise to introduce a Bill for amending the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072. The Bill has been published in the *Gazette* with the statement of objects and reasons and I beg to move that the Bill be read in Council.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I second the motion.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I shall now briefly explain the object of the Bill. The object is simple. But it may require some explanation. I shall begin with explaining the object of Section 23 itself, that is, the Section that is now sought to be amended. In Travancore, as elsewhere, agricultural lands lie in one block very commonly and these blocks are cultivated by their proprietors jointly. This is a common feature in Travancore and a very illustrative case may be cited in the cultivation of *punja* lands in Kuttanad. These fields lie without any apparent boundary marks and lie contiguous to one another. Two of the most important works to be done in the cultivation of these are, one, the putting up of ring bunds and two, the draining of of the water in these fields. As is probably known to all the members of the House, the ring bunds are put up by the joint efforts of all the cultivators and all of them benefit thereby. It is put on their joint cost and joint labour. The water also is drained by the proprietors jointly. To say that one proprietor may put up the bund himself and drain the water himself so far as his own field is concerned, is very inequitable. To do so, is very much more than to put it himself and others together. Therefore, in practice, all these works are done jointly. Where there are a number of proprietors and one of them is unwilling to contribute his share of the cost of putting up the bund or draining the water, leaving it to the other proprietors to put up the bund or drain the water and incur the cost themselves, the question may arise as to whether the cost may not be recovered from the recalcitrant. No doubt, it may be said that they need put up the bund only around their own lands. But that is not the practice and that will cost more than if it were done for the realcitrant owners' lands also. If thus bunds are put up by the others and the water is drained, naturally, the field of the recalcitrant will also be benefited. That is to say, the benefit thereof goes to the recalcitrant owner too. Section 23 lays down that when any of the proprietors fails or neglects to do his share of the work which ought to have been done by joint cost or joint labour and when the other owners are obliged to put the bund or drain the water, then the Division Peishkar or any other officer, specially authorised in this behalf, may make such order as he thinks fit. The Section further lays down that the Dewan Peishkar may himself execute the work and recover the cost. It will be noticed from Section 23 that there is a fundamental difference between the two sorts of works, *viz.*, the putting up of the bund and the draining of the

water. If there is 10,000 running feet of bund to be put up, one owner may take 2,000 feet, another 1,000, another 3,000 and so on. But in the case of draining water, it is not possible to say that one proprietor should drain so much of the water. Because of this difference, we can only say how the cost will have to be apportioned. Therefore two different provisions are necessary. Section 23 lays down only that if any recalcitrant owner fails to do a definite share of the work, that work may be carried out under the orders of the Division Peishkar, but it is silent as to what the proprietor or the recalcitrant owner should pay in the other case. It may be that Rs. 10,000 will be required for draining the water. But what is the share of the cost he is to pay? It is true an order may be passed by the Division Peishkar under Section 23 for apportioning the cost of draining the water; but it does not lay down expressly how that proportion of money may be recovered from the recalcitrant proprietor. The object of this amendment therefore is to make it clear that such money also may be recovered from the defaulting proprietor under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. With this explanation, if the members of the House will kindly read the Section as would be amended, which I have caused to be printed and circulated, they will see the purport of the amendment. Section 23 reads thus:

"23. Whenever, by local custom, any work for purposes of agriculture should be done by the joint labour or cost of the proprietors of all the lands benefited by such work, if any of such proprietors fails or neglects to do his share of the work or contribute his share of the cost or labour, it shall be lawful for the Division Peishkar or any officer specially authorised in this behalf, on the application of a reasonable number of proprietors interested in such work or injured by such failure or neglect, to investigate the matter and pass such order as he deems fit" etc.

Thus, it will be noticed that two classes of work are referred to in the first portion of the Section, namely, work done by joint labour and by joint cost. The second part then runs thus:

"If the order directs that the defaulting proprietor shall execute a portion of the work, it shall distinctly specify the portion of the work to be executed, the time within which it should be done and the estimated cost of such work. On the defaulting proprietor refusing or failing to execute the work within the time prescribed in the order, the cost of the work may be recovered from such defaulter, as arrears of land revenue and the work executed under the orders of the Division Peishkar or such officer as aforesaid".

This refers to the case where the work itself has to be done in specific shares. But the Section is silent in regard to works which have to be done as a whole, the cost alone being apportioned. The Section as it stands would apply to the case of putting up a ring bund. But it will not apply to the case of the draining of the water. Therefore, I have added at the end in the Section the necessary amendments. At the end of the first part of the Section, the following may be added:—

"*and may also, by such order, direct the defaulting proprietor to execute any portion of the work or pay any portion of the cost of the work.*"

[Mr. Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai]

At the end of the second portion the following has to be added :—

"*Any sum of money ordered to be paid under the provisions of this Section may also be recovered from the defaulting proprietor as arrears of land revenue and the amount so recovered paid to the party entitled to it.*"

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): When did the Department of Agriculture come into existence?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): About fifteen or twenty years ago, I think.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Was this Regulation not passed before that?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, in one sense.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is not the Director of Agriculture responsible for agricultural improvements?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Then why do you want the Peishkar to take the power and not the Director of Agriculture?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): "The Peishkar or any officer specially authorised in this behalf"—that is the provision that already exists.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Would it not be better if it is done by the officer who is responsible for the agricultural interests of the country?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I may point out to the member that it may be done by the Peishkar or any officer authorised in that behalf.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Why not remove the name of the Peishkar? How is he responsible for it?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The amendment is not for that.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): He is now proposing an amendment. Now, there is a separate department dealing with agriculture. But, in the amendment, that power has not been transferred to the Agricultural Department. Is there any rule defining the share of responsibility of the Revenue Department and the Agricultural Department?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think there is. If, for instance, my friend will look into the G. O. defining the powers of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, it may give him what he wants.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Now that we have got an Agricultural Department and we are agitating for a separate Minor Irrigation Department, the question is upon whom the responsibility for irrigational matters should rest?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If the House wants it to rest upon any other officer than the Division Peishkar, the Government may do so.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does not Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai think it better to have the responsibility laid upon the officer habitually exercising it and therefore the Peishkar?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Has the Agricultural Director anything to do with irrigation?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): He has nothing to do with it.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it not a judicial matter and therefore will not a judicial officer be more fit?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It my friend suggests a court of law, it would mean a lot of time and expense.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am asking whether the Peishkar who is also a judicial officer is not the proper officer.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, that he is.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): If an estimate has to be made, then who is better qualified to do the work—the Executive Engineer or the Peishkar?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*: That will depend upon the nature of the estimate that has to be framed.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Who is to decide the quality of work that has to be done?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It may be the Peishkar.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) Is it not better to have it done by the Executive Engineer so that it may be done expeditiously?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It may be.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Again it is said that the work must be done by a reasonable number of proprietors. 'Reasonable number' is indefinite. Why should there be a number of people for this purpose?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am not framing the Section afresh. All that I now propose to do is to carry out the intentions of the Section as already enacted. Strictly speaking, the amendment is only a verbal one.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is there not a demand from the public for this purpose?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There was a complaint and the matter was referred to the Government by the Land Revenue Commissioner and the amendment was taken up.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is the order of the Dewan Peishkar appealable?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think it is appealable. It is only a summary procedure and I believe a civil suit will lie.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is there any provision for appeal to the Dewan from the decision of the Dewan Peishkar?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If the Division Peishkar is the first deciding authority, I think the Government have the power.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is not the Tahsildar also now an officer who decides?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Then no second appeal will lie from the decision of the Dewan Peishkar?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No, no second appeal will lie.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, while appreciating the interest evinced by the Government in the cause of the cultivators, especially of the Kuttanad region, I have to observe that certain faulty provisions occur in the proposed amendment. On the whole, the amendment itself is inadequate to meet the requirements of the people for whom it is intended. My friend Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai stated very correctly that the main difficulties that crop up in the cultivation of *punjapadam* fields centre round two points, that is, the putting up of ring bunds and also the baling out of water. The difficulty is a real difficulty and is probably accentuated by the fact that a resort to civil courts in such cases would not be of any timely assistance to the parties concerned. The usual authority therefore that has to be looked to in this connection, and is being looked to at present, is the revenue authority. The inadequacy of the provision investing the Dewan Peishkar alone with the authority has been realised by the Government long ago, so much so they have now empowered the Tahsildars also with the authority. But even that measure has been found insufficient for timely assistance to the parties concerned. The real difficulty is not visualised till about the time the operations have to commence; that is to say, the putting up of the ring bunds and the baling out of the water from the paddy fields have to be taken up generally after Tulam rains. The proprietors concerned would keep up

appearances till actually the work has to be taken in hand and, just about the commencement of Vrischikam one or two may non-co-operate and then an acute difficulty arises. It is at that particular juncture that the assistance of the Government officers would be needed. The Irrigation Regulation invests authority in certain revenue officers at present and they are expected to turn up and do the needful instantly. But, unfortunately, that does not take place. The result would be to allow a paddy field to lie fallow and the repercussion of the negligence of one or two or the non-co-operation of one or two would generally be realised too late. The Government would be compelled to face the facts when they are pressed to remit the kist due at the end. Sufficient attention, I am afraid, has not been paid to that aspect of the matter though repeated representations have been made to the Government for their interference. So, this particular provision for the Dewan Peishkar to investigate, calling upon the party to do the work, or ultimately to recover the costs, would actually prove fruitless. I would request the House to take that aspect of the matter into consideration whereby the Dewan Peishkar can do the work himself with the money at the disposal of the Government and ultimately realise it from the parties. Such a provision is absolutly necessary in the interests of the *punja* cultivators. That is the first point I have to mention.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There is a provision in the Section already permitting the Peishkar to execute the work.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): My friend will certainly have no objection, I think, to make the provision more explicit.

Secondly, the provision here is that" the Division Peishkar or any other officer specifically authorised in this behalf on the application of a reasonable number of proprietors interested in such work or injured by such failure or neglect, to investigate the matter and pass such order and may also" etc. The Division Peishkar's authority under the Section as it exists here arises on a representation made by a *reasonable* number of proprietors interested in such work. That, I beg to submit, is the result of some confusion of thought; for, it is not the number of proprietors concerned in the thing that will have to move the Division Peishkar, but it is the interest concerned; for example, one person may be interested in 5,000 paras of paddy field in a particular block, while all the other proprietors may be the owners of fragmentary pieces here and there in one hundred paras. In the case of the person owning 5,000 paras, his representation cannot be listened to because he does not represent a reasonable number of people; on the other hand, if the owners of the fragmentary interest representing 100 paras are a reasonable number, then such people will be entitled to a hearing in the office of the Division Peishkar under the law as put forward by my friend. That, I beg to submit, is not quite a correct position, knowing as we do the method of transacting business in joint stock companies It is the quantum of shares held by a particular person that will carry

[Mr. Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai]

weight and that may make his influence felt in the affairs of the company. Similarly, I say that the interest in the extent of block of the paddy field should have been taken into consideration instead of a reasonable number of the proprietors for whom my friend seems to have provided.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Suppose the 5,000 acres which my friend has been mentioning is being held by joint ownership and suppose the owners are in dispute and are not in a position to attend to the field, then will not the fragmentary portion suffer on account of their dispute?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Before I answer my friend's question, I want him to clear up certain difficulties in the wording of his question. First of all, he stated that the 5,000 acres are jointly held—

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Say by a *Marumakkatayam tarwad* which is not partitioned.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): The Karnavan is really in possession and responsibility; though the ultimate proprietorship is joint in one sense, the Karanavan is responsible. Under such circumstances, there cannot be any dispute between the Karanavan and other proprietors. That satisfies my friend, I suppose.

Therefore, my contention is this. Instead of looking at the heads of proprietors, we have to take into consideration the interests represented by the proprietors. Suppose it is a Hindu family, to change the illustration of my friend Mr. A. K. Pillai. Probably, the coparceners may be at sixes and sevens. There also, the extent of the interest concerned may be taken into consideration and adequate remedy may be supplied by the Division Peishkar or other officer designated under the Regulation. That is another objection that I have to urge against the fitness of the provision as it exists here.

Then, again, it is provided that the Division Peishkar or any officer specially authorised in this behalf may also, by such order, direct the defaulting proprietor to execute "any portion" of the work or pay any portion of the cost of the work. There again, it is a very indefinite provision and I would point out that it is for authorising the Division Peishkar to have a wayward course in his decision. Suppose a *pro rata* share of the cost or of the joint labour has to be met by a particular person. The Division Peishkar is authorised under the Section to direct him to do "any portion" of the work. The Division Peishkar may therefore say he may execute a portion of the work far in excess of the legitimate part or far less than that which would actually fall to his share.

That wording therefore requires modification and I therefore bring it to the notice of my friend. Again, the provision says:

"On the defaulting proprietor refusing or failing to execute the work within the time prescribed in the order, the cost of the work may be recovered from such defaulter as arrears of land revenue and the work executed under the orders of the Division Peishkar or such officer as aforesaid."

Now, with respect to that portion of the existing Section that the cost may be realised as arrears of land revenue, there is some difficulty. That is a difficulty experienced by myself in one of the cases which I had to argue before the authorities. Under the Irrigation Regulation, the Tahsildar or as the case may be the Division Peishkar, passes an order. Then it is sent to be executed by the revenue authorities. Under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, the order is being executed, and then, all on a sudden, certain developments may take place. For, though under the Irrigation Regulation there is nothing like a second appeal from the decision of the Division Peishar to the Dewan, under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, certain provisions do exist which will enable the Dewan as final authority in revenue matters to interfere with the orders of the subordinates. So, even when the order is passed under the Irrigation Regulation, because the whole execution has to take place under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, the Dewan, though he has no authority as a special appellate authority, can yet interfere in the decisions of the Division Peishkar when the matter comes up in execution under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. That, I beg to submit, is an undesirable state of affairs. In one case, where a final order by the Division Peishkar had to be executed, the Huzur interfered and the order was nullified. The party in whose favour the Division Peishkar's order was passed had to suffer considerably and he had no further remedy especially in view of the fact that a civil suit was barred at the date when the Dewan as the final authority under Revenue Recovery Regulation interfered. Therefore, my submission with respect to that portion of the matter is this. If, as a matter of fact, under the Irrigation Regulation, the Dewan's powers do not touch the order of the Division Peishkar in the execution of such orders also, it must be specifically laid down that the Dewan should not interfere with the orders passed by the Division Peishkar. Such a thing is absolutely necessary for the protection of the order that a party obtains under the Irrigation Regulation. Otherwise, what is given by one hand may be taken away by the other, while the order is being enforced.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Does my friend mean that the Dewan can nullify the order?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That is practically the result. Of course, lapse of time has also contributed its share in that case. Otherwise, the Dewan's order itself would have been questioned in a civil court.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Was it set aside on the ground that the Division Peishkar had no authority?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): No, it was not that. I say an order under this particular Regulation, when executed under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, may be nullified as in one particular case.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know whether there is any special season at which the proprietor of the *punja* land has to put up ring bunds?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Yes.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): When does he become a defaulter?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): The default would certainly occur more or less before the 15th Vrischikam.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is it possible for the Division Peishkar to order the defaulter to execute the work?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): It will rather be difficult for the Division Peishkar to enforce his order.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Can the Division Peishkar enforce the defaulting proprietor to execute any portion of the work that has been already defaulted?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): He can make on order and ultimately may realise the money also; but the work may suffer.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Can he make the defaulting proprietor comply with his order and execute the work?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): No. It is something like taking a horse to the river and making it drink. The Division Peishkar can only pass an order.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I thought that there is a provision in the Bill for the timely execution of the work and the cost there of to be shared.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That is not quite so. The timely execution of the work is the matter that has to be attended to.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Could not the interested persons execute the work in time?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): In certain cases, they may be able. In certain other cases, they may not be able. They may be as poor as church mice.

Sir, these are the points that I wish prominently to bring to the notice of the House and, if my friend has no objection, these observations of mine may also be kept in view when the matter is considered by the Select Committee. With this expression of opinion, I have to say that I have absolutely no objection to the measure being referred to a Select Committee consisting of persons who know something about the cultivation of *punja* lands.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the amending Bill brought forward by the Law Member. The Bill read out to us has been asked for by the cultivators of Kuttanad as being very necessary for the cultivation of their paddy lands. I know instances where for want of a provision like this, paddy lands covering 800 and 900 paras have been left fallow for years together, so that, the men were unable to stand the strain and had to sell their lands. That being the case, the amendment as suggested by the Law Member is very necessary. But it has to go further, especially with regard to the time fixed within which the Division Peishkar may be enabled to pass an order. In regard to that point, some modification is necessary. Again, power also should be vested in the Division Peishkars and also the officers of the Public Works Department who generally have to deal with such works. My own suggestion is that rather than entrusting this power to Government officers, something like a block board consisting of four or five non-officials of the locality, as in South Travancore, may be formed and they will be able to advise and direct the joint cultivation of these lands. As a matter of practice, though these large paddy fields are cultivated on co-operative lines—

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know whether he is supporting or opposing the amendment?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I am supporting it, with this modification.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether he is aware of the strange experience that South Travancore people have in regard to block boards there?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): That may not be the case with North Travancore. On the basis of co-operation, people have been reclaiming large areas of *kayals*. It may be that one or two owners quarrel among themselves causing loss, inconvenience and sometimes destruction to the cultivators of the whole block. So, I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment. My only request is that it may go a little further and embody the provisions suggested by my friend Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.

PRESIDENT: May I take it that the House accepts the principle of the Bill?

The motion was carried.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a select Committee consisting of Messrs. K. K. Thomas, P. K. Narayana Pillai, T. Kumara Pillai, C. Keralavarma Koil Tampuran, R. Krishna Pillai, Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai and myself.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Mr. Mammen Mapillai is himself a cultivator.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes. Probably, there will not be much to be done with regard to this Bill itself. But the discussion in the Select Committee may prove very useful to me if and when the Regulation is taken up for amendment. I have no objection whatever to include Mr. Mammen Mapillai as a member of the Select Committee.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT: May I take it that the House approves the *personnel* of the Committee?

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai will be the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee will submit their report within two months.

TIME-LIMIT DURING BUDGET DISCUSSION.

PRESIDENT: I will just inform you the time allotted in regard to the discussion which will follow in the next few days. The general discussion on the budget will take place on the 1st and 2nd August and the voting of demands for grants will take place during the seven days beginning from the 5th August. One full day each is allowed for the voting of grants to the Public Works Department, the Education Department and the Land Revenue Department. The other demands will be given half a day each. During the general discussion, each member other than the Financial Secretary will be allowed 20 minutes. When voting on demands, every mover and the official member who has a right of reply will be allowed 10 minutes each and the other members 5 minutes each. This arrangement of the business during the budget discussion will be strictly adhered to and I hope the members will also co-operate, for their mutual good, in adhering closely to the time-limit.

The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble at half past eleven on Monday morning.

The Council adjourned at 1-20 P. M.

T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

SUPPLEMENT A.

A Bill to amend the Hackney Carriage Regulation, VI of 1089.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Hackney Carriage Regulation, VI of 1089, for the purposes hereinafter appearing: It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called the Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Regulation, 110 , and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of Section 14.

2. In Section 14 of the Hackney Carriage Regulation, VI of 1089, (hereinafter referred to as the said Regulation) the last sentence in Sub-section (2) shall be omitted and the following shall be inserted as Sub-section (3), namely :—

Charge for the painting or plate.

"(3) The fee for the painting or the plate, done or supplied under Sub-section (1) or Sub-section (2), shall be seven Chackrams, payable to the Registering Officer.

Amendment of Section 23.

3. In Section 23 of the said Regulation, after Sub-section (5), the following shall be inserted as Sub-section (6 namely :—

Charge for drivers' badges.

" The fee for the metal badge furnished under Sub-section (1) or Sub-section (4) shall be seven Chackrams, payable to the Registering Officer ".

Amendment of Section 32.

4. In Section 32 of the said Regulation, after Sub-section (3), the following Sub-Sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Fare plates.

"(4) The Registering Officer shall also cause an abstract of the fares referred to in Sub-section (1) to be prepared and printed on enamelled plates and such plates shall be issued to all applicants on payment of a fee of seven Chuckrams for each plate.

Fare plates to be affixed on carriages.

(5) Every hackney carriage shall have such a plate affixed, and, as often as any portion of the printing on any such plate becomes indistinct or obliterated, re-affixed on a conspicuous part of the carriage in accordance with the directions of the Registering Officer.

Penalty for plying for hire without fare plate.

(6) If any hackney carriage stands or plies for hire without such a plate affixed or re-affixed as required by Sub-section (5), the owner and driver thereof shall be punishable with fine not exceeding twenty rupees ".

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

When a hackney carriage is licensed under the Hackney Carriage Regulation, the Registering Officer has, under Section 14 (1), to cause the register number of the carriage to be painted on some conspicuous

part of the carriage or on a plate to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the carriage. Under that provision, this plate has to be, and is being, supplied by the Registering Officer. Although a fee may be levied when the painting or the plate is renewed under Section 14 (2) of the Regulation, doubts have been felt whether such a fee can be levied at the outset when the painting is done, or the plate supplied, under Sub-Section (1). Again, drivers' badges (in metal) have to be supplied to licensed drivers under Sub-sections (1) and (4) of Section 23 of the Regulation. There is no express provision in the Regulation for recovering the cost of the same. Similarly, fare plates have to be supplied for being affixed on hackney carriages under Bye-law 18 of the Bye-laws passed under the Regulation; and the affixture of such plates on some conspicuous part of the carriage is also necessary in the interests of the public. But there is no express provision authorising the recovery of the cost of such plates.

2. The cost of supplying the plates of all the classes referred to is not negligible and is sure to increase year by year. In order to enable the cost being recovered from the parties concerned, the appropriate Sections of the Regulation are sought to be amended by this Bill.

KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI.

SUPPLEMENT B.

A Bill further to amend the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Irrigation Regulation of 1072 (III of 1072) as amended by Regulations VI of 1090 and V of 1097, for the purposes hereinafter appearing: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called the Irrigation (Amendment) Regulation, 110 , and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of Section 23.

2. In Section 23 of the Irrigation Regulation of 1072 (III of 1072) as amended by Regulations VI of 1090 and V of 1097—

(a) in the first sentence, the following shall be added at the end, namely—

"and may also, by such order, direct the defaulting proprietor to execute any portion of the work or pay any portion of the cost of the work", and

(b) after the third sentence, the following shall be added, namely—

"Any sum of money ordered to be paid under the provisions of this Section may also be recovered from the defaulting proprietor as arrears of land revenue and the amount so recovered paid to the party entitled to it."

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Section 23 of the Irrigation Regulation of 1072 provides that "whenever, by local custom, any work for purposes of agriculture should be done by the joint labour or cost of the proprietors of all the lands benefited by such work, if any of such proprietors fails or neglects to do his share of the work or contribute his share of the cost or labour", the Peishkar or any officer authorised in that behalf may investigate the matter and pass such order as he deems fit. The Section further provides that, if that order directs a defaulting proprietor to execute a portion of any work and if such defaulting proprietor fails to execute it, the estimated cost of the work directed to be done may be recovered from the defaulter as arrears of land revenue. But the order passed by the Peishkar or other officer need not always be one to do any specific portion of a work. It may also be, as very often it has to be, to contribute a portion of the cost involved in a work that ought to be done by joint cost as, for example, when the Peishkar has to order one of the many proprietors of a *punja pudom* to pay a rateable portion of the cost incurred by the others in draining the entire *pudom* of the water in it. In such cases, the Section does not lay down how the amount ordered by the Peishkar or other officer to be paid by the defaulting proprietor is to be recovered. This Bill is therefore framed to authorise the recovery, by the Revenue Recovery processes, of such and other amounts ordered to be paid under the provisions of the Section. Occasion has been taken also to make it explicit that the Peishkar or other officer may pass orders directing the payment of any portion of the cost involved in a work.

KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION OF 1102.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

Monday, the 16th Karkatakam 1102/1st August 1927.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at eleven thirty of the clock, M. E. Watts Esquire, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, Dewan, presiding. All the members except Messrs. K. C. Mammen Mappilai and N. V. Joseph were present.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Improvement of the Arattupuzha-Todiyur Irrigation Channel.

18. **MR. G. RAMAN MENON** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): (*a*) Are the Government aware that the owners of paddy fields in Bharanikavu, Nuranad and Vallikkunnam *pakuthies* in the Mavelikara taluk and of Krishnapuram, Tazhava and Todiyur *pakuthies* in the Karunagapalli taluk suffer great losses owing to failure of crops for want of a proper irrigation and drainage channel leading from Arattupuzha landing place on the Mavelikara river to the Todiyur lake in the Karunagapalli taluk?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to widen, clear and deepen the silted up water channel which now exists between Arattupuzha and Todiyur?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Government have no information.

(*b*) The matter is under investigation by the Chief Engineer and necessary action will be taken on receipt of his report.

Pullikkanakku-Krishnapuram Road.

19. **MR. G. RAMAN MENON** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the recent petitions by the people of Putuppalli, Krishnapuram, Bharanikavu and Vallikkunnam *pakuthies* in Karunagapalli and Mavelikara taluks for extending the Pullikkanakku-Krishnapuram road westwards to the shore of the Kayankulam backwater in Putuppalli *pakuthi*?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to treat the work as an emergent one and accomplish it as soon as convenient?

Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) The Chief Engineer has reported that the Public Works Department is opening another parallel road from Oachira to Alumpeedika within about a mile of the line in question and that there is already a path in existence for people to go to Putuppalli and other places. The Chief Engineer does not therefore consider the work either urgent or even necessary. The Government do not therefore propose to take any further action in the matter.

Particulars re Graduates entertained in the Registration Department.

20. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to furnish information under the following heads in regard to the graduates entertained in the Registration Department from the 26th Chingam 1101, up to the 8th Mithunam 1102:—

(*a*) their names;
(*b*) the dates of their appointment and starting pay; and
(*c*) their present pay and position in the Department?

Mr. K. George (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A statement* furnishing the particulars required by the member is laid on the table.

Encroachment by Mr. T. V. Krishna Aiyar on the Fresh Water Channel.

21. **Mr. S. Subrahmanya Karayalar** (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*):

(1) With reference to the answer to part (*d*) of question No. 187 (*vide* pages 597 to 599 of Vol. VIII of the Council Proceedings), *viz.*, "Mr. T. V. Krishna Aiyar has encroached upon the fresh water channel and made it part of his *allom*", will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any steps to remove the encroachment, and, if not, will they be pleased to order the immediate removal of the encroachment?

(2) Is it a fact that the Excise Commissioner gave orders, from time to time, to Inspectors in charge of Mr. Krishna Aiyar's *allom* to remove the encroachment, and, if so, why were those orders not executed?

Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai (*Secretary to Government*): (1) It is not stated in the answer referred to by the member that "Mr. Krishna Aiyar has encroached upon the bed of the old fresh water channel and made it part of his *allom*". Mr. Krishna Aiyar was permitted to include the channel within his factory. The question does not therefore arise.

(2) No such orders were issued by the Excise Commissioner.

Working Expenses of the Government Press.

22. **Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of profit or loss at which the Government Press has been working during each of the last five years (1097-1101)?

* *Vide* Appendix I—pages 57 and 58.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A statement* containing the information is laid on the table.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member whether the rent of buildings, interest on capital and depreciation of plant and machinery have been calculated when arriving at this profit?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Depreciation of plant and machinery has been included, but not the rent of buildings and interest on capital.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Then, may I know how it can be called a profit?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not say this statement is exactly a profit and loss statement.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Can this statememt be called a profit and loss statement?

MR. K GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government do not call it exactly a profit and loss statement.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): The heading of the statement is "statement showing the profit and loss of the Government Press for the years 1097-1101".

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. The member will find in the last column that it is the value obtained for every rupee that has been spent that is shown.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know whether this statement can be called a profit and loss statement?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): For a proper profit and loss statement, we must take into account the interest on capital also.

Officers qualified in Electrical Engineering.

23. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the persons qualified in Electrical Engineering now employed in the State with the qualifications each possesses, the posts held by each, the pay drawn by each and the service put in by each on the 30th October, 1926?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): A statement† containing the names of the persons so qualified is laid on the table. For information as to their service, pay, etc., the member is referred to the *Civil List*.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member the qualifications in Electrical Engineering of the men who are now employed in the State?

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* *Vide* Appendix II—page 59. † *Vide* Appendix III—page 60.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Their qualifications are B. Sc.; B. E., M. E.; B. E., M. E.; and M. E.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Am I to understand that these are their qualifications?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I want to know the qualifications each possesses in Electrical Engineering and the degree taken by each.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Some of the degrees shown there include Training in Electrical Engineering.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): What I require is the degrees they possess in Electrical Engineering.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Does the member want the special degrees they have taken in Electrical Engineering proper?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Yes, Sir.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): That will have to be ascertained. The information asked for by the member has been obtained and since the member wants more information, it will be called for.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member whether the statement is an exhaustive one?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It is for the member to say how it is not exhaustive.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I rise to a point of order, Sir. I can only ask for information and not give it.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): So far as the Government are concerned, the statement is exhaustive.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Then may I know from the member why the name of Mr. Tanu Pillai L. E. E., (Hons.) has not been included?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It will have to be ascertained.

Recruitment to the Judiciary and Vellalas.

24. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*):

(1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(a) the names of the persons recruited from the Bar as District, Sessions and Puisne Judges during the last ten years (1092-1101);

(b) the number of years of standing each had at the Bar at the time of recruitment; and

(c) the names of the courts where each was practising before recruitment?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the Vellala graduates in law practising in the various courts of the State with the number of years of standing each has?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) and (2) Statements* containing the required information are laid on the table.

Legislation re Cow-killing.

25. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they are aware that there is an increasing scarcity of milk and milk products in the country;

(b) whether the prices of milk and milk products have gone up out of all proportion and are steadily increasing day by day;

(c) the number of milch cattle in the country on the last day of Karkatakam 1099, 1100 and 1101;

(d) the number of plough cattle in the country on the last day of Karkatakam 1099, 1100 and 1101;

(e) the average quantity of milk that a cow yields per day;

(f) the number of cattle slaughtered in the various municipalities of the State during each of the years 1099, 1100 and 1101;

(g) whether it is a fact that many Native States, including Baroda and Kashmir and the Hindu States in Rajputana and Central India, His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and His Majesty the Amir of Kabul have forbidden the slaughter of cows by legislation;

(h) whether they propose passing any legislation to prohibit cow-slaughter; and

(i) the steps, if any, taken by the Government to improve the quantity of milk produced in the State and thus bring down the price?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (a) The Government have no information.

(b) Prices have increased to some extent. The Government are unable to accept the statement that prices are increasing day by day.

(c) and (d) A cattle census is not taken annually and hence the information is not available.

(e) The yield of milk depends upon the breed, the feeding and the care taken of the cow.

(f) The figures for the three years respectively are:

Sheep and goats 24,201; 28,977; 29,927. Bulls and cows 11,675; 11,821; 10,512.

(g) The Government have no information.

(h) The Government have no such intention at present.

(i) The Government are maintaining two Cattle Breeding Farms where good breeds of cows are being reared and the calves sold to the public for breeding purposes. They are also encouraging the use of good stud bulls by the award of grants to persons who maintain such bulls for the use of the public.

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* *Vide* Appendices IV A and IV B—pages 61 and 62.

Weights and Measures.

26. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*):

(1) Are the Government aware of the diversity in weights and measures adopted in the State?

(2) Do the Government propose to take steps to standardise weights and measures for the whole of Travancore?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) The answer is in the negative.

(2) Weights and measures have already been standardised for the whole of Travancore under the Weights and Measures Regulation, VI of 1085.

Condition of Roads in the Paravur Pakuthi, Quilon Taluk.

27. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*):

(1) Are the Government aware that the road leading from the Paravur market to Pallikkadavu is in a very neglected condition?

(2) If the answer is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter and do the needful?

(3) Are the Government aware:

(*a*) that the village road leading from Maniyankulam bridge to the boat-jetty has become unfit for traffic;

(*b*) that this road is mostly used by all, since the Anchal Office and the H. G. Malayalam School are situated on this road;

(*c*) that more than ten boat-loads of *copra* and *coir* goods are exported daily to Alleppey and other places from the jetty situated on this road; and

(*d*) that considerable hardship and difficulty are being experienced by merchants in taking these articles to the jetty on account of the neglected condition of this road?

(4) If the answer to part (3) is in the negative, will they enquire into the matter and do the needful?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) The answer is in the negative.

(2) Yes.

(3) (*a*) It is reported that the canal bank has been eroded and the road narrowed.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) and (*d*) The Government note the information.

(4) The repair of the road is receiving attention.

Recruitment of Munsiffs.

28. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the following particulars:—

(*a*) the names of persons who were recruited as Munsiffs from the 1st Chingam 1085 till now;

(*b*) the dates of their appointment as Munsiffs;

(*c*) the year in which each of them passed the B. L. Degree Examination;

(*d*) whether, in each case, it was a case of recruitment from the bar or from the ministerial section of the Judicial Department;

(*e*) in the case of recruitments made from the bar, the number of years of standing at the bar of each at the time of recruitment;

(*f*) in the case of recruitments made from the Judicial Department, the substantive pay each of them was receiving just at the time of recruitment; and

(*g*) the number of persons recruited from the mofussil bar and the stations where they were practising before recruitment?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) to (*g*) A statement* containing the required information is laid on the table.

Convenience for Point Duty Constables.

29. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total amount collected in each of the years 1099, 1100 and 1101 and the first half year of 1102 under licensing, testing, and issuing of permits, etc., to motor cars, buses and drivers;

(*b*) the use to which the amount referred to in part (*a*) is put;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the constables doing traffic work in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta are provided with umbrellas which are attached to their belts and also with sun *topees* to protect their heads from the scorching heat of the tropics;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the constables doing traffic work here are never at their points but are always seen on one side of the road where they could get shelter from the heat of the sun; and

(*e*) whether they will consider the question of providing the constables who do traffic work here with sun *topees* and umbrellas as is being done in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

	Year.			*Amount.*
(*a*)	1099	...	Rs.	8,324-12-14.
	1100	...	Rs.	14,412-1- 5.
	1101	...	Rs.	27,902-22- 3.
	1102 First half	...	Rs.	17,935-6-11.

(*b*) All receipts under the Motor Vehicles Regulation are credited to the Government.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) The answer is in the negative.

(*e*) The constables who do traffic work have been provided with sandals to protect their feet. The supply of khaki felt slouch hats and glare glasses also is under consideration.

Income Tax collected from Merchants during 1099-1101.

30. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of income tax collected during each of the years 1099, 1100 and 1101 from merchants alone?

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* *Vide* Appendix V—pages 63 to 66.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The information required by the member is given below:—

Year.			*Amount.*
			Rs.
1099	...	...	1,27,123
1100	...	...	1,56,675
1101	...	...	1,42,202

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): From the answer, it is seen that the income tax collected from merchants during 1101 has fallen. May I know from the member whether the Government attempted to enquire into the causes that led to that fall?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The information is not now before the Government.

License for the Sale of Fish, Laurel Oil and Cocoanut Oil.

31. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*):

(1) Are the Government aware that, on the representation of the merchants of Shencotta, Dewan Bahadur Mr. M. Krishnan Nair, the then Dewan of Travancore, ordered that the trade in fish, laurel oil and cocoanut oil be conducted without obtaining any license therefor from the Excise Department?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state whether those orders are being carried out at present?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) The answer is in the negative.

(2) In view of the answer to part (1), this question does not arise.

Indebtedness of the Travancore Ryots and the grant of Agricultural Loans.

32. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*):

(1) Will the Government be pleased to state how agricultural indebtedness in Travancore stands in relation to such indebtedness in the Madras Presidency?

(2) Are the Government aware that the loans given through co-operative societies, being only of short duration, do not serve the purpose of redeeming the prior accumulated indebtedness of the agriculturists?

(3) Are the Government aware that, in the several Provinces of British India and in Indian States, the Governments have organised and are organising Land Mortgage Banks with the object of enabling the agriculturists to redeem themselves from agricultural indebtedness?

(4) Will they be pleased to take urgent steps to organise Land Mortgage Banks in Travancore for the same purpose?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) The Government have no information.

(2) The Government incline to the view that the existing co-operative societies are able to relieve agricultural indebtedness to an

appreciable extent. Statistics for 1101 show that, of the 1,280 societies working at the end of 1101, as many as 1,061 were agricultural credit societies; moreover, loans for the redemption of prior debts formed more than a quarter of the loans issued during the year, and large amounts were disbursed, besides, for agricultural objects such as cultivation expenses, purchase of cattle, permanent improvements to land, etc. There is also nothing to prevent co-operative societies granting loans for longer periods than at present by suitable modifications in the bye-laws.

(3) The Government understand that a few Land Mortgage Banks have been established in the Punjab and in the Madras Presidency.

(4) A deputation from the Travancore Co-operative Union, Ltd., No. 777, which included the member, was received by the Dewan on the 6th June 1927, on the question of establishing a Land Mortgage Bank in this State. The deputation was not able to convince the Government that the existing agencies working in the field of co-operation were unable to function in the directions aimed at by the promoters of the scheme and has been asked to explore the possibility of avoiding duplication of machinery and to approach the Government later on, if necessary, with fuller data for the reconsideration of the question.

Increase of Pay to Police Constables.

33. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*):

(1) Are the Government aware that the brunt of the police work is borne more by the constabulary than by others in the Police Department?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state the pay drawn by the constables in the Madras Presidency as well as that drawn by those in the sister State of Cochin?

(3) Is it a fact that most constables resort to illegal gratification?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of raising the pay of the constables to the level of that which is now being drawn in the Madras Presidency or Cochin?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) In certain situations, the brunt of the work will fall upon individual constables until such time as their superior officers are able to take over the responsibility. The work of constables is, however, largely mechanical and as a general rule they do not bear the brunt of decisive action.

(2) The latest figures available here show that the minimum pay of a constable in the Madras Presidency is Rs. 16½ while in the State of Cochin the minimum pay of a constable is Rs.12; the maximum is Rs. 15 and the average is Rs. 12½.

(3) The Government have no information.

(4) The question is being examined.

Increase of Pay to Anchal Delivery Peons.

34. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*):

(*a*) Are the Government aware that the work of the delivery

[Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.]

peons in the various Anchal Offices is more exacting than that of the peons attached to the other departments of the State?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the question of raising their pay similar to that of their brother peons in the Indian Postal Department and the Cochin State Service?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (a) and (b) Proposals for revising the pay of the delivery peons in the Anchal Department have been considered by the Government and provision for the purpose is made in the budget estimate for 1103.

Ayirur Dam.

35. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): With reference to my question No. 229, *re* Ayirur dam answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th April 1927, will the Government be pleased to state whether the estimate called for has been received?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The estimate has not been received from the Chief Engineer.

Admission of non-Travancoreans to the Science College during 1927-28.

36. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether students who are outsiders were admitted to the Science College during 1927-28; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, how many were so admitted and why they were preferred to the sons of the soil?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (a) and (b) Only one lady student. This student who was studying last year in the College for Women and who took a first class in the last Intermediate Examination was admitted to Group II-A of the B. A. Degree course in the College for the reason that instruction in the B.A. Class is not provided for in the Women's College. The admission was granted only after the needs of all Travancorean applicants to that group who possess the necessary qualifications were met. There are still two seats vacant in that Group.

Branch Road from 49th mile of the Cape Road.

37. **MR. PAUL DANIEL** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to open, in the near future, the road proposed to be made ten years ago, for the benefit of Santayadi and several adjoining villages, from the 49th mile of the Cape road to the middle of the Agastisvaram road, the plan and estimate of which were prepared in 1921?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The necessity for the road is being investigated.

Appendix I.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 20.**

Statement of graduates entertained in the Registration Department from 26-1-1101 to 8-11-1102.

No.	Name.	Date of appointment.	Starting pay.	Present pay.	Present position.
			Rs.	Rs.	
1	C. V. Lakshmanan	16-2-1101	30	60	Registrar, Neyyattinara.
2	Varkey M. Saru-Matthew	16-7-1101	20	20+5	Clerk, Director's office, on probation and acting in the scale of Rs. 25-40.
3	T. D. Devasia	25-7-1101	20	20+5	*Sub.pro tem.* clerk, District Registrar's office, Trivandrum.
4	P. C. Joseph	2-8-1101	20	30	Temporary Head Clerk, Sub-Registrar's office, Kanjirapalli.
5	Nilakanta Pillai	12-8-1101	20	20	Ag. clerk, Director's office.
6	Philip George	8-10-1101	20	20+5	Ag. clerk in the scale of Rs. 25-40 in the District Registrar's office, Quilon.
7	Subrahmanya Aiyar	14-10-1101	30	30+16	Temporary Sub-Registrar, Parassala.
8	C. S. Joseph	14-11-1101	20	20	Ag. clerk, Director's office.
9	Chandrasekhara Pillai	4-12-1101	20	20	Clerk on probation, Director's office.
10	V. K. Kuriyan	12-12-1101	20	20	Do. Do.
11	Gnanappavu Nadar	13-3-1102	20	20	Do. District Registrar's office, Quilon.
12	P. K. Kesava Pillai	1-4-1102	20	20	Temporary clerk, Do.

Appendix I—(*contd.*)

No.	Name.	Date of appointment.	Starting pay.	Present pay.	Present position.
			Rs.	Rs.	
13	Rama Varma	1-4-1102	30	30+16	Ag. Sub-Registrar, Mavelikara.
14	K. A. Abraham	1-4-1102	30	30+16	Ag. Sub-Registrar, Chavara.
15	K. U. Joseph	1-4-1102	30	30+16	Ag. Sub-Registrar, Kartikapalli.
16	N. Krishnan Nayar	14-7-1102	20	20	*Sub.pro tem.* clerk, Director's office.
17	Krishnan Nayar	14-7-1102	30	30	Head Clerk on probation, Tiruvalla Additional Sub-Registrar's office.
18	N. Sundaram Aiyar	14-7-1102	20	,,	Relieved on 17-7-1102 from the Director's office.
19	O. C. Abraham	16-7-1102	20	20	Ag. clerk, District Registrar's office, Kottayam.
20	M. I. Samuel	2-8-1102	20	20	Do. Quilon.
21	K. Narayanan	9-9-1102	20	...	Resigned on 19-10-1102 while he was acting clerk in the District Registrar's office, Quilon.
22	K. Raghavan Pillai	14-9-1102	20	20	Ag. clerk, District Registrar's office, Trivandrum.
23	A. K. Kerala Varma Raja	17-9-1102	30	30	Ag. Probationary Sub-Registrar, Kottayam.
24	S. Krishna Rao	2-10-1102	20	20	Ag. clerk, Director's office.
25	N. Gopalan Nayar	4-11-1102	20	20	Ag. clerk, Do.

Appendix II.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 22.**

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Government Press for the years 1097-1101.

Year.	Outturn (including receipts under advertisements).	Expenditure.	Balance.	Value obtained for every rupee spent.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.
1097	1,70,707	1,19,052	51,655	1	4
1098	1,70,269	1,03,958	66,311	1	6
1099	1,41,850	1,01,932	39,918	1	4
1100	1,44,573	1,04,363	40,210	1	4
1101	1,62,956	1,05,146	57,810	1	5

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No. 23.

Statement showing the names of officers qualified in Electrical Engineering with details about their qualifications.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1.	Mr. P. J. Thomas, B. Sc. (London.)	Training in Electrical Engineering.
2.	„ K. Raja Raja Varma, B. E., M. E.	
3.	„ S. Ramachandra, B. E., M. E.	
4.	„ S. Varadaraja Sarma, M. E.	

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Qualifications of Mr. K. P. P. Menon, Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector, Trivandrum.

University Training etc.

1. 1912. Passed B. A., Degree Examination of the Madras University in Physical Science.
2. 1912 July to 1915 March. Underwent 3 years' course in Electrical Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
3. 1917 October to 1919 July. 2 years' course in Electrical Engineering at the City and Guilds' Engineering College (Imperial College of Science and Technology, London). Obtained the College Diploma of A. C. C. I.
4. 1919 October to 1920 July. One year's post graduate course in Hydro-Electric Engineering at the above College. Obtained the post graduate Diploma of D. I. C. in Hydraulics and Advanced Electrical Engineering.
5. Passed the B. Sc., (Honors) Degree Examination of the University of London in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Practical training and experience.

1. 1914 March to June. Apprentice at the Sivasamudram Power Station, Mysore.
2. 1915 April to 1917 July. Assistant Engineer in H. E. H. the Nizam's Electricity Department, Hydrabad, Deccan.
3. 1918 August to October, 1919 July to October. Apprentice in the Testing Department of Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Manchester.
4. 1920 September to 1922 February. Junior Engineer in the Hydro-Electric Department of Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co., Ltd., London and Newcastle.

Other qualifications.

Associate Member of the Institute of Engineers, India.

Associate Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, London.

Graduate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, London.

Appendix IV A.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 24.**

Statement showing the names of persons recruited from the Bar as District, Sessions and Puisne Judges during 1092—1101.

Names of Judges.	Dates of enrolment in the High Court.	Dates of appointment.	Where practising.
Puisne Judges.			
Justice Kochukrishna Marar...	16-11-1069	4-1-1093	High Court, Trivandrum.
„ K. G. Sesha Aiyar ...	8-10-1067	24-6-1093	Do.
„ Joseph Taliath ...	25-4-1090	25-10-1101	Do.
District Judges.			
Justice A. Venkatarama Aiyar ...	10-2-1078	22-10-1098	Do.
„ M. Bhaskara Menon ...	3-6-1078	14-4-1099	Do.
„ C. Raman Tampi ...	8-2-1088	24-11-1100	Quilon District Court.
Second Judges.			
Justice K. G. Paramesvara Menon ...	8-5-1079	16-4-1092	High Court, Trivandrum.
„ K. K. Chacko ...	13-10-1088	24-10-1096	Do.
„ P. Sivasankara Pillai ...	28-10-1093	2-1-1098	Nagercoil District Court.
„ A. Philippose ...	1-2-1089	23-11-1100	Kottayam District Court.

Appendix IV B.

Vide Answer to Question No. 24.

List of Vellala graduates in law practising in the various courts.

Court.	Name of Vakil.	Number of years' standing.
Parur District Court.	..	...
Kottayam Do.	C. S. Lakshmanan Pillai.	6 years. (Enrolled as Vakil, High Court, in Mithunam 1101.)
Alleppey Do.	M. Chockalingam Pillai.	2 years, 4 months.
Quilon Do.	(1) C. Draviam Pillai.	1 year, 6 months.
	(2) K. Subbiah Pillai.	1 year, 9 months. Now practising in Shencotta Munsiff's Court.
Trivandrum Do.	(1) S. Nataraja Pillai.	3 years. (Enrolled as Vakil, High Court, on 25-4-1102.)
	(2) S. Madhuranaykaam Pillai.	Enrolled on 8-3-1101.
Nagercoil Do.	(1) P. Chidambaram Pillai.	12 years.
	(2) P. Swaminatha Pillai.	9 years.
	(3) A. Alagappa Pillai.	11 years (High Court Vakil.)
	(4) A. Sivasubrahmanya Pillai.	6 months.

Appendix V.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 28.**

Statement of Munsiffs recruited from 1-1-1085.

No.	Name.	Date of appointment.	Year of passing the B. L. Degree Examination.	Whether recruited from the Bar or service.	No. of years of standing at the Bar, in case recruited from the Bar.	Substantive pay if recruited from service.	Whether recruited from the mofussil Bar and station where they were practising.	Remarks.
1	A. Gnanasikamani	23-5-1085	Informatin not available.	From service.	..	Record-keeper, High Court (in Rs. 50-70 Grade)	..	Since retired from service.
2	A. D. Arumanayakam	3-1-1085	1903	From Bar (High Court).	Five.	..	..	
3	K. Ramakrishna Pillai	22-5-1085	Do.	Do.	Six.	..	..	
4	M. Satyadas	29-10-1085	1905	From service.	..	Rs. 75; Filing Clerk and Nazir, High Court.	..	
5	M. Govinda Variar	6-12-1088	1902	From Bar (High Court).	Nine.	..	..	
6	S. A. Azariah	13-12-1088	1908	From service.	..	Filing Clerk and Nazir, High Court Rs. 85.	..	
7	M. P. Joseph	20-11-1089	Do.	From Bar (High Court).	Six.	..	..	
8	S. Nilakanta Aiyar	6-6-1090	1084	From service.	..	Bench Clerk, High Court, Rs. 60.	..	
9	A. Krishnaswami Aiyar	3-10-1091	1910	From Bar (High Court).	$4\frac{3}{4}$ years.	..	..	
10	A. T. Abraham	21-6-1092	1912	From service.	..	Sheristadar, District Court, Kottayam; Rs. 70.	..	
11	K. Rama Kurup	2-7-1092	1909	From Bar (High Court).	6 years.	..	..	
12	S. Subrahmanya Aiyar	6-4-1093	1909	From service.	..	Rs. 85; Indexer and Law Reporter, High Court.	..	

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Appendix V—(*contd.*)

No.	Name.	Date of appointment.	Year of passing the B. L. Degree Examination.	Whether recruited from the Bar or service.	No. of years of standing at the Bar, in case recruited from the Bar.	Substantive pay if recruited from service.	Whether recruited from the mofussil Bar and station where they were practising.	Remarks.
13	C. O. Madhavan .	24-6-1093	1089	High Court Bar.	3½ years.	..	..	
14	R. Nanu Pillai .	14-10-1093	1914	From service.	..	Rs. 58; Clerk, High Court.	..	
15	J. Eapen .	27-11-1093	1910	High Court Bar.	7½ years.	..	..	
16	A.S. SubrahmanyaAiyar	25-11-1093	1912	From service.	..	Rs. 70; Sheristadar, District Court.	..	
17	N. Govindan Pandalai .	29-11-1093	1910	From High Court Bar.	1 year and 2 months.	..	..	
18	C. Nagamani Pillai .	30-1-1094	1917	From service.	..	Rs. 70; Sheristadar, District Court.	..	
19	K. Velu Pillai .	11-12-1098	1083	Do.	..	Rs. 200; Deputy Registrar, High Court.	..	
20	George Varughese .	1-11-1095	1913	Do.	..	Rs. 120; Stationary Magistrate.	..	
21	T. Kesava Pillai .	6-10-1095	1916	From High Court Bar.	3½ years.	..	..	He was Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 50, on long leave, practising as High Court Vakil when appointed as Munsiff.
22	V. Ramaswami Aiyar .	6-10-1095	1911	High Court Bar.	9 years.	..	..	Since dead.
23	N. Paramesvaran Unni.	12-11-1095	1910	From service.	..	Rs. 70; Sheristadar, District Court	..	
24	S. Kulatturan .	6-1-1096	1915	From High Court Bar.	5 years.	..	..	
25	E. T. Kuriyan .	12-3-1096	1912	Do.	8 years.	..	..	

Appendix V.—(*contd.*)

No.	Name.	Date of appointment.	Year of passing the B. L Degree examination.	Whether recruited from the Bar or service.	No. of years of standing at the Bar, in case recruited from the Bar.	Substantive pay if recruited from service.	Whether recruited from the mofussil Bar and station where they were practising.	Remarks.
26	M. Raman Menon .	3-11-1096	1092	From service.	..	Rs. 62; Clerk, High Court.	..	
27	B. Krishna Aiyar .	2-1-1098	1914	From High Court Bar.	8 years.	..	..	
28	V. Nilakanta Aiyar .	19-2-1098	1917	From service.	..	Rs. 75; Clerk, High Court.	..	
29	N. Padmanabha Pillai .	10-4-1098	1916	From High Court Bar.	7 years and 3 months.	..	..	
30	P. Raman Pillai .	26-6-1098	1921	From service.	..	Rs. 75; Clerk, High Court.	..	
31	A. Cheriyan .	26-6-1098	1916	From High Court Bar.	7 years.	..	..	
32	K. C. Raja Raja Varma	19-2-1099	1917	Do.	5 years and 8 months.	..	..	
33	N. Harihara Aiyar .	7-7-1100	1092	From service.	..	Rs. 90; Sheristadar, District Court.	..	
34	K. S. Gopala Aiyar .	26-10-1100	1913	From High Court Bar.	10 years.	..	..	
35	K. Parameswaran Pillai (Sankaraveli)	27-11-1100	1917	From Bar.	7 years and 10 months.	.	..	He was a High Court Vakil, practising at Kottayam when appointed as Munsiff.

Appendix V—(*concld.*)

No.	Name.	Date of appointment.	Year of passing the B. L. Degree Examination.	Whether recruited from the Bar or service.	No. of years of standing at the Bar, in case recruited from the Bar.	Substantive pay if recruited from service.	Whether recruited from the mofussil Bar and station where they were practising.	Remarks.
36	P. Kuttikrishna Menon .	12-2-1101	1919	From service.	..	Rs. 85; Clerk, High Court.	..	
37	K. N. Govinda Pillai .	22-11-1101	1919	Do.	..	Rs. 95; Sheristadar, District Court	..	
38	S. Subrahmanya Pillai .	14-11-1101	1915	From High Court Bar.	10 years.	..	..	
39	P. S. Kuppuswami Aiyar .	1-12-1101*	1916	From service.	..	Rs. 170; Deputy Registrar, High Court.	..	*Date on which he took charge of his duties.
40	N. Paramesvaran Pillai .	16-2-1102	Information not available.	Do.	..	Rs 90; Sheristadar, District Court.	..	
41	T. Chandy .	16-2-1102	1916	From High Court Bar.	9 years.	..	..	
42	S. Devasikamani .	4-5-1102	Information not availalbe.	From service.	..	Rs. 95; Clerk, High Court.	..	

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

PRESIDENT : We will now proceed to the general discussion on the budget.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : Sir, let me congratulate the present administration on its second surplus budget and also the Financial Secretary for his first prosperity budget, as I may call it. I trust that, with his ability and energy and varied experience, he will be able to advise the Government in such a manner as to ensure a stable financial equilibrium. I find from the figures that there has been a considerable increase in the income and also a reduction in the expenditure which is certainly a desirable factor. I hope that the reduction includes the saving made by stopping the morning and evening gun shots. Sir, these two guns were very useful so far as both the rich and the poor were concerned and I do not think that the Government want to put a stop to both of them altogether. I do not quite know the reason which prompted the authorities to stop the two guns. Every poor man regulates his work according to the morning and the evening gun, as the case may be. That he should be deprived of such a thing which has been existing for very many decades is rather a deplorable state of affairs.

PRESIDENT : Let me relieve your distress, Mr. Subba Aiyar. Guns cannot be fired without ammunition.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): The public are not aware of that. It is a reform which synchronised, unfortunately, with the coming of the present Commandant, and therefore the public think that it was a reform introduced by him. The people do not know the real reason, and I had some idea about it only the day before yesterday.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : May I draw the attention of the member, Sir, to the Press Note that was issued on the subject on the day the gun shot was stopped ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : I was not here at the time and so I did not know it, and very many similarly placed did not know it.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know, Sir, whether this is not a subject matter relating to the army and as such one which cannot be allowed to be discussed in the Council ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : Perhaps my friend would have done better if he had stated the objection at the outset so that we may be relieved of the necessity of referring to it if the President so rules.

With reference to the income and expenditure, although it is always safe to under-estimate the income, I believe, Sir, that it would have been better if the estimate were nearer the mark. As we understand it, the difference appears to be Rs. 25 lakhs, and, if we had known it earlier, a good portion of it might have been utilised for the benefit and

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good of the public. Therefore, I say that such vast differences in the estimate has to be explained. Of course, I am not a financial expert and I daresay the Financial Secretary will be able to explain it.

Passing on to the various items of expenditure, it is a matter for congratulation that there are very many attractive schemes provided for in the budget. In regard to the water supply scheme, though we legislated for it far in advance in 1095 for regulating the water supply and assessment therefor, it is a matter for gratification that this scheme has been taken up at least now. In this connection, I may say that it is said that the original estimate was for Rs. 55 lakhs and that it has been now reduceed to Rs. 25 lakhs, and we hope to get a good water supply. I have not much faith in the preliminary estimate for such big schemes as I know, as a matter of fact, that these Public Works authorities do not keep to their estimates in such matters. I believe Mr. Vipan will pardon me for saying so. I hope that when the scheme is complete, the revised estimate will not, at any rate, go above Rs. 55 lakhs, the original estimate of Mr. Bannerjee. Let me also remind the Government that they should be completely satisfied as to the kind of water we are going to get. If we go by the experience of the Madras Corporation and if we rely upon the report published in the papers, that water is anything but pure, and, therefore, if we are to go in for such a water supply at such a heavy cost, I think we had better not have it. So, I would first request the Government to satisfy themselves that the water to be supplied to the town is pure.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is the member aware of the fact that Mr. Madeley himself suggested the need for a Chemical Examiner in connection with the water supply?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): I have not read the report. It has been placed on the table only just now and therefore I do dot know anything about what Mr. Madeley has said.

Passing on to the electric scheme which has been mentioned in the Financial Secretary's speech, I thought that it may not be possible to supply electrical energy to private residential quarters all at once. It is a surmise that all those who are in a position to pay for it and do want it may not be able to get it. Perhaps, it may be very long, when, as the Viceroy said in Mysore, the perfection of the system of electric lighting "will be at once a source of envy and despair to the townships in British India." Perhaps, it may not be possible for us to reach such an ideal. All the same, I think, Sir, it will be better if we are in a position to supply electrical energy to private residential quarters as well.

The next thing I shall refer to is the railway extension. It is said that it will cost about Rs. 12.95 lakhs. Of course, we are not sure about a particular factor which is always not likely to be known, namely, the cost of land acquisition. The cost of land acquisition, until it is decided by the High Court, may not be ascertained, and it is

likely that it may be very heavy. Probably, the cost may be considerably higher; but, all the same, being a necessary thing, we may gratify ourselves that such a scheme has been taken up.

Next comes the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for calling for designs in connection with the Council Chamber. Perhaps, Sir, you may not remember, or you are not informed, of the promise made by the Government in connection with that. Many of the members of this House were not also present on the occasion. It was in the form of a resolution passed by this House and accepted by the Government on the 11th February 1925. It is nearly two and a half years since that resolution was carried and I will state what it is. My friend Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai moved the resolution and it was finally accepted by the Chief Secretary on behalf of the Government and he said :

Sir, on behalf of Government, I have very great pleasure in associating myself with the remarks that have been made by the members on the other side of the House in regard to the long and glorious reign of His Highness the late lamented Maha Raja and to the necessity for perpetuating his revered memory in a visible and tangible form. I also agree that the memorial may consist of a Council Chamber and a life-size statue of His Highness. But I consider that the statue deserves a more conspicuous place in the city than a niche in the proposed Council Chamber. I would therefore suggest a slight amendment to the resolution. I would word it as follows:

"This Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken to commemmorate the long, prosperous and glorious reign of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal, the late lamented Maha Raja of Travancore, by a befitting memorial, preferably a Chamber for the Legislative Council and a life-size statue of His Highness."

The resolution as amended above was carried.

Thus, Sir, the memorial consists of two parts, namely, a Council Chamber and a statue. The second portion of it does not require any long delay. It is now about two and a half years and it is rather regrettable to put off such a matter, especially when we have large surpluses. I therefore request on behalf of the House that the Government may be pleased to take up the matter in hand as speedily as possible. With regard to the other, Rs. 5,000 have been allotted for calling for designs. I do not know how long it is going to take and how long it will be before the matter is taken up. At any rate, I hope that the building will be pushed through during the time of Mr. Vipan and I believe some of us will be able to sit in it. I daresay it will not be one of those items which, though passed by the Council, will not ultimately be given effect to, and, therefore, we do not know what happens with regard to them.

In this connection, I shall draw the attention of the Government to the fact that so long ago as 1098, at the very first meeting of the reformed Council, it was brought to the notice of the Government by Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai that the District Court building is in a very deplorable condition and that something should be done to construct new buildings, on whatever site it may be. I may here say that the site to the north of the Law College building was specially selected and acquired for that purpose, but is lying there unused for a long time and the interest on it is certainly a loss. Whether it is to be constructed on the present site or elsewhere, it should not certainly be in the nature of resolutions

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passed by the congregation of a church. The first resolution there was that a new building should be put up for the church. The second resolution was that it should be on the site of the old church. The third was that the old church be not demolished until the new one was built. Certainly, some scheme has to be devised whereby we may be in a position to take up block after block. As I said, something should be done in regard to the matter. I believe that in the budget of 1099 an allotment of Rs. 10,000 was provided for the purpose and we do not know what transpired. The fact remains that nothing was done. This year, Rs. 5,000 were allotted and nothing has so far been done. Thus we see that we have sometimes a budget passed with these items, but nothing is done in regard to them. This House itself may be in a position to know that the present building is like a place where cattle are impounded during the day, with this difference that, in ordinary cattle-pounds, cattle alone are impounded, whereas here men also are impounded during days. Men use the premises also as a public latrine during nights, at least so far as the neighbourhood is concerned. For, it is a place where all sorts of people get in at night and there is nothing to prevent people getting ingress into it. Therefore, the difficulty is that it is in as filthy and bad a condition as could be imagined. Nobody would ever mistake it at present for a court-house. Sir, His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is visiting Trivandrum shortly and, if the District Court is included in his programme of visits to public institutions, he will learn what a poor thing we have by way of a court-house in the Capital of the State. That, Sir, is a thing to be very much cared for. I believe that, when everywhere town-planning has been taken up, in the main road at Trivandrum, such a thing should be allowed to continue is a matter which cannot be passed over. The Municipal Regulation empowers the Municipal Council to insist upon a building being tiled and not thatched, that is to say, should be covered with non-inflammable material. About the construction of buildings, the Municipal Council also has a voice. Exemption is however made in the case of the Government buildings. The object of it should be that the Government will see that, so far as their buildings are concerned, there will be nothing to complain against. If that is so, the Government have not taken note of the District Court buildings at Trivandrum. Then, again, there is another matter which makes the construction of a new building more urgent. I daresay the Government are aware that the Munsiff's Court at Karunagapalli caught fire and some records were burnt. Fortunately, it was only a portion of the small-cause records that was burnt. We are paying about Rs. 17 lakhs by way of court fees. The Trivandrum District Court is paying very considerably. That being the case, when every litigant entrusts all his records relating to his properties to the court-house and those records are not properly preserved, and when, as a matter of fact, litigation pending for over a decade has become the normal feature among the subordinate courts, it is absolutely necessary that the Government should take care that all these records are preserved perfectly safe and that a contingency of their being destroyed does

not arise. If one of the waifs and strays who get access to the premises at night happens to smoke a cigarette and the unused portion of it which he throws away happens to fall on the roof, the whole building will be ablaze and it will be a deplorable disaster. That is a thing which ought to be avoided. I trust the Government will take a lesson by the fire we have heard of in the Munsiff's Court at Karunagapalli. If the Government do not take the necessary precaution with reference to that matter, I believe the Government will be charged with culpable negligence. The District Court at Trivandrum is, I may say, a disgrace to the Capital of the State. It is an eyesore to the passers by. It is a standing menace to the public health. I urge with all possible zeal that the Government should take the matter into their serious consideration and come up before the House with a supplementary budget for the construction of the same. I trust that, with the advent of the present Chief Engineer, the District Courts will have a better future. I may, in this connection, say that, if the building is so filthy and so bad, it will contaminate not only the litigants but also the judiciary, and it may happen, I hope it will never happen, that if one of the Judges of the Court is charged with corruption, he may plead with all seriousness. "Sir, you put me in this hall where the very air I breathe is contaminated and all my blood has become impure. When such is the case, how can you expect the administration of justice meted out by me to be pure?" That, Sir, will be the situation and I hope I do not appeal in vain when I make the request that the Government should in all seriousness take up the matter as urgently as possible.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): It is not possible for any Government to carry on a progressive administration without finding adequate funds for the purpose. The policy of imposing additional taxes upon the people without having a fair knowledge of what they are worth is certainly detrimental to their welfare. It will be seen from the budget figures that the State revenue has risen from Rs. 138 lakhs in 1087 to Rs. 229½ lakhs in 1102, that is to say, the revenue has increased by Rs. 91½ lakhs in the course of 15 years. On a rough calculation, it may be found that the averge individual tax in Travancore comes to Rs. 5¾. But the Financial Secretary has not been able to place before us figures to get the total wealth of the country and the average income of the individual. So, it is not possible to ascertain whether the tax bears a reasonable ratio to the wealth of the individual. In the Census Report for 1921, the Census Commissioner has suggested that the economic survey of the country should be made separately and a permanent department of statistics instituted. He has said that the most important portion of the census, *viz.*, the census of the economic condition of the people, still remains to be taken. It is not possible to take this census satisfactorily along with the other census, but it has to be done leisurely in the intercensal period." In another place, he has said:

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> An up-to-date department of satistics has become a desideratum, and it must be entrusted with the undertaking of the decennial census operations. In the interval, it will have to take an economic survey of certain typical villages in the State and collect and publish annually all kinds of statistics, agricultural, industrial, commercial and vital.

In this House, I have been insistently bringing to the notice of the Government the supreme necessity for taking early steps to ascertain the national wealth of the people, but I regret to state that no step has hitherto been taken in this direction. I am not unaware of the difficult nature of this task but it has to be got through since a fairly accurate idea of what the wealth of the people is, is an indispensable element in the principle of taxation. Arrangements have to be made to obtain expert estimates of the economic condition and the wealth of the State by the adoption of a vigorous policy of making a careful and analytical study of the several classes of property in the different parts of the State and of the value of properties upon which tax is levied.

Sir, in Travancore, the unemployment problem is, I believe, the burning question of the day. Large numbers of educated youths comprising graduates in law, graduates in arts and sciences, under-graduates, Higher and School Leaving Certificate holders, holders of diplomas in technical learning, etc. are, found wandering to and fro in quest of some job to keep the wolf from the door. Those youths who are the hope and prop of the country either walk about in utter despair or wait in vain at the gates of officers and members of the Legislative Council whom they look up to for salvation. Being confronted with this problem, the Government have appointed a committee to investigate the causes of unemployment and to find out ways and means for its solution. From the nature of the evidence so far collected by the committee and from the suggestions offered by the members of this Council, it will be evident that steady development of the agricultural and industrial resources of the country is the sole panacea for this economic canker which is steadily eating the vitals of our youths, the flower of our population. It should therefore be our immediate look-out to get a correct idea of the present condition of agriculture and industries in our State and to understand the nature of help to be rendered by the Government for their development.

In regard to agriculture, the Census Commissioner has made the following remarks:

> No organised attempt had been made in the past to collect statistics of rice and other food stuffs grown in the country and the proportion of the population served by them. Ever after the last settlement operations, when the area cultivated under rice was determined and the number of cocoanut, jack and other trees was counted, and until very recently, no provision was made for the counduct of field to field crop inspection or for the maintenance of records showing the area actually cultivated, the crops raised, their yield, etc. In the absence of such statistics, there is no correct means of accurately measuring either the progress made in the cultivation of paddy or the proportion of the population whose needs it can meet.

From this, it is clear that we are unable to know the present condition of agriculture in Travancore with the aid of statistics. But we know, as a matter of fact, that cultivation of the staple articles of food

in the country is not done on an extensive scale and that the output of crops is hardly enough to meet the needs of the country. Paddy cultivation has been on the wane year after year on account of the absence of irrigation facilities, want of sufficient manure and lack of improved methods of agriculture. The Agricultural Department is straining every nerve to increase the productiveness of lands by advising the ryots to take to modern methods of tilling and manuring, but the ryots are not able to take advantage of such advice as they have not the means to invest money in such enterprises. The system of granting agricultural loans does not benefit them either, since the grant of such loans lies outside the control of the Agricultural Department with which they are directly concerned. These loans are not easily and equally available to all landholders and they are not available for redeeming the land of its previous encumbrances. The Agricultural Department, out of whose hands this distribution lies, cannot be expected to feel any particular responsibility to see that the loans are utilised for agricultural purposes only. The sum of Rs. 5·44 lakhs distributed as agricultural loans in 1101 is too small for the purpose. The agriculturists are in a state of heavy indebtedness and the Government would be able to relieve them by opening a Land Mortgage Bank to issue easy, long-term loans.

In the matter of opening fresh lands for paddy cultivation, the Government have effected the disafforestation of a few thousand acres of swampy areas, but I am not aware of any such lands having been assigned to any person. In the same way, the Government have sanctioned the Land Colonisation Scheme which too has not so far been given practical effect to.

Coming to the development of the industrial resources of the State, I may be permitted to observe that the Department of Industries has not sufficiently justified its existence. Most of the investigations made by departmental experts have either been left off in the middle or have proved unsuccessful. Some of these experts who have received a foreign training at the expense of the Government had to enter other departments. The Shellac Expert became a teacher in the Education Department, the Oil Expert was drafted to the Agricultural Department and the Bee Expert, if there be one such at present, does not seem to make any honey. Even the investigation of cottage industries in 1101 has not been found to be successful or profitable for lack of facilities to produce finished articles to be put on the market in large consignments as the Director put it.

In this connection, a word about the Economic Development Board will, I believe, not be out of place. In response to the cry of the people for the development of the industrial, agricultural and other resources of the State, the Government were pleased to constitute this Board composed of experts and laymen, the former proficient in various branches of scientific knowledge, and the latter competent to give valuable advice

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regarding the growth and possibilities of indigenous industries. Every year, meetings are held and recommendations submitted to the Government suggesting ways and means for tapping the resources of the State in a variety of ways. But a perusal of the Administration Report would show that the Government are invariably satisfied with giving such replies as "the matter is under the consideration of the Government", "the matter has been referred to the respective heads of departments and their reports are awaited" etc., The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of this board for the last four years is found to be Rs. 23,542, while the benefit derived does not at all appear to be commensurate with the outlay.

I would therefore, Sir, venture to remark that more provision should be made for demonstrating to the people improved forms in agriculture and industry. So long as the Agricultural and the Industrial Departments are allowed to run on the existing lines, no substantial benefit can accrue to the people of Travancore. Bigger schemes have to be drawn up for improving the agricultural and industrial resources and these departments should be made to work up those schemes in unison to their mutual benefit and to the benefit of the people at large. Adequate funds have to be placed at the disposal of both the departments in order to give greater encouragement and stimulus to the people to take the agricultural and industrial pursuits in the light of up-to-date methods suggested by departmental experts. The sums allotted in the budget, *viz.*, Rs. 1·76 lakhs for Agricultural Department and Rs. 1·19 lakhs for the Industrial Department are too small to meet the needs likely to arise under the circumstances mentioned above.

Sir, it is seen from the budget that the year 1103 is likely to end with a closing balance of Rs. 116·69 lakhs. May I therefore be permitted to request the Government to be pleased to do away with those petty exactions from the people such as road tolls, boat tolls and market tolls. The road toll was the subject of discussion in a previous meeting of this Council and a resolution was passed for the abolition of the same. The grievances on account of boat tolls have already been brought to the notice of the Government by the people of Kuttanad at the time of the Dewan's recent tour to that place. The levy of market tolls is indeed a great hardship to poor people. Toll is being levied on every load of article produced in the country by hard manual labour. In the first place, the price of land has to be paid in the shape of *tharavila*, then the land tax has to be paid every year, and then again the tax on trees has to be paid. It is really painful that a fresh tax has to be paid on the productions from land and trees which have once been assessed. After all, the net income derived under this head in 1101 is found to be only a paltry sum of Rs. 62,773. By the introduction of this system, the market contractors are enabled to make a lot of money according to the prescribed rates themselves, while the extortion practised by them upon the poor folk of the country might better be imagined than described.

Before concluding, I wish to make some observations on the working of the Ayurveda Department. The Government of Travancore have duly recognised the importance of the *Ayurveda* system of medicine and have formed a separate department for the revival of this ancient science. With the advent of the present Director, arrangements have been made to supplement the study of the *Ayurveda* system by what is useful in the allopathic system. This is assuredly a move in the right direction, but adequate facilities do not appear to have been afforded to students of the Ayurveda College to undergo a course of study in practical dissection based on a knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology. It is not clear from the budget for 1103 whether the Government are attempting to give facilities to the students in this respect, although it is stated in the Government Proceedings on the Administration Reports of the department for 1100 and 1101 that the question is being considered by Government.

Similarly, it is seen from the above proceedings that a scheme for opening *Vaidyasalas* in municipal areas is also engaging the attention of the Government. No doubt, the scheme appears to be a very good one and the reason for the delay in bringing it into operation has to be looked into.

Although it is ten years since the first and only *Ayurveda* hospital in the State was opened in Trivandrum, the institution does not seem to have made any substantial progress till now. The building in which it is housed is lacking in accommodation and it is unsuited to be a hospital from the sanitary point of view. This is a matter that should engage the early and earnest attention of the Government. I would in this connection suggest the opening of new *Ayurveda* hospitals and dispensaries in other important centres of the State as well.

Provision had been made in the budget for 1101 and 1102 for the appointment of two teachers in the Ayurveda College to teach *Vishavaidyam* and the treatment of eye diseases, but no appointment has been made accordingly. The necessity for revising these two branches of *Ayurveda* in a country like Travancore cannot be over-estimated, particularly in view of the fact that the race of successful *Vishavaidyans* and *Kannuvaidyans* in the country is dwindling very fast. I therefore request that the teaching of these two branches of treatment be introduced in the Ayurveda College by appointing competent persons.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അടുത്തകാലങ്ങളിൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ വരവും ചിലവുകഴിച്ചുള്ള നീക്കിയിരിപ്പും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ൧൦൯൭-ൽ ൧൩൯ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ വരവുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു് ൧൦൨-ൽ എത്തിയപ്പോഴ് ൧൮൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപയായി വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനിടയായി. ആ കാലത്തു് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രിട്ടറി അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു് രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ വരവു സ്വാഭാവികമായനിലയിൽ മേലാൽവളരെ കൂടുതലായിവർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുമെന്നുവിചാരിക്കാൻ അവകാശമില്ലെന്നാണു്. എന്നിരുന്നിട്ടും ൧൧൦൧ അവസാന

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

ത്തിൽ എത്തിയപ്പോൾ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ വരവ് ൧൧൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപായായി വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനും ആ ആണ്ടിൽ തന്നെ ൧൰ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ നീക്കിയിരിപ്പു വയ്ക്കാനും ഇടയായി. അതിനെ തുടർന്നു ൲൱൧-ൽ ൧൬ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ നീക്കിയിരിപ്പു വരുമെന്ന് കാണുന്നു. ൲൱൰-ലും ൲൲ ലക്ഷത്തോളം രൂപാ നീക്കിയിരിപ്പു വരുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിന്റെ വർദ്ധനയും പര്യവസാനവും ആണ്ടവസാനത്തിൽ തന്നെ അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ൲൱൯൬ മുതൽ ൲൱൧ അവസാനംവരെ ൬ വർഷങ്ങളിൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ വരവിൽനിന്നു ചിലവു കഴിച്ച് ൭൰ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ നീക്കിയിരിപ്പ് വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ അപ്രതീക്ഷിതങ്ങളായി വന്നു ചേരുന്ന ചിലവുകളെ താങ്ങുന്നതിന്ന് അവിടത്തെ ചിലവ് കഴിച്ചു ഒരു തുക നീക്കി വയ്ക്കേണ്ട ഭരണതത്വത്തെ ഞാൻ ആദരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നിരുന്നാലും ആണ്ടുതോറും ഇത്ര വലുതായ തുകകൾ നീക്കിവച്ച് ഖജനാവിൽ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. രാജ്യത്തിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും അത്യാവശ്യമായി നില്ക്കുന്ന ചിലവുകളെ നിർവഹിച്ചിട്ടാണൊ ഈ നീക്കിയിരിപ്പുകൾ വച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അവിടെ ഇച്ഛാഭംഗത്തിനാണ് ഇടയുള്ളത്. ജനങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഗവർമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ചിലവാക്കേണ്ട സംഗതിയിൽ ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായി നില്ക്കുന്നതു കൃഷിക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യമായ മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ വേലകളെ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുകയും സൌകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം ചാനൽ ഇറിഗേഷൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുകയുമാണ്. അടുത്തു പ്രധാനമായി നില്ക്കുന്നതു ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യത്തിനുപകരിക്കുന്ന റോഡുകളെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുകയാണ്. മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ വേലകളെപ്പററി നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ ൲൲൱൲-ൽ കൊല്ലം ഡിവിഷനിലേക്ക് ൰൩,൬൯൭ രൂപായും, തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഡിവിഷനിലേക്ക് ൰൧,൩൯൬ രൂപായും, കോതയാർ പ്രാജക്ട് ഡിവിഷനിലേക്ക് ൮൭,൰൬൦ രൂപായുമാണ് ചിലവാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതു. എത്രയൊ പ്രയോജനമായ ഈ സംഗതിക്ക് ഈ തുകകൾ ഒരിക്കലും മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ വേലകൾക്ക് ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ലഘുവായ തുകകൾ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അനേകകാലമായി ഒരു വേലകളും ചെയ്യാതെ ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കുളങ്ങളെ അടുത്തകാലങ്ങളിലെങ്ങും നന്നാക്കിത്തീർക്കാനൊ അവ നെൽകൃഷിക്ക് ഉപകരിക്കാനൊ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളിലുള്ള രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ പരാശ്രയനിലക്ക് കഴിയുംവിധം കുറവുണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു് ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രധാനകടമയാകുന്നു. ജനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും പണംവാങ്ങി അവരുടെ ഗുണത്തിനായി വേണ്ടപോലെ ആ പണം ചിലവാക്കാതെ ഖജനാവിൽ വലുതായ ഒരു തുക കെട്ടിവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ ആയതിനെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ധനാദായ വർദ്ധനക്കുപകരിക്കുന്നതായ ഇറിഗേഷൻ വേലകൾക്കും റീപ്രൊഡക്റ്റീവ് വേലകൾക്കും ചിലവാക്കുന്നതു് ഏററവും ഉചിതമായ പ്രവൃത്തിയായി തീരുന്നതാണ്.

ചാനൽ ഇറിഗേഷനെപ്പററി പറയുന്നതായാൽ കോതയാർ പ്രാജക്ട് പോലെ രാജ്യത്തിൽ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ചാനൽ ഇറിഗേഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. വിളവംകോട്ടു താലൂക്കിലെ വണ്ണാംപാറസ്കീം, അതിരപ്പള്ളിസ്കീം, ഇവകൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുന്നതായാൽ രാജ്യത്തിൽ വലുതായ ഒരു ഭാഗം ഭൂമി നെൽകൃഷിക്കു ഉപകരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. കോതയാർ പ്രാജക്കിനെപ്പററി പറയുന്നതായാൽ ആ പ്രാജക്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും കോതയാർ വെള്ളം ഉപയോഗപ്പെട്ടുമെന്നുള്ളതുമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇനിയും ൭ ൦൯൮ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം നിലം തിരുത്തേണ്ടതായുണ്ട്. ഇതിലേക്ക് കൃഷിക്കാർ തയ്യാറാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് അന്വേഷിക്കുകയൊ, അവക്ക് അതിലേക്കുള്ള പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങളെ നീക്കികൊടുക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലാ. കോതയാർ പ്രാജക്കിന്റെ ഉത്ഭവകാലം മുതൽക്കു തന്നെ അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള പലേ ചാനലുകളും വെട്ടിത്തീർക്കാത്തതിനാൽ കോതയാർ പ്രാജക്കിൽനിന്നും ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടേണ്ടതായ ആദായത്തിന് വലുതായ നഷ്ടമുണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. കോതയാർ പ്രാജക്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതായ, പട്ടണംകാൽ, തിക്കണംകോട്ടുകാൽ ഇവയെവെട്ടിച്ചു തരണമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ കാൽ വെട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്ഥലം പൊന്നും വിലയും കൂടാതെ വിട്ടുതരണമെന്നാണ് ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്. റീപ്രൊഡക്റ്റീവ് വേലകൾ നടത്തുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു സൌജന്യം എന്തിലേക്കാണെന്നും അതു് ജനങ്ങളാൽ എങ്ങിനെ സാധിക്കുമെന്നും അറിയുന്നില്ലാ.

ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വേണമെങ്കിൽ അവർ സ്ഥലവും വിദ്യാലയവും അതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങളും ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനെ ഏൾപ്പിക്കണം. ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അവരുടെ സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യങ്ങൾക്കു റോഡുകൾ വേണമെങ്കിൽ പൊന്നുംവിലയും കൂടാതെ സ്ഥലം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു പുറമെ റോഡുകൾ വെട്ടി ഏൾപ്പി

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

ക്കയുംവേണം. ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അവരുടെ കൃഷിക്കു ചാനൽ ഇറിഗേഷൻ വേണമെങ്കിൽ ചാനൽ വെട്ടാനുള്ള സ്ഥലം യാതൊന്നുംവില യുംകൂടാതെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണം. ഈ തരം ഭരണനയങ്ങളാണ് ഗവർ ണ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചു നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ഖജനാവിൽ കെട്ടിവ യ്ക്കുന്നതിനായി ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കൂടുതൽ പണം വാങ്ങുന്നതു് കഷ്ടമാ യിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഗതാഗ തസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് കൂടുതൽപണം ചിലവാക്കണമെ ന്നുള്ളതാണ്. രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട അത്യാവശ്യത്തെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ പൂർണ്ണമായി സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഗ തിയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു എങ്ങിനെ പണം ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നു എന്നു പരി ശോധിക്കാം.

൧൦൯൭-ൽ ൧൮൩ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ രാജ്യത്തിൽ വര വുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കാലത്തു ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യത്തിനായുള്ള നൂതനവേലക ൾക്കു ൨,൧൨,൬൯൦ രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

൧൦൯൨-ൽ ൧൯൪ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ വരവുണ്ടായിരുന്ന പ്പോൾ ൮,൮൭,൨൩൪ രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

൧൧൦൧-ൽ ൪൪൧ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ വരവുണ്ടായിരു ന്നപ്പോൾ ൨,൮൦,൦൦൫ രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഐശ്വര്യാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്ക് ഏററവും സഹായിക്കുന്നതായ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്ന തുകയുടെ സ്ഥിതി ഇങ്ങിനെയാണ് നില്ക്കുന്നതു്. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ വരവുകൊണ്ടു ചിലവു സാധിക്കാൻ പ്രയാസപ്പെടുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിലും കൂടുതൽ നീക്കി യിരിപ്പു വയ്ക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിലും എൻജിനീയർ വകുപ്പിലെ തുകയെ വെട്ടിക്കുറക്കുന്നതു് ഇവിടത്തെ ഭരണത്തിൽ സാധാര ണ കണ്ടുവരുന്ന ഒരു നയമാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ തുടൎന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കാതെ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഒരു സ്ഥിരമായ നയം സ്വീകരിച്ചു് പ്രവൎത്തിക്കേണ്ടകാ ലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എൻജിനീയർ വകുപ്പിലേക്കും ഡവലപ്പ്മെ ൻറു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലേക്കും രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ വരവിൽനിന്നും ഒരു സ്ഥിരമായ ശതമാനം നീക്കിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ആയതു ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടതും ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ നീക്കിവയ്ക്കുന്ന തുകയിൽ നിന്നും തന്നാ ണ്ടിൽ ചിലവായതുനീക്കി ആണ്ടവസാനത്തിൽ വരുന്ന ബാക്കിതുക പൊ

തുമുതലിനോടു ചേരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഓരോ പ്രത്യേക ഫണ്ടുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. ആ ഫണ്ടിൽനിന്നും ആണ്ടവസാനംവരെ ചിലവായതു നീക്കിയുള്ള തുക ആ ഫണ്ടിൽതന്നെ കിടക്കണം. അടുത്ത ആണ്ടത്തെ അനുവാദം രൂപാ ഈ ഫണ്ടോടു് കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തു ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ ഫണ്ടിലെ തുക ഒരു കാരണവശാലും പൊതുമുതലോടുകൂടി തിരിയെ ചേരാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാണ്.

എൻജിനീയർ വകുപ്പിലേക്ക് ഇങ്ങിനെയൊരു ഫണ്ട് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം കൃഷിക്കു അത്യാവശ്യമായ മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ വേലകൾക്കും ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രത്യേകം തുകകൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്നതും അവ തൃപ്തികരമായി നടന്നുപോരുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഐശ്വര്യാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും അവരുടെ പരിഷ്കാരത്തിനും അവരുടെ ധനാദായവഴിക്കും ഉപകരിക്കുന്നതായ റോഡുകളുടെ കുറവ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യത്തിനനുരൂപമായ റോഡുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഗതാഗതത്തിനു കാലാനുസരണമായ മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു ജനങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു സൌകര്യമായ റോഡുകൾ ഉള്ളതായ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽ വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങളെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ശരിയായ വിധം നിയന്ത്രിക്കയും അവയ്ക്കു ന്യായമായ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ആ പരിശ്രമം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ആദായകരമായും സൌകര്യപ്രദമായും തീരുന്നതാണ്.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യം വേണ്ടതായ റോഡുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് ഇവിടെ റയിൽവെയിൽ ഭ്രമിക്കുന്നത് രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഗുണകരമായി തീരുന്നതല്ലാ. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും റയിൽവണ്ടികളെക്കൊണ്ടു നിറക്കുന്നതായ കാര്യം ഒരഭിമാനകരമായി വിചാരിക്കാമെന്നിരുന്നാലും അതിനെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ കോശസ്ഥിതിക്കു താങ്ങാൻ ശക്തിയുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ലാ. ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റയിൽവെ പ്രോഗ്രാം അനുകരിച്ചു നടത്തുന്നതായാൽ അതിലേക്കു ഭീമമായ തുകകൾ കടംവാങ്ങാതെ സാധിക്കാവുന്നതല്ലാ. അങ്ങനെ കടംവാങ്ങാനായി നിശ്ചയിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിലേക്കു ആണ്ടുതോറും കൊടുത്തുതീക്കാനുള്ള പലിശയുടെ വലിപ്പം, ആയതു മുടങ്ങാതെ കൊടുത്തുതീക്കാനുള്ള വഴികൾ, ക്ലിപ്തകാലത്തിനകം മുതൽ കൊടുത്തു തീക്കാനുള്ള നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ, ഇതുകളെല്ലാം സാധിച്ചുകിട്ടാനുള്ള രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ കോശ

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

സ്ഥിതി, അതിലേക്കുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ധനാദായനില ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഗൌരവമായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ വേണ്ടതു പോലെ ആലോചിക്കാതേയും ദ്രുതഗതിയായും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതിന്റെ ദുരിതഫലങ്ങൾ പിന്നീടുള്ള കാലങ്ങളിൽ രാജ്യവും ജനങ്ങളും അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടതായിവരുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ലാത്തതാണ്.

അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് അടുത്ത ആണ്ടിൽ സർക്കാർഭൂമികൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ൫൴ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കിട്ടുമെന്ന് ആശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നയത്തെപ്പററിയാണ്. ൧൦൯൬-മുതൽ ഒരു ആളിനു കൂടുതലായ ഏക്കർ അടങ്ങിയ സ്ഥലം പുതുവൽ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നനയം ഗുണകരമല്ലെന്നു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന് ബോധ്യമാകുകയും സർക്കാർ ഭൂമികളെ ചെറിയ ബ്ലാക്കുകളായി തിരിച്ചു പുതുവൽ പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന നയത്തെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ൧൦൯൬-ൽ ൩,൬൦,൯൩൬ രൂപായും ൧൦൯൭-ൽ ൩,൬൧,൨൦൫ രൂപായും ൧൦൯൮-ൽ ൪,൦൦,൧൧൫ രൂപായും ൧൦൯൯-ൽ ൩,൫൦,൦൩൫ രൂപായും കിട്ടാനിടയായി. ൧൧൦൦-മാണ്ടുമുതൽ ഈ ഇനത്തിലെ വരവു വർദ്ധിച്ചുതുടങ്ങി. അതായതു് ൧൧൦൦-ൽ ൪,൨൬,൯൨൩ രൂപയായും ൧൧൦൧-ൽ ൫,൨൮,൨൩൨ രൂപയായും ൧൧൦൨-ൽ ൪,൬൫,൦൦൦ രൂപായും കിട്ടാനിടയായി. ൧,൧൦൩-ൽ ൫൴ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കിട്ടുമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ചെറിയ ബ്ലാക്കുകളായി തിരിച്ചു സ്വദേശികൾക്കു കൃഷിക്കായികൊടുക്കുന്ന നയം ഗവർണ്മെൻറു തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ ഇനത്തിലെ വരവു ആണ്ടുതോറും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. രാജ്യത്തിലെ പുതുവൽഭൂമികളെ എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും വിററു പണം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ബദ്ധപ്പെടേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതാണ്. വിശേഷിച്ചും അടുത്തകാലങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോ ആണ്ടിലുംഇവിടെ യഥേഷ്ടം നീക്കിയിരുപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു രാജ്യത്തേക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യങ്ങൾ നേരിടുന്ന കാലത്തേക്ക് ഈ പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികളിലുള്ള വരവിനെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനായി അവയെ നീക്കിവയ്ക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. എന്നുതന്നെയല്ല ഇവിടത്തെ പുതുവൽഭൂമികൾ കിടക്കുന്തോറും ജനസംഖ്യവർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതായ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സ്വദേശികൾതന്നെ ആ ഭൂമികളെ കൂടുതൽ വിലകൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങുമെന്നു

ള്ളതാണ്. അടുത്ത കാലത്തു തന്നെ വിളവങ്കോട്ടുതാലൂക്കിൽ ഒരുവലിയ ഭൂവിഭാഗത്തെ വിദേശീയനായ ഒരാൾക്കു പുതുവൽ പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI ((*Ambalapuzha*): പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം എന്തുവരും?

Mr. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ൩൦൦ ഏക്കറോളം വരുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവു. ഈ സ്ഥലത്തെ ആ താലൂക്കനിവാസികളിൽപലരും കൂടുതൽവിലയ്ക്കു പതിച്ചുവാങ്ങാൻ തയ്യാറുണ്ടായിരുന്നതായിഎനിക്കറിയാം. ആ താലൂക്കനിവാസികൾക്ക് ആ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാതെ ഒരു വിദേശീയനു കൊടുത്ത നയം ആക്ഷേപാർഹമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഓരോ വലിയ ബ്ലാക്കുകളായ ഭൂമികളെ വിദേശികൾക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ സന്താനങ്ങൾക്കു കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ കിട്ടാതെ അവർ സങ്കടം അനുഭവിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ലാത്തതാണ്. എത്രയോ ഗൌരവമായ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റേയും നിയമസഭാംഗങ്ങളുടേയും ഗാഢമായ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു കൃഷിവായ്പകൾ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന നയത്തെപ്പററിയാണ്.

൧൦൯൬-ൽ ൯൩,൨൩൩ രൂപായും ൧൦൯൭-ൽ ൯൨,൮൩൪ രൂപായും ൧൦൯൯-ൽ ൧,൨൬,൭൯൨ രൂപായും ൧൧൦൦-ൽ ൨,൭൮,൩൨൦ രൂപായും ൧൧൦൧-ൽ ൩൨,൯൨൯ രൂപായും കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൽ ൧൦൯൯-ൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള അസാധാരണമായ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്താൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ദുരിതത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനായി ൧൧൦൦ ാമാണ്ടിൽ ൨,൭൮,൩൨൦ രൂപാ കടം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ആ ആണ്ടിനെ കഴിച്ചുനോക്കുന്നതായാൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ വരവുവർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്തോറും കൃഷിവായ്പവകയ്ക്കുള്ളതുക കുറഞ്ഞുവരികയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. കൃഷിവായ്പകൾ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന രീതിക്കു പല ആക്ഷേപങ്ങളും പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

൧-ാമതു കൃഷിവർദ്ധനയ്ക്കായിത്തന്നെ ഈ വകപ്പണം വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു കൃഷിവായ്പകൾ കിട്ടാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു.

൨-ാമതു് ഓരോ ആണ്ടിലും കൃഷിവായ്പകൾ വാങ്ങുന്നവർ കൃഷിവർദ്ധനക്കായിത്തന്നെ ആ വകപ്പണം വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ള പരിശോധന തീരെ തൃപ്തികരമായിട്ടല്ല കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്.

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

൨-ാമതു് കൃഷിവായ്പ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ സാധാരണ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു സാധിക്കാത്ത വിധമാണു് നിൽക്കുന്നതു്.

ഈ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ കൃഷിവായ്പകൾ കൊടുത്തു കൃഷിത്തൊഴിലിനെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ സാധിച്ചുകിട്ടാതെ വരുന്നു. എത്രയോ പ്രയോജനകരമായ ഈ ആനുകൂല്യത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു യഥേഷ്ടം ഉപയോഗിക്കത്തക്ക സൌകര്യങ്ങളും വ്യവസ്ഥകളും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നു. കൃഷിവായ്പകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി ആണ്ടുതോറും ഒരു ഗണ്യമായ തുക ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വയ്ക്കുകയും ആയതു കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യണം. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): Before proceeding to speak a few words on the budget, I feel constrained to congratulate the Financial Secretary and the Government on the very prosperous budget they have been able to place before this House. When I perused the report put into my hands on Friday, several things arrested my attention. On some of these, I wish to make a few remarks.

First, my attention was drawn to the steady increase during the last three years in the surplus left after meeting the demands on the expenditure side and the equally steady rise in the accumulated balance during these three years. It is found that the surplus for 1100 is over ten lakhs of rupees, for 1101 nearly seventeen and three-fourths lakhs and for 1102 over twenty-four lakhs. And the closing balance has, of course, risen in the same proportion. Next year too, notwithstanding the abnormal increase in the programme of expenditure, a small surplus is budgeted for. It is no doubt small, a little over a lakh of rupees, but, I believe, from past experience, we shall be right in expecting a much higher figure than that entered in the estimate.

The next thing that drew my attention was that the sinking funds of the State have been steadily increasing. There are two sinking funds, one to pay off the amount required to clear the liability of the State in respect of the Shencotta—Quilon Railway, and the other, the debenture loan raised in the country in 1091. From the budget, it is clear that nearly one-third of the amounts required for each of these has already been set apart. The third thing that I wish to mention is the continuous increase in the net yield from the Trivandrum—Shencotta Railway. This increase is highly gratifying. In 1101, it was nearly a lakh and a half rupees, in 1102 it went up to 2·19 lakhs, in 1103 the estimate is put down at 3 lakhs. That is a matter that must give us very great satisfaction. On the expenditure side, it is found that a provision for an additional expenditure of sixteen and one-third lakhs is made. This

is distributed over several departments, but particularly for the Public Works and the Education Departments. It is found that an additional amount of a lakh of rupees is set apart for increased communications. Though, judging from the great need of communications throughout the State, this is a very small sum and the provision must be said to be inadequate, yet, so far, we must say it is good. Under Education, there is an additional provision for three and three-fourths lakhs of rupees. From this, there is provision made for an additional sum of fifty thousand rupees for grants-in-aid and the great bulk of the fifty thousand rupees is chivalrously allotted to girls' schools. Last, but not least, provision is made for a short road to Karkad, a historic road, for the opening of which the poor people of Karkad and their protectors have been pressing the Government for well over half a century.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that the member supports the allotment?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): Certainly. Then there are other allotments under the Public Works Department which in my opinion are inadequate. I shall particularise the allotment made for communications in South Travancore. It is admitted that there are a great many roads in Travancore, but they mostly serve the towns.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that the member will be satisfied if a village is supplied with more than one approach road?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): That is superfluous. When the want is satisfied, I shall be the last person to ask for more roads for one village.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does he know that there is at present an approach road to Karkad village?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): There is a road, but the people are not able to use it freely.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will it not be better for the people to press for the opening of that road instead of pressing for another road?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): As I said on another occasion, I am for opening another road for the poor people of Karkad who are pressing for a road. How it should be done, I will leave entirely to the discretion of the Government.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it for the member to take upon himself the responsibility of asking for another road when the people really want only the opening of the present road?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): As I said on a previous occasion, there is the necessity for a road. Until rights are fought out, these poor people cannot wait being shut up in that closed village.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether he cares more for rights than for facility?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*) : Expediency is a great thing with me.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Does the member know the previous history of the Karkad road ?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*) : I am expected to know it and I know it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know whether he speaks with authority for those people that they really need a road other than the present road ?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*) : I can speak with authority that they have been suffering for want of a road and that they have been pressing on the attention of the Government through their protectors the need for opening the present road.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether he speaks with authority from the people concerned that they have been asking for this new road ?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*) : Yes, I am speaking with authority. I heard that the signatures of a number of people were forged and petitions sent to the Government that they do not want any roads. But it was proved that the signatures had been forged. Yet the Government have not done anything all this time and the sufferings of the people remain as they were. There *are* a good many people who fight for their rights.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know whether that petition from the people which says that the former petition was forged does not contain false signatures, that is, signatures which consist of only four strokes which any one could forge ?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*) : I am not aware.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know whether that petition contains only very few signatures ?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*) : I am not aware.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : How then was he able to ascertain the wishes of the people ?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*) : The people themselves have talked to me on the subject.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the member be pleased to concede that there is at least one section of the people particularly which says that this road is not necessary ?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): I am not aware of the existence of any such particular section.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : Does the member know that the Karkad village is inhabited not only by Sambavars but by other people also ?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): It is inhabited chiefly by Sambavars. There may be a few people belonging to other castes, but my knowledge is that it is mostly inhabited by Sambavars.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Does he know that the people who belong to castes other than that of the Sambavars do not require a separate road?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): They may not be labouring under the same difficulty as the Sambavars. They may be allowed to use other roads which the Sambavars are excluded from using.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Does the member know that there is a road through which the caste people take their carts?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): I think my friend Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai or some other member of this House said that there was a road there and if carts should be taken over that road all that was required was for the Sambavars to get down at one end leaving their carts in the charge of caste-men and walk over to the other end by a circuitous path and take charge of the carts. That apparently is a very simple affair. But in my opinion it is something of an impossibility.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): What I wanted to know from the member was whether there was a cart road already existing?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): But the Sambavaras are not allowed to use that road.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I ask the member whether it is not better for the member to press for the appointment of one or two cartmen on decent salaries so that these carts may be transported to the other side instead of wasting ten thousand rupees for a new road?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): I am sure that such a system will not work.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Will not the appointment of cartmen be advantageous to Vellalas for getting appointments?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does not the member think that it is more advantageous and expedient to press on the attention of the Government to appoint, if not Vellalas, at least European cartmen on decent salaries to take these carts?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): I am unable to answer.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know whom he referred to as the benefactors and protectors of these people?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): The Salvation Army, the L. M. S. Mission and other Christian organisations who have been helping them for over half a century and finding their difficulty have advocated their cause. I meant these as their protectors and benefactors.

[Mr. Paul Daniel.]

Coming back to inadequacy of funds, I must submit that the smallness of the amounts allotted to South Travancore is very glaring. There are ever so many villages in South Travancore and their position is such that the hardships these poor people suffer for want of communication are very great. I would therefore request the Government to find out what villages or groups of villages are absolutely cut off from the main trunk roads and to find means to give them some means of communication whereby they could carry their commodities to the main roads.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): In regard to the construction of new roads to these villages, will he give preference to the road to the Karkad village?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): Preference I must give to the Karkad village because their difficulties are greater than the difficulties of many other villages.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Because the benefactors also count in the question of determining the necessity for the road for the Karkad village, am I to understand that that is the reason for his advocating it?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): No.

Passing on, I should submit that hardly anything is done for facilitating and helping agriculture. That might appear to be a startling statement, but I think it is true. The sale of tank-beds was really a short-sighted policy, ill-conceived and ill-carried out. For a mess of pottage, the birthright of Nanjinad was sold away, not by the people of Nanjinad themselves but by their guardians and protectors. This has affected agriculture in South Travancore, particularly in Nanjinad, very adversely. Storage of rain-water from the early rains of Chitrai is impossible. Consequently, cultivators have to wait until the Pechippara reservoir is opened and that is done only late. Consequently, cultivation becomes late and it is well-known to cultivators that when cultivation becomes late, the crops are subject to *kanai*. It is the case everywhere, perhaps it is not the case in North Travancore so much as in South Travancore. Another thing is that this disadvantage affects not only the people, but also the Government. The absence of these little reservoirs results almost in annual inundations, floods and breaches and the repair to these breaches has become a sort of recurring strain on the State purse. I attribute this to the disposal of the numerous tanks that were receiving rain-water in their beds. Another disadvantage is that, by the disposal of these tank-beds, grazing grounds have been obliterated. I wonder whether the Government are aware of the very large sums of money that flow out of our land to Tinnevelly and the neighbouring districts owing to the purchase of cattle for the drawing of carts. All our cart-bulls have to be imported and they are costly. So

that, the money of the Travancoreans has to be spent out of the country for the purchase of these bulls. There was a time when only big bulls required for the drawing of carts had to be brought in. It now transpires that not even plough bulls are produced in the country. Plough bulls too have to be brought into the country at heavy cost. And when they are brought into the State, what is the result? They degenerate, and, after a few years, become unfit for use. The chief reason for this is that they have to go without grazing when they are unemployed. Travancore is proverbial for the degeneracy of its cattle and this state of affairs hastens the degeneration of the cattle very greatly. I beg therefore to suggest that the Government lay down as a policy that year after year a small portion of the once disposed of tanks-beds be re-purchased or some other provision made for the grazing of cattle at least.

Passing on to the Revenue Department, it is a good thing that the pay of the Proverthikars is about to be increased. I am glad of that because that might tend to lessen the oppression of the poor. In this connection, I plead for one thing. Now, in the Tamil taluks too, the *kacharth* or tax receipts is written in Malayalam and the poor men who pay the money required by the Proverthikar into the Pakuthi Cutcherry, take away with them something which they could not understand because it is written in Malayalam. The men do not know how to read Malayalam. This has been in my opinion a source of oppression and corruption. If the Government would issue orders that in the Tamil taluks, at least, the *kacharths* are entered in Tamil, it would be of very great help.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Does the member know that in some Malayalam tracts receipts and accounts are in Tamil?

MR PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): Then the request should be the other way.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): What does he say with regard to the tax-payers who are illiterate?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): If the entry is made in Tamil, they can ask the people in the vicinity to read them. But if it is written in Malayalam, it will be very difficult to get at a man who knows Malayalam?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is there any individual in Karkad who knows Malayalam?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): I have not made an enquiry about that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Would the member press for all the judgments by courts of law being written in Tamil instead of in English in the Tamil Districts?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): No, I would not. If it were all in Malayalam, I would press for it.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Does the member know that Tamil is the language taught in all the Vernacular schools in the Tamil districts?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): It is not done in all the schools yet. The process is going on.

One more point, Sir, and I would close. These subordinate officers require watching and close supervision (Mr. A. K. Pillai: *Hear, hear*). The orders are given from the highest offices red hot, but as they pass through the intermediate offices, by the time they reach the office of the Proverthikar they are as cold as ice and they remain there for years together. Of course, additional offices mean efficiency so far as the Government are concerned, but so far as the poor ryot is concerned, it means delay. I am saying that from my own experience. The Government would therefore do well to ask their officers to require prompt despatch of work.

Under Education, no increased provision is made for grant-in-aid to boys' schools. I do not know whether the Government are going to take the full responsibility for fee concession. On a previous occasion, that was pointed out and the Acting Director accepted the reasonableness of that and practically promised that he would get Government sanction for indemnifying the managers of private schools fully for the loss they incur in the matter of fee concessions. I find that twenty thousand rupees have been allotted additionally. I do not know whether it is for this particular purpose. Anyhow, the amount seems hardly sufficient.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, the budget presented to us by the Financial Secretary is very encouraging. In the past few years, we have been extremely fortunate in our finances. The surpluses have uniformly exceeded our budget forecasts. This is due more to careful and masterly husbanding of the resources of the State and to tapping fresh sources of indirect revenue which do not hit hard on the people. We congratulate the Government and the Financial Secretary on their achievement.

This being the last Budget Session of this Council and as some of us may not be here at the next Budget Session, it may not be out of place if I attempt a brief resumé of our achievements in the last three years. In 1100 Karkatakam, we started with a revenue of about two crores. The accounts of 1101 showed that the revenue rose to Rs. 216·6 lakhs. In 1102, though we started with an estimate for Rs. 211½ lakhs the Revised Estimate covers Rs. 229½ lakhs. In 1103, we start with an estimate of Rs. 223 lakhs, we may most probably forecast a figure well-nigh Rs. 240 lakhs. Our cash balances have also been going up. These have been achieved without starving the expenditure on education, public works, medical relief, etc. This is the time or opportunity for doing something of permanent benefit for the development of the country. Some of the demands of the representatives of the people have been satisfied, the most prominent

among them being the commutation of the rent on *Kandukrishi* lands, the reduction of the tariff value on cocoanuts, oil and copra, the opening of more roads and the establishment of a larger number of dispensaries. The results are telling and speak volumes for the courage and foresight of the present administration.

The major portion of the capital expenditure *viz.*, Rs. 12·95 lakhs is spent in Trivandrum on the construction of the Chackay-Tampanur railway extension. I am not against the extension, but I wonder why this line should be treated as an exception and so much money be spent on this, the length of the line being only 2½ miles. Trivandrum water works and electricity take up Rs. 8 lakhs. It has been the declared policy of the Government that where there are municipalities, the municipalities should bear the cost of works such as water works and electricity. (Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: *Hear, hear*). If the municipalities are not rich enough, the money required for these may be given to them on loan or the Government may ask them to contribute a portion of the expenses. The general tax-payer need not be burdened for adding to the amenities of one municipal town.

Sir, the difficulty in Travancore is more economic. At the last two sessions, I have been pressing for an economic survey of the country. We are groping in the dark with regard to data. In days of yore, the struggle for existence was not so keen and ideas of individualism had not come to the forefront. We lived the life of comfort, indolence and ease, the family, community and village making up for what was wanting in individual effort.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): How does the member reconcile the steady progress in the revenue and the present condition of the poor ryots?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): The revenue has been progressing because fresh sources have been found out.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): How does he reconcile the two?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I do not reconcile these two.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does he think that a steady progress in revenue is the hallmark of progress of a country or a surplus budget is always an index of progress of the country?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): It is a matter of opinion, and this is no time for the discussion of that question.

Now things have changed. Side by side with absolute penury and indebtedness of the ryots, we see colossal fortunes of usurers and of our forward and adventurous planters rising up in the course of a few years. The presence of such people among ourselves has whetted the ambition of many a young and adventurous man. Where is he to find the land and capital necessary? Lands we have in plenty, but the portions of useful land which could be cultivated with any chance of profit are mostly reserved comprising about 2,400 square miles in fact, equal in extent to the whole area of cultivable land outside the reserves.

[Mr. K. K. Thomas.]

The future of Travancore lies in the development of these tracts between the hills. How are we to develop these? The Government have consciously or unconsciously put a lot of obstacles in the way of our getting the land necessary for cultivation. The *tharavila* on these lands has been suddenly raised from Rs 25 to Rs. 60 and Rs. 80 per acre. The timber value on these even at a modest calculation would raise the figure by about the same. Very few Indians would be found to take up these lands on those conditions and even if they do the attempt will not be a sound business proposition. What is the result? On acount of unemployment among the educated classes, quite a number of us leave the country in search of fresh fields and pastures new. This has been going on for some time now and their chances outside are also minimising on account of the parochial or local interests in those countries. It may be interesting news to many here that, during the last two years, many of our enterprising men have left Travancore and acquired lands in the neighbouring districts of Coimbatore, Malabar and Coorg and that about 15,000 acres are at present owned by these people. Why? Because the conditions in the homeland are so unattractive and unsatisfactory. It is very likely that in the next two years a fair number will follow and Travancore will lose ere long the most vigorous and enterprising and forward portion of the population who will enrich and develop those lands. The educated men who go for jobs may return, but those cultivators will settle down there and be for ever lost to us. It is necessary that Government realise the significance of this situation and try to allow our people to develop our own lands by making the necessary changes in the rules as to reservation of forests and the rates of *tharavila*, some concessions being shown to the natives of Travancore.

Sir, I have been referring in my last budget speech to the indebtedness of the Travancore ryots. We have reason to think it is getting more and more serious. The toiling peasantry which forms the backbone of the country is being ruined year after year through no fault of theirs. The progress of English education has changed the standard of life. The presence of rich capitalists in the country have contributed to give them false ideas of comfort and opulence.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Who are they?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): My friend may be one.

The rate of interest in the country has gone up and stands between 18 and 24 per cent. No industry or agriculture can be paying in a country where the rate of interest is so high and when most of the capital by which the industry is carried on is borrowed. Our paddy cultivation leaves very little of margin after defraying the cost of cultivation. The average yield is only about seven fold. The cost of cultivation and interest come to about the same figure. All the apparent prosperity you find in Kuttanad is not real. The paddy cultivators and the reclaimers of our low-lying lands, are, it will be found on closer

examination, within the tentacles of the usurer or paddy-lenders. The only way to save them from ruin is to find means of reducing the interest on paddy. Now that we are investing our surpluses in gilt-edged securities fetching nominal interest, it will be much more to the advantage of the country if a tithe of it or at least say Rs. 10 lakhs are invested in the formation of grain banks in the western portions of Kottayam, Changanachery, Tiruvalla and Ambalapuzha. Unless this is done, the indigenous gentry and the happy peasant classes that we see will ere long cease to exist.

In this connection, I may also mention a word about the amendment of the Jenmi Kudiyan Regulation. Though much has been said about this, the Law Member does not seem to take it seriously. The major portion of the *ayacut* lands in these taluks are *jenmom* lands. Now that profits of cultivation are decreasing, the tenants find it difficult to pay all the dues on these lands. Costly and protracted litigation is the result in which both the *jenmi* and the tenant are really losers, the gain if any going to the *Karyasthan* and the vakil. It is very necessary that something has to be done in this direction.

We have been spending a large amount on education. The expenditure on education has beengoing "headlong" and I think it is high time that we apply the brake to it. We are spending 25 per cent. of our total revenues and about a rupee per head of the population. These figures may set us high in the estimation of those who do not know the conditions of this country. Such unbridled expenditure on education could be justified only if the education that we impart is able to convert our educated children into better and more efficient workers. Here, on the contrary, no educated man goes to work except in the literary field as Government servants, vakils and clerks. Additional expenditure on this must stop. The High and Middle schools should be handed over to private agencies wherever available, the Government retaining only one or two model institutions at the Capital. It may not be difficult to find public bodies who have the means and the willingness to undertake the work.

We are thankful to you, Sir, for the earnestness and sympathy you have evinced in opening more and more dispensaries so that the best medical aid may reach the interior of our outlying portions. It is well-known that tuberculosis is prevalent in most parts of Travancore and that a fair portion of the inmates of the sanatorium at Madanapalli are Travancoreans. Admission to that sanatorium is becoming more and more difficult and the place is also losing its efficacy and usefulness on account of certain variations in the climate. We have a place eminently suited for this purpose near the Cape.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Would the member have any objectoin to have it in one of the hill tops at Kottayam?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): It must be in South Travancore only. (*Laughter.*) This matter has been more than once urged in this Council. It will be to the interests of Travancoreans if tuberculosis hospital is established there either by the Government directly or with the help of some medical mission.

[Mr. K. K. Thomas.]

We are thankful to the Government for the attention bestowed by them in recent years to communications in North Travancore.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Does not the budget presented to us provide for that being done in Kottayam and Alwaye Divisions for the coming year?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I say it is not enough.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): What is the proportion that Kottayam must get?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): It is no question of proportion. What I say is much remains to be done. But the work so far done is nothing compared to what remains to be done. Seeing that the Government can expect the earnest co-operation of the people in Central and North Travancore, the cost on communication could be reduced to half.

I have been urging for more and more irrigation channels in North Travancore.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know in which part of North Travancore irrigation channels are necessary?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): In many parts.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Some definite parts?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): For Kottayam, Changanachery and other places, irrigation may mean both driving in water and driving out water.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Driving out water is drainage.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): There are several works for which the Government have spent enormous sums and which for want of following up are rendered useless or of little use to the people at present. One such instance is the Kanjikuzhi canal which has been cut about 40 years ago. A little more widening and deepening by two or three feet will improve the *punja* lands to the north and south of it by giving proper drainage to the one and silt to the latter. I urge that this may be looked into by the Public Works Department.

In this connection, I may also urge on the Government the necessity for the speedy construction of the Kottarakara-Alwaye Railway line.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Can we discuss the railway programme?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): We are not discussing the policy. This matter has been repeatedly pressed on the attention of the Government since 1092. Except for short journeys, the present bus service cannot be expected to be steady or comfortable. Most of them are running at a loss on account of the heavy tolls and persecution by the lower ranks of the Police. Public opinion on this matter has always been strong and unless we extend our railway to Alwaye and supplement the same by a network of roads and canals, the line that we have already built cannot be made paying. There is great anxiety felt as to whether we are going to have the railway in the near future.

In this connection, I may also refer to the matter of tollgates. Last year, at the Budget Session, we carried a motion against the levy of tolls on the highways and canals. What I pressed for was not that all tolls should be abolished, but that the country carts may be exempted entirely from the payment of tolls and that buses be required to pay only one toll at one gate within 24 hours. It is regrettable that nothing substantial has been done in this direction. I once again press the matter for the kind consideration of the Government. It is an unpopular and obnoxious impost and works hardship on the poor.

MR. KORANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : സർ, ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ബഡ്ജററിലെ മുഷിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കണക്കുകളെ വിശദീകരിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗ്രാഫ് വരച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായിപ്പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇതു് ആരുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനാണെന്നു അദ്ദേഹംതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞു മനസ്സിലാക്കിത്തരേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടും അതു് നിയമസഭാംഗങ്ങളുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനായിട്ടല്ല. സഭാംഗങ്ങൾക്കു് അതു് ഉപകരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അതിൻെറ ഓരോ പ്രതികൾ സെക്രട്ടറി അവരിൽ ഓരോരുത്തക്കും നൾകേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. വിവിധ വർണ്ണങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു നിമ്മിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ആ ഗ്രാഫ് ഇപ്പോൾ കൌൺസിൽഹാളിൻെറ ചുമരുകൾ അലങ്കരിക്കുവാൻമാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുന്നുള്ളു. കൌൺസിൽഹാളിൽ പോയി സൌകര്യംപോലെ അതു നോക്കിമനസ്സിലാക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നവക്കുപോലും, കഴിഞ്ഞ രണ്ടുദിവസമായി ഹാൾ പൂട്ടിയിട്ടിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനുസാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ബഡ്ജററിൻെറ പൊതു നിരൂപണത്തിന് അതു ഉപകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയാതെഗത്യന്തരമില്ല.

പുതിയ ബഡ്ജററിലെ പ്രതീക്ഷ ൧൧൦൬-ൽ മുതലെടുപ്പു ൨൨൮-ലക്ഷം രൂപായും ചിലവു ൨൨൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപയും ആയിരുന്നേക്കുമെന്നാണ്. ൧൧൦൫-ലെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ചു വരവ് ൨൨൫-ലക്ഷം രൂപായും ചിലവ് ൧൯൮ ലക്ഷം രൂപയുമാണ്. തന്നാണ്ടത്തെപുതുക്കിയ കണക്കിൻപ്രകാരം വരവ് ൨൩൪ ലക്ഷം രൂപയും, ചിലവ് ൨൦൭ ലക്ഷം രൂപയുമാകുന്നു. ഈ കണക്കുകൾ കണ്ടാൽ പ്രഥമദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ഇതു് ഒരു ഉറച്ചതൃപ്തികരമായ കോശസ്ഥിതി കാണിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജററാണെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകും. യഥാത്ഥത്തിൽ ഈ അഭിപ്രായം ശരിയാണെന്നു എനിക്കുതോന്നുന്നില്ലാ. ജനങ്ങളുടെ അത്യാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു് വേണ്ടതുപോലെ ചിലവാക്കി, ജനങ്ങളുടെ കരഭാരം കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം കുറച്ചു്, മിച്ചംവരുത്തുവാൻ ഭഗീരഥപ്രയത്നം ചെയ്യാതെയും, എന്നാൽ വരവിലധികം ചിലവാക്കാതേയും ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബഡ്ജററിനെ മാത്രമെ

[Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.]

തൃപ്തികരമായ ബഡ്ജററെന്നു പറയാവൂ. ഈ തോതനുസരിച്ച് പുതിയ ബഡ്ജററു പരിശോധിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു തൃപ്തികരമായ ഒരു ബഡ്ജററാണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതു തെളിയിക്കുന്നതിന് ഈ സഭക്ക് ബഡ്ജററിനെപ്പററി വാദപ്രതിവാദം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും അതു് അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും ഒരുവിധം ശരിയായ അധികാരം ലഭിച്ചു എന്ന് പറയുന്ന ൯൭ മുതൽ നാളതുവരെയുള്ള ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ സൂക്ഷ്മവൃഷമായി പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

൯൭-ൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചിരുന്ന പലസങ്കടങ്ങളും പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു പൊതുമുതൽ ചിലവാക്കി ക്രമേണശ്രമിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അവക്ക് ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരുസർപ്ലസ് ബഡ്ജററ് ശ്രുപീകിരക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ൯൭-ൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ അസഹ്യമായ പലവിധ സങ്കടങ്ങളും അനുഭവിച്ചു വന്നിരുന്നു. അസഹ്യമായ കരഭാരം, നിഷ്പ്രയോജനവും ഉപദ്രവകരവും അനാരോഗ്യകരവുമായ സാഹിത്യ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, തന്മൂലമുണ്ടാകുന്ന തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ, കൃഷകരുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു വിഘാതമായി നിൽക്കുന്ന സംഗതികൾ, ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ, കുടിയാന്മാർ ജന്മികളിൽ നിന്ന് അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്ന സങ്കടങ്ങൾ, വിദേശികളുടെഭൂമിആക്രമണം, ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ അന്യദേശങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതി, വ്യവസായത്തിൽ ഈ നാട്ടുകാരുടെപിന്നോക്കമുള്ള നില, ജനങ്ങൾക്കുതാങ്ങുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിലുള്ള പബ്ലിക് സർവീസിലെ അധികച്ചിലവു്, ഗവർണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കുറവും അക്രമങ്ങളും അഴിമതികളും, ജനകീയഭരണത്തിനു തടസ്സമായിനിൽക്കുന്ന സംഗതികൾ, അധഃകൃതരുടെ ശോച്യാവസ്ഥ, വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നമദ്യാസക്തി, മന്ത്, ക്ഷയം, കുഷ്ഠം ആദിയായ മഹാരോഗങ്ങളുടേയും ശിശുമരണങ്ങളുടേയും വർദ്ധന, ഇത്യാദി പലസങ്കടങ്ങളും അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അതിൽപിന്നെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ന്യായമായവിധത്തിൽ പൊതുമുതൽ വിനിയോഗിച്ചു പരിഹാരം വരുത്തീട്ടുണ്ടോഎന്നു നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇല്ലെന്നുതന്നെയല്ല അവയിൽ ചിലതുപൂർവ്വാധികം വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും പറയേണ്ടതായിവരും.

ദിവാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ രാഘവയ്യായുടെ പലതരത്തിലുള്ള കരംക്രട്ടുനയത്തിൽ നിന്ന് ജനങ്ങൾ പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള സങ്കടങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ആണ്ടായിരുന്നു ൯൭. അന്നത്തെ കോശത്തിൻെറ തൃപ്തികരമല്ലാത്തസ്ഥിതിയും കാലാനുസൃതമായ ഭരണപരിഷ്കാരത്തിൻെറ അ

വശ്യകതയുമാണ് അന്ന് ഈ കരക്കൂട്ടലിന് ന്യായങ്ങളായി ഗവർമെന്റു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നത്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ രാഷ്ട്രീയഭാഷയിൽ, ഭരണപരിഷ്കാരത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥം ജനങ്ങളെ ഞെക്കിപ്പിഴിഞ്ഞു പണം പിടുങ്ങി വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുകയും വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടുകയും ചെയ്യുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവർമെന്റും ആ നയത്തിൽ നിന്നു വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം വ്യതിചലിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതിന് കുരുമുളകു ചുങ്കംവർദ്ധന, പുകയിലനികുതിവർദ്ധന, റെയിൽവേ എൻജിനീയരുടെ സൃഷ്ടി ആദിയായവ ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളാണ്. ൧൧൦൯ മുതൽ ൧൧൦൧൧ വരെ ഗവർമെന്റിന് ചിലവു കഴിച്ചു മിച്ചം വരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക ൨൯ ലക്ഷം രൂപായാണ്. ഇതു ഗവർമെന്റിന്റെ ഭരണസാമർത്ഥ്യത്താൽ വന്നതാണെന്നു ചിലർ പറഞ്ഞേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അതു ശരിയാണെന്ന് എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. ഈ വലിയതുക മിച്ചം വരുത്തിയതു് മിസ്റ്റർ രാഘവയ്യായുടെ പുതിയ കരക്കൂട്ടലിനെ കുറച്ചിട്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഗവർമെന്റിനെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതിന് ഒരുമ്പെടാതെയാണ് അവർ മിച്ചം വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ചന്തക്കരം, ടോൾസ്, കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ വെള്ളക്കരം, ആദിയായി സാധുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അതിസങ്കടകരമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുള്ള പലകരങ്ങൾ മൂലം അവർ ഇന്നും ഗവർമെന്റിനെ ശപിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അന്തിചന്തക്കരം മാത്രം നിറുത്തിയതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനമില്ലാ. ചന്തക്കരം പാടെ ഉൻമൂലനം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. പുതിയ ബഡ്ജററ് ആകമാനം നോക്കിയതിൽ ഈ സർപ്ലസ്സിന് അനുസരണമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നികുതിക്കുറവു വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. ൧൧൦൯-ലെ ൧൩൯൧ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ വരവിൽ ൪൨ ലക്ഷം ഭൂനികുതിയും ൧൧ ലക്ഷം ഉപ്പുനികുതിയും, ൪൪ ലക്ഷം എക്സൈസ നികുതിയും, ൨൪ ലക്ഷം സ്റ്റാമ്പുനികുതിയും ആണെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ൧൧൦൧൧-ലെ ൨൨൧ ലക്ഷം രൂപാവരവിൽ ൪൧ ലക്ഷം ഭൂനികുതിയും ൧൩ ലക്ഷം ഉപ്പു നികുതിയും ൪൮ ലക്ഷം എക്സൈസ് നികുതിയും, ൨൩ ലക്ഷം സ്റ്റാമ്പുനികുതിയുമാകുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യസാധനങ്ങളായ ഭൂമിയിലും ഉപ്പിലും കരം ചുമത്തിയും, അവരെ മദ്യപാനത്തിലും ദുർവ്യവഹാരത്തിലും പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ചുമാണ് ഗവർമെന്റ് അവരുടെ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ പകുതിയിലധികം ഭാഗവും അന്നും ഇന്നും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ൧൧൧൦൨-ലെ പുതുക്കിയ കണക്കിൽ എക്സൈസ നികുതി ൫൨ ലക്ഷമായി വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൽ പുകയിലനികുതിയും കൂടിയുള്ള കാര്യം ഞാൻ വിസ്തരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അബ്കാരിയും കറപ്പും സംബന്ധിച്ച നികുതിമാത്രം എടു

[Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.]

ത്തുനോക്കിയാൽ തന്നെയും അത്ര് ൯൨-ലെ ൨൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപായിൽ നിന്ന് ൧൧൦൨-ലെ പുതുക്കിയകണക്കിൽ ൩൧ ലക്ഷം രൂപയായിവദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇതു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിന് തെല്ലും അഭിമാനകരമല്ല. മധ്യവർജ്ജന പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തോടു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനുള്ള അനുകമ്പ എത്രമാത്രമുണ്ടെന്നു വ്യക്തമാക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

മേൽപറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു കൊല്ലങ്ങളിലേയും ചിലവിനങ്ങളെ പരിശോധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രേയസ്സിന് അവശ്യം വേണ്ടതായ പോഷകവകുപ്പുകൾക്ക് ഗവർമ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടതുപോലെ ചിലവാക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്ക് ൯൨-ൽ ൧൩ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ൧൧൦൧-ൽ അതു ൧൫ ലക്ഷമായി കുറയുകയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. പ്രൊഡക്ടിവ് ഇറിഗേഷൻ വേലകൾക്ക് ൯൨-ലെ ൩൨,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ൧൦൩-ൽ രണ്ടു ലക്ഷമായിവദ്ധിച്ചു എങ്കിലും ഈ വദ്ധന ദേശവും തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നേ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ സ്ഥിതികൾ സൂക്ഷ്മമായി അറിയുന്നവർ പറയുകയുള്ളു.

ജനങ്ങളെ ഞെക്കിപ്പിഴിഞ്ഞു കരം വസൂലാക്കുന്നതു കൂടാതെ അന്യഗവർമ്മെൻറുകളിൽ നിന്ന് നമുക്കു ലഭിക്കേണ്ടതുകകളെ ഈടാക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു അലസത പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. വിരുദുനഗർ-തെങ്കാശിറെയിൽവേ തുറക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന് ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടം പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെപ്പററി താൻ എസ്. ഐ. ആർ. കമ്പനിയുടെ ബോർഡ് ആഫ് ഡയറക്ടർസുമായി ആലോചിച്ചു എന്നു ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ൨൨-ാമത്തെ പ്രജാസഭാ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. ഈ റെയിൽവേ തുറന്നിട്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ കുറെ മാസങ്ങൾ കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നിട്ടും ഇതിൽനിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടപരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഒരക്ഷരംപോലും ബഡ്ജററ് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ മൌനം അത്ഥവത്താണ്. ൧൧൦൩-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ രണ്ടുലക്ഷം രൂപാ റെയിൽവേയിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്തതു് വിരുദനഗർ-തെങ്കാശിറെയിൽവേയുടെ കാൎയ്യത്തെപ്പററി ജനങ്ങളുടെ കണ്ണിൽ മണ്ണിടാനല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറെറന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്ന് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

തിരുവനന്തപുരം ടൌണിലേക്കുള്ള റെയിൽവേനീട്ടൽ, ആ ടൌണിലെ ജലസംഭരണപദ്ധതി, ഇലക്ട്രിക്ശക്തി വിതരണപദ്ധതി ഇത്യാദി ഭാവിതലമുറകൾക്കുംകൂടി ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിത്തീരുന്ന പോഷകപദ്ധതികൾക്ക് ഇന്നത്തെ ആളുകളെ ഞെക്കിപ്പിഴിഞ്ഞെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മിച്ചത്തെ വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്ന നയത്തെ എനിക്ക് എൻെറ സവ്വശക്തികളും

ഉപയോഗിച്ചു ആക്ഷേപിക്കാതെ ഗത്യന്തരമില്ല. ഭാവിതലമുറകളും ഭാരം വഹിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ലോൺസ് (കടം) കൊണ്ടുവേണം ഇത്തരം പോഷകപദ്ധതികൾ വേണമെങ്കിൽ തുടങ്ങേണ്ടതു്. കൂടാതെ, നാട്ടുമ്പുറത്തുകാരുടെ കൃഷിസേചനം തുടങ്ങിയ പല ആവശ്യകാൎയ്യങ്ങൾക്കും പണം ചിലവാക്കാതെ, തലസ്ഥാന നഗരവാസികളുടെ സുഖജീവിതത്തിനായി വമ്പിച്ചു തുകകൾ പൊതുമുതലിൽനിന്നും ചിലവാക്കുന്നതു് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ നന്നല്ലെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്.

൯൬-ൽ കോളേജ്, സെക്കണ്ടറി, എന്നീ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്‌വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പുകളിലേക്കായി ൭ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ചിലവാക്കി. ൧൦൩-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ അവർ ഇതിനെ ൧൧ ലക്ഷം രൂപായായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. മലയാളം സ്കൂൾവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു് അവർ ൯൬-ൽ ൧൪ ലക്ഷം രൂപയും ൧൦൩-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ൧൬ ലക്ഷം രൂപയും ആണു വിനിയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. കോളേജ്‌വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും സെക്കണ്ടറിവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുമായി ചിലവാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യക്കു് അനുസരണമായ ഗുണം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, അതുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, അതുമൂലം ഗുണത്തിലധികം ദോഷമാണുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണു്. ഈ ഉയൎന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംനിമിത്തം തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ വൎദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മക്കമ്മിററിയുടെ ചിലവും ഇതുനിമിത്തമുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പാഴ്ച്ചിലവാണു്. ജാതിസ്പൎദ്ധയുടെ വൎദ്ധന, ഉദ്യോഗമത്സരബഹളം, കൃഷിക്കും വ്യവസായത്തിനും തട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള കേടുകൾ, ചെറുപ്പക്കാരുടെ ആരോഗ്യമില്ലായ്മ, അവരുടെ ഉയൎന്നതരത്തിലുള്ള സുഖജീവിതരീതി, അതിവ്യയശീലം, വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ വൎദ്ധനയും തന്മൂലം അവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന തൊഴിൽസംബന്ധമായ ഞെരുക്കം, വ്യവഹാരവൎദ്ധന ഇത്യാദി പല ദോഷങ്ങളും ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീൎത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതെല്ലാം അറിഞ്ഞുംകൊണ്ടു് ഈ തരത്തിലുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു് പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു് ഗറത്സ്‌കാളേജിലേയും സയൻസ് കാളേജിലേയും ചില പുതിയ ബ്ലോക്കുകൾക്കായി കൂടുതൽ പണം അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നു പുതിയ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് കഷ്ടാൽകഷ്ടതരമെന്നേ പറയാവൂ. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ആവശ്യം വേണ്ടതായ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനോടു് ഗവർണ്മെൻറു് അനുഭാവക്കുറവു് പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരു പരിഷ്കൃതഗവർണ്മെൻറിനു യോജിച്ചതല്ല. പ്രാഥമിക അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതലിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ടു പരിശോധിച്ചു് അവൎക്കു ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കാതെയി

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രിക്കുന്നതും പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു വേണ്ട പണം ചിലവാക്കാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു കാണിക്കുന്ന ശിക്ഷാർഹമായ ഉപേക്ഷക്കു് ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളാണെന്നുമാത്രമേ തൽക്കാലം ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളു.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളും ധനസ്ഥിതിയും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പുതിയബഡ്ജററിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു് ഒരു പദ്ധതിയും രൂപീകരിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ, ഇവിടെ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്ന അരിയുടേയും നെല്ലിൻേറയും അളവു് നാൾക്കുനാൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടേയും ഋണമോചനത്തിനും തന്മൂലം രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ശരിയായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും അത്യാവശ്യമായിത്തീൎന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമാണു് ഒരു ലാൻഡ് മോർട്ടഗേജ് ബാങ്കു്. ഇതു സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു് ഒരു പൊതുജനഡെപ്യൂട്ടേഷൻ ദിവാൻജിയെ സന്ദർശിച്ചു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു എന്നും അവക്കു ലഭിച്ച മറുപടി നിരാശാജനകമാണെന്നും കേൾക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതു വാസ്തവമാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഈ നിലയെ ഞാൻ കഠിനകഠിനം ആക്ഷേപിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

വിദേശികൾക്കു് ധാരാളമായി ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന നയം നാട്ടിൻെറ ഭാവിശ്രേയസ്സിനെ സാരമായവിധത്തിൽ തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാണു്. അനേകലക്ഷം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ബ്രൂക്കു്ബാണ്ടുകമ്പനിക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി നടപടിനടത്തിയതിനെപ്പററി പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ നേരിട്ടും അവരുടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾമുഖേന ഈ സഭയിലും പ്രജാസഭയിലും വച്ചു് പ്രതിഷേധം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതും, അവയെ ഒന്നും ഗണ്യമാക്കാതെ കമ്പനിക്കു വേണ്ടെന്നുപറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഗവർമ്മെൻറു് ആശിച്ചപദ്ധതിയെ നിരാകരിച്ചതും ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഒന്നുപോലെ ആക്ഷേപകരമാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനെക്കാൾ കമ്പനിക്കാണു് ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളോടു് അനുകമ്പയുള്ളതെന്നു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ രണ്ടുവർഷങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ ചില്ലറയായി അനേകായിരം ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി വിദേശികൾക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കേൾക്കുന്നതു വാസ്തവമാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനെ കഠിനമായി ആക്ഷേപിക്കാതെ ഗത്യന്തരമില്ല. ദേവികുളംതാലൂക്കിൽ സ്വദേശികൾക്കു ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നതിനു പല തടസ്സങ്ങളുമുണ്ടെന്നും കേൾക്കുന്നു. വിദേശികൾക്കു് ഒരിഞ്ചുസ്ഥലംപോലും സാധാരണമായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ള നിയമം വരേണ്ടകാലം അത്യാസന്നമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണു് എൻെറ ബലമായ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഇനി എനിക്ക പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വ്യവസായത്തെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായി ഗവർണ്മെൻറ വേണ്ടതരത്തിൽ ഒന്നും പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ്. അലങ്കാരത്തിനായിട്ടുമാത്രം വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്, കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഇങ്ങനെ ഇവിടെ രണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു സമ്മതിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എന്നാൽ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടെ ശേഷിക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടോ, അതല്ല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള പണം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടോ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനനുസരണമായ വേലകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കുടിൽവ്യവസായത്തിനുവേണ്ട ന്യായമായ പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല.

ഇനി എനിക്ക പറയാനുള്ളതു പബ്ലിക്കസർവ്വീസിലെ പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുടെ സൃഷ്ടിയെപ്പററിയാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽനിന്നും ഒരു ഇൻകംടാക്സ് കമ്മീഷണരെ നിയമിക്കാൻപോകുന്നു എന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഇതു ഭാവിയിൽ മുതലെടുപ്പു വൎദ്ധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒന്നുരണ്ടു കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾകൂടി ചെയ്യാനുണ്ട്. അതായതു് അനാവശ്യമായ പേഷ്കാരുദ്യോഗം നിൎത്തണം. പണ്ടത്തെ പേഷ്കാരല്ല ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പേഷ്കാർ. പണ്ടു പേഷ്കാരന്മാൎക്ക പല ജോലികളും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇൻകംടാക്സ് ജോലിയും അവരിൽനിന്നും വിടുൎത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു പേഷ്കാരുടെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഡിവിഷൻ അസിസ്റ്റൻറന്മാരെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ കമ്മീഷണർ എന്നോ മറെറാ പേരുകൊടുത്തു നിയമിച്ചാൽ മതി. ഇങ്ങനെ ജൂഡിഷ്യറിയും എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവും വേൎതിരിക്കണം. തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരെ ജൂഡിഷ്യറിയിൽനിന്നും സ്റ്റേഷനറി മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരുടെ നിയമനത്തോടുകൂടി വേൎതിരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. ആ നയം വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിലും കാണിച്ചാൽ മതി.

കോടതികളിൽ കുടിശിഖകൾ വരുന്നതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ ടെമ്പററി ജഡ്ജിമാരെയും മുൻസിപന്മാരെയും നിയമിക്കുന്ന നയം വളരെ ആക്ഷേപകരമാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ കുടിശിഖ തീൎക്കുന്നതിനു ടെമ്പററി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്തോറും കുടിശികയും വൎദ്ധിച്ചുതന്നെ വരുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്ക തോന്നുന്നതു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഏതു പബ്ലിക്ക ആഫീസിലും കുടിശിഖകൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ഹജൂർ ആഫീസ്, ഹൈക്കോർട്ടു തുടങ്ങി കീഴിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ആഫീസുകളിലും കുടിശിഖകൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഇനി ഹജൂർ ആഫീസിലെ കുടിശിഖ തീൎക്കാൻ രണ്ടു ദിവാൻജിമാർ വേണമെന്നും പറഞ്ഞേക്കാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ

[Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.]

വദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുതന്നെ വരും. ഈ നയം ഉടനെ മാററണം. ക്രട്ടതലായിട്ടു ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന ക്രമം അനുസരിച്ച് അവക്കു പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കുടിശിഖ തീച്ചയായിട്ടും കുറഞ്ഞുവരും.

മുൻസിപ്പാലിററികളെല്ലാം ഇപ്പോൾ വലിയ "ഫെയിലിയർ" ആണ്. മിക്ക മുൻസിപ്പാലിററികളും വലിയ കഴപ്പങ്ങളിലായി കഴിക്കയാണ്. അതിനു കാരണം എന്താണ് എന്നു ഗവർമെൻറു അന്വേഷിക്കണം. പഞ്ചായത്തുകോടതി ശരിയായിട്ടു ജോലിചെയ്യാത്തതിനുള്ള കാരണത്തെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കാൻ ഒരു കമ്മററിയെ ഏപ്പെടുത്തണം. ഇവിടെ മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യ വദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തും റയിൽവേ നീട്ടണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ അത്ഥമില്ല. അതിലേക്കായി പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നതു നന്നല്ല.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പോലീസ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പോലീസ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഭരണം ശരിയായിട്ടു നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുമായിട്ടു പെരുമാറുന്നവർ ഹെഡ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരും കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരുമാണ്. അവരുടെയിടയിൽ മദ്യപാനം കലശലായിട്ടു വദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇനി മേലാൽ കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരായിട്ടു റിക്രൂട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നവർ മദ്യപാനം ചെയ്യരുത് എന്നു നിഷ്കർഷ ചെയ്യണം. പല കൊലക്കേസുകൾക്കും കാരണം ഇവരുടെ മദ്യപാനമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള സകല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും മദ്യപാനം ചെയ്യരുതെന്നു നിർബന്ധിക്കണം. അസിസ്റ്റൻറു പോലീസ്സൂപ്രണ്ടു എന്ന ഉദ്യോഗം നിത്തൽ ചെയ്യണം. ആ പണംകൊണ്ടു കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാക്കു ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടണം. ഇവക്കു നൽകുന്ന ശമ്പളം ആഹാരത്തിനു മതിയാകാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇവർ ജനങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സൂപ്രണ്ടുദ്യോഗം ഇവിടെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങളാണ് ഇന്ന ഉദ്യോഗം രൂപീകരിക്കണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടതു്. ഇവിടെ ഗവർമെൻറു നിർബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടാണ് ഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതു്. അതു നന്നല്ല. ആളുകൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതു്,

Mr. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : ആളുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കാറില്ലേ?

Mr. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) ആളുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ എനിക്കൊന്നും പറയാനില്ല.

കൃഷിവായ്പ റെഗുലേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള കൃഷിവായ്പ യഥാർത്ഥകൃഷി ആവശ്യത്തിന് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കൃഷിവായ്പകെട്ടിടം പണിയിക്കുന്നതിനൊ മററു വല്ല ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കൊ ആണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കൃഷിവായ്പ കൊടുക്കാനുള്ള അധികാരം കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു കൊടുത്താൽ ശരിയായിട്ടു നടക്കുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. കൃഷിവായ്പ കൃഷിയാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു തന്നെയൊ വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതെന്നു കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർക്കു നോക്കുന്നതിനും സൌകര്യമുണ്ടു.

കൃഷിക്കു വിഘാതമായി നിൽക്കുന്ന സംഗതി കന്നുകാലികളുടെ ശോച്യാവസ്ഥയാണ്. കന്നുകാലികൾക്കു മേയാനുള്ള സ്ഥലം ഒരു താലൂക്കിലും ഇല്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ വിദേശത്തുള്ള കന്നുകാലികളെയാണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. ഇവിടെ ഉള്ള കന്നുകാലികളെ നന്നാക്കുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു. അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ട മേച്ചിൽ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലും കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിവയ്ക്കണം.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, the time at my disposal does not permit me to indulge in felicitations or otherwise to the Government on the new schemes which are proposed to be embarked upon during the coming year.

During the few minutes allowed to me for general discussion of the Budget, I have to confine myself to the consideration of one vital question of principle involved in the budget and generally in the dealings of the Government with the people and their representatives. For several years past, several of the representatives of the people in the Legislative Council and elsewhere have, in due succession, been endeavouring by means of gentle suasion to convert the Government to ways of thinking and action which are just and beneficial to the people of this State. But the appeals appear to have borne little fruit. It seems to me therefore that it is high time for the representatives of the people to adopt firmer and more direct methods at least for the purpose of recording their strong disapprobation on the scant courtesy shown to the considered decisions of the representatives of the people by the Government. The representatives of the people are highly dissatisfied with the ways of the Government. This is evident from the speeches of most of the non-official members on public questions raised in this Council. It seems to me that the most fitting occasion for the representatives of the people to show in an unmistakable way their dissatisfaction with the policies of the Government on important matters is the Budget Session of the Council. Now, the representatives of the people are asked to discuss and vote upon items of expenditure proposed to be incurred by the Government.

Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai (*Tovala*): I rise to a point of order, Sir. Can partyprogramme be discussed in this House? My friend is discussing the particular programme to be adopted by the non-official members of this House. I rise to a point of order whether party-programme could be discussed in this Council. (*Laughter.*)

President: I think the discussion should be confined to matters directly arising out of the budget.

Mr. G. Raman Menon (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am sorry to find that the Government do not take the matter in sufficient seriousness. At present, they can afford to treat the opinions of the representatives of the people as something of a joke. The Government *can* and *do* over-ride the considered decisions of the representatives of the people in quite a light-hearted manner. This is adding insult to injury done to the people and their representatives. I shall refer to one instance. During the last Budget Session of the Council, a token motion was carried by an overwhelming majority of this Council pointing out the desirability and necessity for abolishing the system of levying tolls on vehicles on the roads maintained from public funds. The Government finances have been in very affluent circumstances during recent years. In spite of this fact, I learn that the Government have been auctioning tollgates as usual this year also and that they have put up at least one more tollgate newly. Even with the strongest inclination on my part to deal charitably with the motives of the Government, I cannot help thinking that this is an insult, though it may not be deliberate on the part of the Government, to the people and their representatives. It seems to me that it would not be beneficial either for the Government or for the people that the people's representatives should take such insults lying down. We must protest against such doings on the part of the Government by all legitimate means in our power. I hope that even the officials cannot deny that the majority of the representatives of the people in this Council have an intimate knowledge of the actual condition of the people and the country generally. I assure you, Sir, on behalf of them—I do so relying on the facts contained in the speeches of most of the representatives of the people—that the majority of the people are in very great financial straits. In the words of Goldsmith

> Ill fares the land to gathering ills a prey
> Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

It can be conclusively proved that here the Government have been prospering financially for some years past while the majority of the people have been going down-hill at a terrible rate. This kind of financial prosperity for the Government cannot possibly last long. Unless the Government take courage in both hands and lessen the burdens of the people and utilise the funds at their disposal to give real justice and facilities for agricultural and industrial progress to the common people, a catastrophe is bound to take place in the near future. It will be the part of wisdom for those in authority to awaken themselves early to the realities of the situation and to adopt wholesome changes in the matter of

the political and financial administration of the country. All sudden changes in the political and administrative matters are wasteful and injurious to the ruling powers and to the people of the States concerned as well as to humanity in general. But sudden changes become inevitable and necessary when those in possession of power do not respond to the necessities of the times by making power broad-based on the considered opinions of the representatives of the people.

Under these circumstances of the country, it seems to me that it is high time for the representatives of the people to make the powers that be alive to the realities of the situation. If those in possession of power choose to persist in a course which will unavoidably lead to a catastrophe, those at least of the representatives of the people who see the evil should express their strong disapproval of the ways of Government, in all ways which are legitimately at their disposal. This is no time for mere smooth words and empty compromises. There should be reasonable compromises, but not such as those which leave all the substance on one side and merely formalities to the other side. If the powers that be are not ready to respect the considered decisions of the representatives of the people, the latter should at least show their protest by obstructing, with the aid of constant appeals to the realities of the situation, the solemn farce carried on by the Government in the matter of their dealings with the representatives of the people. It is no longer solemn in the eyes of the people; it has become ridiculous.

The Government have now come before the representatives of the people and seek to make it appear to the world at large that they have the support of the representatives of the people in all their important courses of political and administrative action. It is up to the representatives of the people to show at every step that they are vehemently against the facts and principles underlying the present system of administration. They should oppose and obstruct the demands of the Government for expenditure wherever it is possible and expedient to do so on grounds of facts or general principles of policy. Unless the Government give a satisfactory explanation for their conduct in over-riding the considered decisions of this Council in the matter of tollgates, the value of Anchal cards and envelopes, the unsatisfactory administration of justice and the finances of the State, the unsatisfactory working of the various departments so far as the legitimate rights of the common people are concerned, and other important matters which may be demanded by the representatives of the people, the non-officials as a whole will have to vote against at least some of the Demands of the Government as a token of protest. My personal view is that if the Government fail to give a satisfactory explanation on the above counts, as many of the representatives of the people as possible should obstruct and vote against all the demands of the Government as a protest against the insult offered to the people by the Government and against the present system of Government which is not in any way effectively responsible to the representatives of the people. I wish to make it quite clear that my protest is not against the *personnel* of the Government, but

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

against the pernicious principles underlying the present system of government. I consider that such a protest on the part of the representatives of the people under the present circumstances will be a very moderate and reasonable course. But, if a good number of my brother non-official members of the Council think it desirable or expedient to take only a milder course, I am quite willing to consider their proposals (*Laughter.*) and to adopt them provided that it is found expedient to do so. I am willing to compromise so far as it is possible to do so without irreparable injury to the principles of sound moral and political administration of human affairs.

Sir, I have been travelling in the Malaya Peninsula for about two months past and have seen what the Governments there are doing for the conveniences of the public. Malaya is supposed to be rather primitive in civilisation. But if the condition of the public roads and the regulation of traffic on roads, railways, etc., in Malaya, are compared to those in Travancore, the former has to be pronounced to be about a century ahead of the latter. Some portions of British India also are, I admit, far behind Malaya in the above respects. But that is no reason why the people of Travancore should meekly submit to the disgraceful state of affairs obtaining in Travancore in the matter of facilities for travelling and transport, regulation of traffic on public roads and railways (Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) Malaya is a country which is even more subject to frequent rains than Travancore. Almost every day there is rain in most parts of the country. In Travancore, there are no rains in several months of the year. Therefore, it cannot be said that the heavy rains in Travancore are chiefly responsible for the disgraceful condition of the roads and traffic in Travancore. The real reason is that the financial administration of the Government in Travancore is unsatisfactory. I learn that the chief source of revenue of the Governments in Malaya is the export duty on rubber, though the Governments have, for preventing undue fall in the price of rubber, restricted exports of the commodity. Here, the rubber cultivators, who are the most prosperous section of the people at present, are left nearly scot-free while the cocoanut cultivators, who are actually in the dotage of their industry, are heavily taxed by tree-tax and export duties on the commercial products of their cultivation. The regulation of traffic and the working of the Public Works Department in Travancore are simply disgraceful if we compare them to those obtaining in Malaya. In Malaya, even in country parts, most of the public roads are metalled and asphalted so that they are smooth and dustless. There we can walk in most parts of the country in full dress, with shoes on, as there are bridges and culverts on almost all the roads and pathways wherever they cross rivers or water channels or proper ferries with up-to-date landing piers. We know what the condition of Travancore is in this respect. This comparison makes it clear that the Government of Travancore, though they have enough funds, are not utilising them justly for increasing the facilities for carrying on agriculture and other industries at a fair profit by the people. For want of time, I refrain from dilating

on the comparison. To put it briefly, I found that public servants were far more careful to discharge their duties to the public without wasting the time and money of the people than in Travancore. In Travancore, public servants, especially the lower subordinates, are generally more on the look-out for enriching themselves by abusing their powers and inconveniencing the public than in discharging their public duties. I can give examples from my own personal experience. I refrain from doing so for want of time. I have to state that the system of administration obtaining in Travancore is not just to the people and it does not provide the people with the facilities for obtaining justice and with other facilities for activities necessary for gaining a livelihood, which the subject of a fairly civilised State has a right to expect and a duty to exact from the powers that be. The revenues of the Government, that is mainly the burden of taxation on the people, have increased nearly four-fold during the last fifty years in Travancore. But the facilities for locomotion and transport of goods and manure, in the shape of roads, good pathways, bridges and culverts, etc., and irrigation and other facilities for agriculture in most of the rural areas, have not increased to any considerable extent. Most of the revenue derived has been spent in paying Government servants, for providing luxuries for a few and in unproductive and superstitious expenses. Some comparatively small areas, such as a few towns, some portions of South Travancore and the High Ranges and other areas, where there are European planters, have been improved at the cost of injustice to the rest of the country, *viz.*, by far the greater portion of the land yielding by far the larger share of the revenue to the Government. In most of the rural areas, the facilities for transport, agriculture, etc., referred to above, have actually decreased from the past. I beg to demand an explanation from the Government for this very unjust and harmful method of administration of public funds.

Under these circumstances, I beg to point out to the Government the necessity for the non-official side to take a firmer stand on this occasion than on previous ones.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-54 P. M.

The Council reassembled at 2-50 P. M.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtittu*): സർ, മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും, ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പൊതുവേയും, ആപൽഗർത്തത്തിൽ പതിപ്പിച്ചേക്കുമൊ എന്നു ഈ രാജ്യനിവാസികളായ സകലജാതിമതസ്ഥന്മാരും ഭയപ്പെട്ടു രോദനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു കാരണമാക്കിയ ഒരു പുതിയ പുതുവൽപദ്ധതിയെ ഏതു നിലയിലെങ്കിലും പിൻവലിയ്ക്കുവാൻ കരുണതോന്നിയ ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനാവലിക്കുവേണ്ടി അവർക്കുള്ള അഭിനന്ദനത്തെ ഞാൻ അവരുടെ പ്രതിനിധിയെന്ന നിലയിൽ ആദ്യമായി പ്രസ്താപിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

അവിടത്തെ ഭരണകാലത്തു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പൊതു മുതലെടുപ്പുവൎദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്നതു് ഒരുവിധത്തിൽ ആഹ്ളാദകരമായി തന്നെ കരുതാവുന്നതാണ്.

ഈ നയംതന്നെയാണ് മുൻകാലങ്ങളിലും അനുവൎത്തിച്ചുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു് എന്നു രാജ്യഭരണറിപ്പോൎട്ടുകളാലും ആയവ്യയകണക്കുകളാലും വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ നികുതിഭാരത്തേയും അതിന്റെ ഉത്ഭവസ്ഥാനങ്ങളേയും പററി വേണ്ടുംവണ്ണം ചിന്തിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ജനപ്രതിനിധിക്കു ഇതു് ഏററവും മൎമ്മഭേദകമാണ്.

ഞങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടുകാരനെന്നുള്ള അഭിമാനത്തിനു കാരണഭൂതനായിരിക്കുന്ന അങ്ങയുടെ ഭരണകാലത്തു ഞങ്ങൾ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്ന നിൎദ്ദേശങ്ങളെ സന്തോഷപൂൎവ്വം സ്വീകരിച്ചു തദനുസരണം അനുവൎത്തിക്കുമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

ആദ്യമായി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു നമ്മുടെ പൊതുമുതലെടുപ്പു സമ്പ്രദായം, നിയമാനുവാദത്തിൽ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു നമ്മുടെ മുതലെടുപ്പുസമ്പ്രദായം ൧൯൨൬-ാമാണ്ടു മാൎച്ച്മാസം ൪-നു Indian Legislative Assembly യിൽ വച്ചു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മിസ്റ്റർ Ginwala പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിനു തുല്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം ഇപ്രകാരമാണു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു്.

"What takes place in the office of the Honorable the Finance Member every year, when he prepares the revenue side of the budget, I can well imagine. He sits in his chair. He has got three men generally with him. On his right is perhaps Mr. Cook. On his left is Mr. Aiyar and in front of him Mr. Sim.

Then he asked "how much do these people require"? They say "Oh, this year they want 80 crores of rupees only, from taxation". Is that so? What did they have last year? 64 crores. "Very well, give me a copy of the Tariff Act, a copy of the Income Tax Act and a copy of the Opium and Salt Acts, and a blue pencil. He takes the blue pencil and says "Here 11 per cent on this. No, I will put 15 per cent. That will give us 2 crores. Is that not so, Mr. Cook?" 'Yes approximately that". Mr. Sim then says "Income Tax has been rather sterile, these last few years. We will try a little super-tax on something". And he adds on something to the super-tax. Then he goes through the Opium and Salt Acts. And the same process goes on until he thinks that he has secured this additional 16 crores".

ഇപ്രകാരമാണ് ഇവിടേയും മുതലെടുപ്പുവൎദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. നീല പെൻസിലുംധനകാൎയ്യമന്ത്രിയും, അസിസ്റ്റൻറന്മാരും കൂടിയിരുന്നു അവിടെപ്ര

യോഗിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുപകരം ദിവാൻജിയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും ഇവിടെ ഈ ഭാരം വഹിക്കുന്നു.

ഇവിടെ ഓരോ ദിവാൻജിയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും ആണ്ടുതോറും മുതൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു ശ്രേയസ്സുനേടണമെന്നാണു മോഹിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ ആഗ്രഹസാദ്ധ്യത്തിനു രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ സാമ്പത്തിക ലക്ഷ്മിയെ പോഷിപ്പിച്ചു, ജനങ്ങളുടെ കൊടുക്കൽവാങ്ങൽ ശക്തിയെ പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്തി, തന്നിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നികുതിഭാരം താങ്ങാനുള്ള ത്രാണിയുണ്ടാക്കി, പൊതുജനസമ്മതപ്രകാരം, മുതലെടുപ്പു വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നുഎങ്കിൽ, അതു് ഏററവും ആദരണീയമായ ഭരണക്രമമാണെന്നു് അഭിനന്ദിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. അപ്പഴപ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളിൽ നികുതിഭാരം ചുമത്തുമ്പോൾ അവരുടെ ധനാഗമമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ പരിശോധിക്കയും അവരുടെ ധനശക്തിക്കനുസരണമായി മുതലെടുപ്പു ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ആണു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു പരിശോധനാപദ്ധം നമ്മുടെ ഭരണനിഖണ്ഡുവിൽ സ്ഥലം പിടിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമായി ൧൦൪൦-ാമാണ്ടു ൧൮,൪൭,൪൬൦ രൂപാ ആയിരുന്ന ഭൂനികുതി ൧൦൬൯-ൽ ൨൪,൩൪,൭൦൭ രൂപായായും ൧൧൦൨-ൽ ൪൧ ലക്ഷം രൂപായായും വർദ്ധിച്ചുകാണുന്നു. ൨൯ കൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടു ൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപാമാത്രം കൂടിയിരിക്കെ ൩൩ കൊല്ലം കൊണ്ടു ൧൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

൧൦൬൯-ാമാണ്ടു ൭,൫൯,൨൯൦ ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം നെൽകൃഷിക്കു പയോഗിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. ൧൦൯൯-ൽ ഇതു ൮,൫൯,൮൭൯ ഏക്കറായി വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഭൂനികുതിയിൽ ൧൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപായ്ക്കുമേൽ വർദ്ധനയുണ്ടായപ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗമായ നെൽകൃഷിക്കു ഒരു ലക്ഷം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം മാത്രമെ കൂടുതൽ ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. ഇതു് ഏററവും പരിതാപകരമായ അവസ്ഥയാണു്.

മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂനികുതിയുടെ സ്ഥാനംകുറഞ്ഞു ധനാഢ്യന്മാരെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന ആദായനികുതി മുതലായ കരംവർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതുപോലെ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിക്കാണുന്നില്ല.

൧൦൬൯-ൽ ൬൩ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ആകെ മുതലെടുപ്പു കണ്ടപ്പോൾ ഭൂനികുതി ൨൪ ലക്ഷം രൂപാമാത്രമായിരുന്നു. ൧൧൦൨-ൽ ആകെ മുതലെടുപ്പു ഒരു കോടി ൩൭ ലക്ഷമായപ്പോൾ ഭൂനികുതി ൪൧ ലക്ഷം രൂപായായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിൽ ൩൦ കൊല്ലം കൊണ്ടു ഭൂനികുതി ൧½ മടങ്ങു വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അതേകാലത്തു ൨¾ മടങ്ങായി അധികരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

നെൽകൃഷിവർദ്ധനയിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയുടെ പിന്നണിയിലെ നില്ക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ൧൦൭൬ മുതൽ ൧൧൦൨ വരെ ൨൬ കൊല്ലംകൊണ്ട് ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലംമാത്രം നെൽകൃഷിക്കു കൂടുതലായി ലഭിച്ചിരിക്കെ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിൽ ൧൯൦൧ മുതൽ ൭ കോടി ഏക്കർ ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതു ൧൯൨൦-ൽ ൮ കോടിയായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഈ കണക്കുകൾകൊണ്ടു ഭൂനികുതി വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരവെ നാട്ടിൽ നെൽകൃഷി തദനുസരണം വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നില്ലെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇതു നമ്മുടെ ഭൂനികുതിഭരണത്തിൽ ഭീമമായ ഒരു ന്യൂനതയാണ്.

ഇതിലേക്കുള്ള പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം എന്താണെന്നു നാം നോക്കണം. ജനാവലി നാൾക്കുനാൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾ ഈ നാട്ടിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു കൃഷികൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ഉപജീവനം ചെയ്തുപോരുന്നവരാണ്. കൃഷിത്തൊഴിലിനെ മാത്രം ആധാരമാക്കി ഉപജീവനം ചെയ്യുന്നവർക്ക് അതിനുപയുക്തമായ ഭൂമി റിസർവ്വ് ചെയ്തുവക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ചുമതലകളിൽ ഏററ പ്രധാനമായ ഒന്നാണ്.

ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി ഗാഢമായി ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ റവന്യൂഭരണത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു പരിശോധനം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു ദേശാഭിമാനിക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു പുതുവൽ പതിവുസംബന്ധിച്ച് അനുഷ്ഠിച്ചുപോരുന്ന നയം അന്യാദൃശമായ ആപൽശങ്കകൾക്കും നൈരാശ്യത്തിനും കാരണമാകുന്നുണ്ട്.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തു തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലായ്മ എന്ന മഹാവ്യാധി ഒററംമുതൽ മറെറ അററംവരെ വ്യാപിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്ത്, നാട്ടുകാരുടെ രക്ഷക്കായി പുതുവൽ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യവും ഔചിത്യവും നോക്കി യഥായോഗ്യം അത്തരം ഭൂമികൾ വിനിയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതും അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു.

(Self-protection) സ്വയ സംരക്ഷണം എന്ന പ്രമാണം രാജ്യഭരണതന്ത്രത്തിന്റെയും, ധനതത്വശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്റെയും അസ്ഥിവാരമെന്നവണ്ണം സാരമായ ഒന്നാകുന്നു. ഈ നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തേയും അനന്തരകാലത്തിന്റേയും ആവശ്യമനുസരിച്ച് ഭൂസ്വത്തു വിനിയമനം ചെയ്യാത്ത പക്ഷം, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഭരണകർത്താക്കൾ സ്വരാജ്യസ്നേഹമൊ സ്വജനസ്നേഹമൊ ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരുതരം വിദേശീയ ഭരണകർത്താക്കൾക്കു തുല്യരാണെ

ന്നു പ്രജാസമൂഹം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അനേകായിരം ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം ഒരു വിദേശീയ കമ്പനിക്ക് അവരുടെ ആവശ്യപ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു തയ്യാറായ ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് ഈ നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ഗുണത്തെ അഭിലഷിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നല്ലെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതിൽ അവരെ കുററപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻപാടില്ലാ. ബ്രൂക്ക്ബാണ്ട് കമ്പനി പിൻവാങ്ങിയതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരുലക്ഷത്തിഅൻപതിനായിരം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം തീറെഴുതി കൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ലെന്നല്ലാതെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രജാസമൂഹത്തിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ആദരിച്ചും ഗുണത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചും ആ ഏർപ്പാടു നിൎത്തിവച്ചു എന്നു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻെറ പ്രസ്സ്കമ്മ്യൂണിക്കകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നില്ലാ. ആ കമ്പനിക്കാർക്ക് ഏതൊ ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തോടു യോജിക്കുവാൻ സമ്മതമില്ലെന്നു പറയുകയാൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു മേൽനടപടി നിൎത്തിവച്ചതായിട്ടാണു കാണുന്നത്. പൂൎണ്ണസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തോടുകൂടി പുതുവൽ പതിക്കുന്നതിന് അവർക്ക് സാധിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ മററുള്ള പ്രായോഗികമല്ലാത്ത ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നത് ആവശ്യമുള്ളതല്ലല്ലൊ. ഇപ്പോഠംതന്നെ ആ കമ്പനിവക പീരുമേട്ടിലുള്ള ആനക്കൽതോട്ടത്തിനു സമീപം ൩,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നതായി ഞാൻ സൂക്ഷ്മമായി അറിയുന്നു.

ഇപ്രകാരം പുതുവൽസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വിദേശ കമ്പനിക്കാർക്ക് പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു വളരെ ഔത്സുക്യം പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നതിൽ ദേശാഭിമാനിയായ ഏതു തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാരൻേറയും രക്തം തിളക്കുന്നതിൽ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുവാനില്ലാ.

മൈസൂർ രാജ്യത്ത് ഈ മാതിരി വിദേശീയ വ്യാപാരികൾക്കു സ്ഥലം കൊടുക്കാതിരിപ്പാൻ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ പൌരാവലിമാത്രമല്ലാ അവിടത്തെ നാട്ടുകാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർപോലും, ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനെ നിർബന്ധപൂർവ്വം ഉപദേശിച്ചുപോരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഓക്കുമ്പോൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവർമ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ നടപടികളെ ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകം ഓക്കേണ്ടതായിവരുന്നു.

റിസർവ്വവനങ്ങൾ തുറന്നുകൊടുപ്പാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നും അതു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഭാവി പൌരന്മാരുടെ രക്ഷക്കു യോജിച്ചതല്ലെന്നും ൧൧൦൦-ാമാണ്ടു വാദിച്ച കൺസർവേററർ, ൧൧൦൭-ാമാണ്ട് ആയപ്പോഠം ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിന് വിദേശകമ്പനിക്കു കൊടുപ്പാൻ വിരോധമില്ലെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയും ആ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങാൻ ഒരു ധനപരിപോഷണകമ്മററിയുണ്ടാവുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇതെന്തൊരാശ്ചര്യം!

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

ഇപ്രകാരം അസ്ഥിരമായ അഭിപ്രായവും, ആവശ്യംപോലെ അഭിപ്രായം പറയാനുള്ള സന്നദ്ധതയും ഒരു രാജ്യക്ഷേമകാംക്ഷിയായ ഗവർമ്മെന്റുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു ഭൂഷണമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഈ മാതിരി വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു നയം ഗവർമ്മെന്റു തുടർന്നാലല്ലാതെ രാജ്യത്തിന് ഗുണമുണ്ടാകയില്ല. അതാതുകാലത്തെ ദിവാൻജിയുടെ അഭിലാഷം സാധിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ചുമതലയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ അപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ മാററംചെയ്യുന്നതു് അവർക്കും അവരെ പൊതുജനദാസന്മാരാക്കി അഭിഷേകം ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രജാവലിക്കും അഭിമാനകരമല്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള മാറ്റങ്ങളിൽക്കൂടി സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ പുതുവൽസ്ഥലം മുഴുവൻ വിദേശീയർക്കു തീറെഴുതുകയും സ്വദേശികളെക്കൂലിവേലക്കാരാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ആശാസ്യമായ ഒരുനയമല്ല.

ഇന്നത്തെ രാജ്യസ്ഥിതിക്ക് തൊഴിലില്ലാത്തവർക്കു തൊഴിലുണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഏകവിചാരമെ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനുണ്ടായിരിക്കാൻ പാടൊള്ളു. ധനാഗമമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു്, ജനങ്ങൾക്കുപയോഗപ്പെടുന്ന രീതിയിൽ പ്രായോഗികമായ പദ്ധതികൾ നിർണ്ണയിക്കണം. അതിപ്രധാനമായ ഈ സംഗതി നിർവ്വഹിക്കുവാൻ അശക്തരാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ രാജ്യഭരണത്തിൽ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടവർ, അവരുടെ സ്ഥാനം ഉടൻ വിട്ടൊഴിയുകയാണ് ഉത്തമം. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സ്നേഹിക്കാതെ താന്താങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം സാധിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടിമാത്രം ഉദ്യോഗം ഭരിക്കുന്ന മാന്യന്മാർ ഉടൻ അവരവരുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തുനിന്നും യാത്രപറയുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്.

ഇവർക്കു ചുമതലയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗം വഹിക്കുവാൻ അർഹതയില്ലെന്നു് ഈ സഭാഹാളിൽവച്ചു നിശ്ചയംചെയ്യുവാൻ ഉള്ള അധികാരം നമുക്കു സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലല്ലൊ എന്നു് ഞാൻ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു.

ഏതായാലും വിദേശിയർക്കു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഭൂമി സഹസ്രം കണക്കിന് പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു് ഇപ്പോൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നയം ആശാസ്യമല്ലെന്നു് ഞാൻ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഈ നയത്തിനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട പരിഹാരം ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പുതുവൽസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ സർക്കാർവകയും സർക്കാരിനു യഥേഷ്ടം വിനിയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതും ആണെന്നുള്ള നിലയാണ് പല അസ്വസ്ഥതകൾക്കും കാരണമാക്കുന്നതു്. ഭൂമി

സൎക്കാർവകയാണെന്നുള്ള വാദവും അവകാശവും നിലനില്ക്കത്തക്കതല്ലാ. ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ പലഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന സ്വതന്ത്രരാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായ അവകാശം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനില്ലാ. ആ രാജാക്കന്മാരുടെ അനന്തരാവകാശികളായിവന്ന ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്കാൎക്കു ഭൂസ്വത്തിൽ ജന്മാവകാശമില്ലെന്നു ൧൮൫൬-ലും ൧൮൬൪-ലും പ്രിവി കൌൺസിലിലും, ൧൮൬൭-ൽ ബാംബെ ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലും, ചരിത്രകാരന്മാരായ Sir Mount Stewart Elphinston, Professor Wilson എന്നിവരും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. (Indian Taxation Committee Report, Pages 61 to 67.) ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു തന്നെ ബ്രഹ്മസ്വം, ദേവസ്വം, പോകുടി, ചാകുടി, (പോകുടി യുദ്ധകാലത്തു സ്ഥലംവിട്ടുപോയവരുടെ വസ്തുക്കളും, ചാകുടി അന്യംനില്പു വസ്തുക്കളും ആണു്) ഈ ഇനങ്ങളിലാണു് ഭൂസ്വത്തുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു്. കാലാന്തരത്തിൽ ഈ വക ഇനങ്ങളിൽപെട്ട വസ്തുക്കൾ പലതും സൎക്കാർ അധീനതയിൽ വന്നു പണ്ടാരവകയായിതീൎന്നു എന്നു അഭിമാനിക്കുന്നതേ ഉള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു പണ്ടാരവകയെന്നു ഇപ്പോൾകാണുന്ന വസ്തുക്കളെ വിക്രയംചെയ്യുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ പൊതുജനഹിതംകൂടി നോക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

നമുക്കു പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു ന്യൂനത, പുതുവൽ വിക്രയവിഷയത്തിലും ഭൂനികുതി ചുമത്തലിലും നിയമാനുവാദത്തിൻെറ അഭാവമാണു്. ഈ ലെജിസ്ലേറ്റീവുകൌൺസിലിനാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കമ്മിററിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായമനുസരിച്ചല്ലാതെ ൧൦൦ ഏക്കറിൽ കവിയുന്ന വിസ്തീൎണ്ണമുള്ള ഭൂമി ആൎക്കും പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയൊ, ഒരുസെൻറുഭൂമിയെങ്കിലും വിദേശിയൎക്കു കൊടുക്കുകയൊ അതിന്മേൽ അവൎക്കു ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നു ഒരു നിയമം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നു എങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ വൎദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ജനാവലിയുടെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനും എല്ലാവിധഅസ്വാസ്ഥ്യങ്ങൾക്കും പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും മാൎഗ്ഗമൊള്ളു.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജന്മിമാരേപ്പററിയും അല്പം പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഒന്നും രണ്ടും പറ നിലവും, ൧൦-ം ൧൫-ം സെൻറു പുരയിടവും ഉള്ള സാധുക്കൾപോലും, ഗവർണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു ഭൂനികുതി കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ, അനവധി വസ്തുക്കൾ കൈവശം വച്ചനുഭവിച്ചും, ആദായമെടുത്തും രാജ്യത്തിലെ സകല ശാഖസൌകൎയ്യങ്ങളും അനുഭവിച്ചു ജീവിക്കുന്ന ധന്യാഢ്യന്മാരായ ജന്മിമാരെ, നികുതിഭാരത്തിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു മഹാകഷ്ടമാണു്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ സെമിൻഡാർ

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

മാരുടെ സ്ഥാനം ഇവിടെ വസിക്കുന്ന നമ്മുടെ ജന്മിമാർക്കു ആ സെമിൻറാർമാരേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായ ഒരവകാശത്തിനും അർഹതയില്ല. ജന്മിമാരുടെ തനതു കൈവശമുള്ള ജന്മവസ്തുക്കൾക്കു നികുതിചുമത്താതിരിക്കുന്ന ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് ആ വസ്തുക്കളെ പാവപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കുടിയാനവൻ അത്ഥസ്ഥാപനയോടുകൂടി എഴുതിവാങ്ങി അനുഭവിച്ചുതുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ മാത്രം നികുതിചുമത്തുന്നനയം സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു കേവലം യുക്തിഹീനവും ഉപദ്രവകരവും ആണെന്നു ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ധരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ജന്മികളുടെ വസ്തുക്കളിന്മേൽ, ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലുള്ള തോതിൽ നികുതി ചുമത്തേണ്ടകാര്യം, ഈ സഭയുടെ ഗാഢമായ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

൧൦൦൦ രൂപായ്ക്കു താഴെയുള്ള ആദായത്തിന് ഇപ്പോൾ നികുതിചുമത്താതെയുള്ള ഒരു സൌജന്യം ആണ് ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നത്. അതുപോലെ ഒരു സൌജന്യം, തുച്ഛമായഭൂമി, കൈവശംവച്ചു കാലയാപനം ചെയ്യുന്നവർക്കും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു വെറും നീതിയാണ്. നികുതിപോലും തവണമുറയ്ക്കുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് അശക്തന്മാരായി നിരവധിജനം ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് ഡിമാൻറു നോട്ടീസിൻെറ ഇനത്തിൽ ഒരു വൻപിച്ചതുക സർക്കാരിലേക്കു ഈടാക്കികിട്ടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അനുമാനിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇക്കാര്യവും ഭരണകർത്താക്കളുടെ ഗൌരവമേറിയ വിചിന്തനയ്ക്കു വിഷയമാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഇനിയും നമ്മുടെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഈടാക്കിവരുന്ന നിഷിദ്ധമായ ഒരാദായത്തെ പററി പ്രസ്ഥാവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അബ്കാരി മുതലെടുപ്പിൻെറ നിഷിദ്ധതത്തെ പററി മുമ്പൊരവസരത്തിലും ബഡ്ജററ് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ സമഷ്ടിയായി ഞാൻ പ്രതിവാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ പുഞ്ചയ്ക്കൊയിത്തിനു കൂടുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ദാഹം തീക്കുന്നതിനു കള്ളുവില്പന ആകാമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ട എക്സൈസ് കമ്മിററിക്കാരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു ഗവർണ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിക്കാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതാണെങ്കിലും അതേ സംബന്ധിച്ചും അല്പം പ്രസ്താവിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു വിദേശഗവർണ്മെൻറായ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഭരണത്തിൻകീഴിലുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അബ്കാരിഷാപ്പുകൾ വളരെ കൂടുതലാണ്. ചേർത്തലത്താലൂക്കിൽ ഒരു സ്ക്വയർ മൈലിനു കുറഞ്ഞ വിസ്തീർണ്ണത്തിൽ ഓരോ കള്ളുഷാപ്പുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. തിരുവനന്തപുരംടൌൺ, നെയ്യാററിൻകര, കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി, കാർത്തികപ്പള്ളി

തുടങ്ങിയ പലതാലൂക്കുകളിലും ശരാശരി മൂന്നുമൈലിനകമായി ഓരോ ഷാപ്പുണ്ട്. സംസ്ഥാനമൊട്ടുക്കു ശരാശരി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ൩ സ്ക്വയർ മൈലിന് ഒരുകള്ളഷാപ്പും ൧൧ സ്ക്വയർ മൈലിന് ഒരു ചാരായഷാപ്പും ഉള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ തൊട്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന മദ്രാസ് പ്രസിഡൻസിയിൽ ൧൪ സ്ക്വയർ മൈയിലിന് ഒരു കള്ള ഷാപ്പും ൧൧ സ്ക്വയർമൈലിന് ഒരു ചാരായഷാപ്പുംസ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഷാപ്പുകളുടെസംഖ്യ ജനസംഖ്യയുമായിതാരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോഴും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ സ്ഥിതിഭയങ്കരമായിട്ടാണു കാണുന്നതു്. ബാംബേയിൽചാരായഷാപ്പു് ൨൪ സ്ക്വയർമൈലിനു ഒന്നും സിൻഡിൽ ൨൬൩ സ്ക്വയർമൈലിന് ഒന്നും, ബങ്കാളിൽ ൬൨ സ്ക്വയർമൈയിലിന് ഒന്നും, ബർമ്മായിൽ ൧൰൩൦ സ്ക്വയർമൈലിന്ഒന്നും, വീതമേ ഷാപ്പുകൾ ഉള്ളൂ. ജനസംഖ്യയും വിസ്തീർണ്ണവും നോക്കുമ്പോൾ മദ്യപാനത്തിൽ, തിരുവിതാംകൂർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലെന്നപോലെ, ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യയെ പിന്നോക്കമാക്കിയിരുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വർദ്ധനയും, മദ്യപാനമത്തതയും ഒന്നിച്ചുചേർന്നു സമ്മേളിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ രഹസ്യം ആരാഞ്ഞറിയേണ്ട കാലം ഏററവും സന്നിഹിതമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

അബ്കാരിഭരണത്തിന് ഇപ്പോൾ കണ്ടുവരുന്നവേററാരുവലിയ ന്യൂനതഇന്നത്തെ ലേലസമ്പ്രദായമാണ്. ജനങ്ങളിൽ മദമാത്സര്യംവർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു് അവരുടെ ധനശക്തിയെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലേക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ലേലസമ്പ്രദായം എത്രത്തോളം സഹായിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിലേക്കു കണക്കും കയ്യുമില്ല. ഇൻഡ്യൻടാക്സേഷൻകമ്മിററിക്കാർ, ബാംബേ എക്സൈസ് കമ്മിററിക്കാർ, തുടങ്ങിയ അധികൃതസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ഷാപ്പുലേലത്തെ മുറകണ്ടു ആക്ഷേപിക്കയാണു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യസ്ഥിതിയെ പരിരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ഗവർണ്മെൻറു, രണ്ടുകൊല്ലത്തിലൊരിക്കൽ മാത്രം ൧൦൦-ന ൩ വീതമുള്ളഷാപ്പു കുറവു വരുത്താമെന്നുള്ള നയം, അബ്കാരിനയപരിപാലനത്തിനു ഒരിക്കലും പര്യാപ്തമല്ല.

പൊതുമുതലെടുപ്പിൻെറ ചിലവു സ്വീകാര്യയോഗ്യമായും, ജനക്ഷേമകരമായും ഉള്ള പന്ഥാവിൽ കൂടിആയിരിക്കണം. ഈ തത്വം ഇവിടെ നിശ്ശേഷം വിസ്മരിക്കപ്പെട്ടുവരികയാണ്.

ഒന്നാമതായി നമ്മുടെ ചിലവിൽ കണ്ടുവരുന്ന ദൂഷ്യം അപാരമായ ഭരണച്ചിലവാണ്. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ പകുതിയോളം ഭരണച്ചിലവിലേക്കായി വേണ്ടിവരുന്നതു് സാഹസമാണ്,

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

രണ്ടാമത്തെ ദൂഷ്യം ഉയൎന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ശമ്പള കൂടുതലും താഴ്ന്ന ജീവനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ശോച്യമായ മാസപ്പടിയുമാണ്. മനുഷ്യാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വലുതായ അന്തരമില്ലെന്നുള്ള തത്വം സ്മരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ വലുതായ വ്യത്യാസത്തിന്റെ ഭീമത്വം വെളിപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

മൂന്നാമത്തെ ദൂഷ്യം മുതലെടുപ്പിന്റെ ഗണ്യമായ ഒരംശം ചിലവു ചെയ്തു തൊഴിലില്ലാത്ത അനവധി യുവജനങ്ങളെ അസംതൃപ്തരാക്കപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. പ്രായോഗിക ജീവിതവുമായി യാതൊരു ബന്ധവുമില്ലാത്ത ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി ഗണ്യമായ ഒരു തുകയെ പൊതുമുതലെടുപ്പിൽനിന്നും അപഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുപുറമെ നാട്ടിൽ സമുദായകലഹവും, ദാരിദ്ര്യവും, തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയും വളൎത്തുന്നു. സാഹിത്യപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപദ്ധതിക്കു വേണ്ടിയും അതിലേക്കുള്ള ശിക്ഷാക്രമപാഠശാലകൾക്കായും അനവധി സംഖ്യ ചിലവിടുന്നതു് ഇനിയും സൂക്ഷിച്ചും ആവശ്യം അനുസരിച്ചും വേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ട്രെയിനിങ്ങ്കാളേജ്, ട്രെയിനിങ്ങ്സ്കൂൾ ഇവയെപ്പററി അല്പം പ്രസ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ൧൴ ലക്ഷം രൂപായാണ് ഈ വകയ്ക്കായി-അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ പരിശീലനംവകയ്ക്കു-കൊല്ലംതോറും ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ട്രെയിനിങ്ങ്കാളേജിലേക്കു ൨൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായും, ട്രെയിനിങ്ങ്സ്കൂളുകളിലേക്കു ൨൫,൦൦൦ രൂപായും, അദ്ധ്യാപികൾക്കു ൪൦൦൦ രൂപായും, ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾവകയ്ക്കു ൨൯,൦൦൦ രൂപായും ഉൾപ്പെടെ ൭൮,൦൦൦ രൂപാ സ്റ്റൈപ്പൻറു ഇനത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ചിലവുചെയ്തുവരുന്നു.

ട്രെയിനിങ്ങ്കാളേജിൽ എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെൻറു ചിലവിലേക്കു ൪൦,൦൦൦വും ട്രെയിനിങ്ങ്സ്കൂളുകളിലേക്കു ൪൦,൦൦൦വും ഉൾപ്പെടെ ൮൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ആ വകയിലും ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിന്റെ ഫലമായി കൊല്ലംതോറും ൬൦ ഗ്രാഡുവേററുകളേയും ൬൦ അണ്ടർഗ്രാഡുവേററുകളേയും ൫൫൦ എലിമെൻററിടീച്ചേഴ്സിനേയും ആണ് ട്രെയിനിങ്ങ്നടത്തി പുറത്തേക്കു വിടുന്നതു്. ഈ ക്രമത്തിന് ൨൫൦ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ പരിശീലനം ചെയ്തു പുറത്തുവരുത്തുന്നതിന് അദ്ധ്യാപകൻ ഒന്നിന് ൧൬൦ രൂപാവീതം ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നു.

ഈ ചിലവിനെ നിൎത്തൽ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്. കേവലം അലങ്കാരത്തിനായിമാത്രം നാം ചിലവു ചെയ്തിട്ടാവശ്യമില്ല.

ഗ്രാഡ്വെററ് ടീച്ചേർസിനേയും അണ്ടർ ഗ്രാഡ്വെററ് ടീച്ചേർസിനേയും ട്രെയിനിങ്ങിനായി എടുക്കുമ്പോ൦ അവരുടെ ശമ്പളം സ്റ്റൈപ്പൻറായി കൊടുക്കാറ്. ഗ്രാൻറ ഇൻ എയിഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നിന്നും എടുക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാൎക്കും ഈ ക്രമത്തിനുതന്നെയാണ് സ്റ്റൈപ്പൻറ് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതു ഗ്രാൻറ ഇൻ എയിഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിലെ മാനേജരന്മാൎക്ക് ഒരാദായത്തിനുകൂടി മാൎഗ്ഗമായി തീൎന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ എൻെറ അറിവു. ഈ ഏൎപ്പാടിനെ പാടെ നിൎത്തൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

സൈഡാപേട്ടയിലും, ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുമുള്ളതുപോലെയുള്ള ട്രെയിനിങ്ങിനു എം. എ , പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ളവൎക്കു ൨൦ രൂപായും ബി. എ., പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ളവൎക്കു ൧൫ രൂപായും അണ്ടർ ഗ്രാഡ്വെററ്സിനു ൧൨ രൂപായും മാത്രമേ സ്റ്റൈപ്പൻറു നൽകി വരുന്നുള്ളു.

ഇതര ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ പരീക്ഷകൾ ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ ട്രെയിനിങ്ങ് പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ളവൎക്കേ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നൂതന പ്രവേശനം അനുവദിക്കയൊള്ളൂ എന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കയും, പ്രവേശനം സിദ്ധിച്ചവൎക്കു സൈദാപേട്ട മുതലായ കാളേജുകളിലെപോലെ സ്റ്റൈപ്പൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവദിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ആ ഒരിനത്തിൽമാത്രം വലിയ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ലാഭമാകാവുന്നതാണ്. Non-stipendiary School സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇപ്പോൾ ലാക്കാളേജിൽ പ്രവേശനത്തിന്നായി തിരക്കിക്കയറുന്നതുപോലെ അനവധി വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികളെ കിട്ടുന്നതുമാണ്.

നാലാമത്തെ ദൂഷ്യം നിശ്ചിതമായ ഒരു ഭരണനയമില്ലാതെ ദുസ്സാദ്ധ്യങ്ങളായ പുതിയ പദ്ധതികൾ ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തി പൊതുമുതലിനെ ദുൎവ്യയം ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. ഇവിടെ ഒരു സർവകലാശാല സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതു സാദ്ധ്യമാണൊ എന്നാലോചിക്കാതെ അതിലേക്കൊരു കമ്മിററിയെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു പണം ദുർവ്യയംചെയ്തു. ആകമ്മററിയുടെ റിപ്പോൎട്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ ദ്രവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കണം. ആലപ്പുഴമുതൽ ചേൎത്തലവരെ ഒരു തോടു വെട്ടുന്നതിനായി അസംഖ്യം പണം വ്യയംചെയ്തു. ഫലസിദ്ധിയുണ്ടായില്ലാ; ഒടുവിൽ വേണ്ടെന്നുംവച്ചു. ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറുതഹശീൽദാരന്മാരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിച്ചു. അതിനെ നിൎത്തൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതിലേയ്ക്കു് ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തി അതിലേയ്ക്കും പൊതുമുതൽ ദുൎവ്യയം ചെയ്യേണ്ടിവന്നു.

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

അഞ്ചാമതായിട്ടുള്ള ദൂഷ്യം അനവധി ദ്രവ്യം സക്കാർ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിലേക്കായും ചിലവാക്കുന്ന എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ശരിയായ ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾപോലും ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ തലസ്ഥാനനഗരിയിൽ ഉന്നതസൌധങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിലേയ്ക്കു പാഴ്‌വ്യയംചെയ്യുന്നതു ഭയങ്കരമാണ്.

മേല്പറഞ്ഞ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ നമ്മുടെ നികുതിയുടെ ഉത്ഭവസ്ഥാനങ്ങളേയും വ്യയനിയന്ത്രമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളേയും പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിതീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. നാട്ടിലെങ്ങും അസംതൃപ്തി വളർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു ജനങ്ങളുടെ നികുതിഭാരത്തെ ലഘൂപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു ശ്രേഷ്ഠമായ ഒരു ഭരണകുശലതയായിരിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു എന്റെ ഈ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ഈ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയമായിത്തീരുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിയ്ക്കുന്നു.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Sir, I wish to make a few observations on the budget that is under discussion.

The Financial Secretary anticipates the year to close with a surplus of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. But on a comparison of the actual receipts and expenditure for 1100 as well as the original and revised estimates for the current year with the figures in the budget, one feels tempted to defer judgment. Under receipts, an increase of about Rs. 7 lakhs over the accounts of 1100 is expected and a sum of nearly Rs. 12 lakhs over the current year's original estimate is budgeted for. I do not, as a matter of fact, consider that there is any charm in a budget with a large surplus; but I believe that the normal expenditure of a Government should ordinarily be regulated on the basis of its steady and reliable sources of income alone.

The explanatory note to the budget suggests a probable fall in Abkari Revenue; but all the same, an increase over the actual receipt for 1100 as also over the original budget estimate for the current year is seen to be anticipated. To expect a further rise in this tainted source of revenue and to hope for its realisation by stifling the temperance movement at work, is rather too ungenerous and it is time that the Government should think of tapping other sources of revenue to meet their legitimate demands.

The increase on account of Stamps and Registration during the last two years is the result of the execution of too many partition deeds consequent upon the immediate operation of the Nayar and the Ezhava Regulations and it is too sanguine to suppose that these abnormal conditions will continue and be a source of recurring revenue to the Government. The Government have to be congratulated on securing the whole

duty on Travancore tea for themselves and a like duty on rubber may now be thought of with advantage. The savings and surpluses come to during the year and probably expected the next year also as a result of allowing the allotments for beneficial purposes to lapse do not show a wise policy and this course is just like taking away with the left hand what the right hand has given. Better provide less if that alone is fairly possible and see that the amount allotted is actually spent for the benefit of the country and the people.

The receipts under land revenue have reached almost the bed-rock limits and no great rise in forest revenue could be expected in the near future.

The only two elastic sources of revenue thus left are the customs and the income tax; and they suggest the necessity for greater attention to develop our ports and commerce and for an investigation into the ways and means of increasing the earning capacity of our people. The talk of an economic survey of the country, the development of our industries and the organization of a Department of Commerce have long been in the air; but the expectations have not yet crystallized into any definite shape and nothing practical has hitherto been done. It is therefore essential that the Government should bestir themselves in this direction and do something in right earnest without further delay.

Coming next to the sale proceeds of Government lands and the anticipated increase during the next year, I would urge one suggestion for the consideration of the Government in the matter of assigning these *puduval* lands.

It is admitted on all hands that the increase in our literacy has resulted in a simultaneous increase in the number of young men without employment and the committee constituted for the solution of the problem has not yet closed its deliberations. "Back to land" is the call throughout India and an increased application to agriculture alone could possibly solve the problem in the end.

Several communities here were living for years past under the joint family system, but their families are slowly breaking up under new laws and conditions and the necessity of expanded space to live upon is begun to be felt. Landless labouring classes have caught the magic of owning and settling upon their own lands; and the local capitalists have come forward in search of lands to cultivate rubber and tea on an extensive scale. The population of the country too is increasing year after year, and the necessity is constantly felt for more lands to move to.

A careful study of the newspapers of the country, the representations in the Assembly and the resolutions and interpellations in this Council will show that the attention of a great majority of the people and their representatives is directed towards securing more and more of *puduval* lands and a greater percentage of Government appointments.

[Mr. G. Narayana Pillai.]

One of these touches indirectly and the other directly the question of unemployment and the agitation over the land question is a sure index of the feeling in the country, that agriculture alone will finally help to solve this knotty problem. We have no colonies to migrate to, but have only the unassigned Government lands to depend upon for our purposes. Under such conditions, to assign away large tracts of these lands to outsiders is neither advisable nor prudent, and it is time we take sufficient precautions to conserve all possible lands to meet the increasing demand in the country itself. This consciousness formed one of the grounds for the agitation against the Brooke Bond concession, and the Government really deserve thanks in finally giving up the scheme in deference to the popular wish.

Turning now to the expenditure side of the budget, we are referred to the charts and asked to compare the budget figures with those for the year 1089. I do not know if the receipts and expenditure for that year were quite normal Anyway, I must admit that the lucid address of the Financial Secretary has been of great use to me in studying the Budget. It is too wearisome to plead vainly, year after year, for a reduction in the number and remuneration of highly paid appointments and I would leave that topic by simply reminding the Government of the repeated representations on that subject in years past. I am however glad that something is proposed to be done for ameliorating the condition of the poorly-paid Proverthikars, but it is a pity the Accountants are left where they are, and no provision is made to meet the recommendations of the committee for raising the pay of Vernacular school teachers. In case the committee's recommendations find favour with the Government in the near future, it is hoped that a long-felt reform may not be brushed aside for the reason that the budgeted surplus is insufficient to meet the demand.

Touching upon the several items of expenditure grouped under various demands, I do not propose to enter into any detailed discussion here as they will come up later on for closer scrutiny. But in passing I would impress upon the Government the advisability of investigating the practicability of imparting secondary education in the Vernaculars and the necessity of making early provision to combine any useful vocational training in our schools. Greater attention has to be paid in the matter of rural sanitation and an efficient agency constituted to combat such long-standing diseases like the elephantiasis of Shertallai and the malaria of the hill tracts. I cannot help complaining that the funds provided for minor irrigation works in Central Travancore is insufficient and I feel bound to urge that the provision for assuming what are called the ryots roads be actually made use of during the year itself. The opening of the State-aided Bank and the schemes for the supply of water and electricity to the capital deserve commendation and I hope the proposal for the establishment of a land mortgage bank on co-operative basis

will find early favour with the Government. It is gratifying to see that the Government have at last begun in right earnest to improve the condition of rural markets and I trust more funds will hereafter be provided for this purpose in coming years.

While making these passing observations, I feel tempted to give expression to the feeling that is uppermost in my mind, *viz.*, a consciousness of the limited power which this Council wields in the matter of regulating the expenses and of its absolute powerlessness to determine the various sources of revenue. The considered recommendations of this House have often turned futile and even laws are not infrequently passed behind its back. The disapproval of tolls evinced at the last Budget Session has met with but a cursory acceptance and we do not yet know if the Government propose to do anything regarding the resolution on Anchal rates. The much-discussed Newspapers Regulation is still on the Statute Book and the demand for the condemned Karkad road is repeated in the present budget. This state of affairs should change if the Council is to be really useful and responsible and we look to you, Sir, to see that the representatives of the people are taken more into the confidence of Government and the powers of this Council expanded to perpetuate the memory of your happy association with it.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, let me at the very outset express my grateful appreciation of the very clear and lucid way in which the Financial Statement has been presented. I admit it with a sense of gratitude because I have been able to study the budget more easily than I have been able to do before. The Financial Secretary has tabulated the figures in such a manner that *prima facie* we could see where we stand. I wish equally that I were in a position to congratulate the Government on the budget. I make a distinction between the finances of the State and the budget. The Financial Secretary expressed satisfaction that the next year will close with a surplus of Rs. 1·43 lakhs which he considered to be satisfactory. But then, how did he get that figure? I would consider that this budget is essentially a deficit budget for the simple reason that about 30 per cent. of the revenue is from excise alone. Suppose we adopt the policy of prohibition which the Government have been saying is their policy. Where would we stand then? The surplus of one lakh and odd rupees is not to be considered as a satisfactory figure when we have to discount for the possible reduction if we had adopted prohibition. That the Government have not adopted prohibition argues only the reactionary and primitive nature of the Government. We have to consider what the function of the Government is. I would certainly have congratulated the Financial Secretary if it was in the nature of a balance sheet presented to the Board of Directors by the Managing Director of a company. Is the State a joint stock company, concerned with the savings, profits and dividends? Is the function of the Government to show year after year that we are accumulating the assets, that we have got surplus? Where is the dividend of the Government? It is in the welfare of the people, as has

[Mr. A. K. Pillai.]

been very shrewdly pointed out by Mr. G. Raman Menon, whose indignant protest I associate entirely with. He has pointed out that ill fares the country where wealth accumulates and men decay. Last year, as well as this year, we have surpluses exceeding our expectation-exceeding even the extravagant expectation of the Government. But these very years, last year as well as this year, have been years of economic distress with the people. Sir, when I sit in my office reading the printed reports of the Government, nicely bound up, I feel happy that we are in a progressive State. But when I go back to my village, I feel very much depressed. There is no correspondence whatever between the economic position of the people and the economic position of the Government. How is this? If there was a Government which was with the people or whose affairs are managed, taking them also into their confidence, I am sure things would have been different. If the Government may be supposed to be the agent or the servant of the people, then here is a state of affairs where the agent or the servant of the people is richer than the people. Here is a state of affairs in which the agent and the servant are more prosperous than the master or the principal. That is the condition in which we are today. So, let us first of all start with the first principle—what is the State? Are we contented with the primitive order of things when the Government was only concerned with keeping peace and order in the country? Or, are we prepared to follow the civilised nations where they put their fingers in all the national activities that concern the welfare of the people, that touch every man, even the man in the cottage? That has got to be realised. Here is a primitive prosperity budget. Here is the rich man's budget over which the rich man can congratulate himself; but so far as the poor man is concerned it is a budget over which he can only feel indignant, because he is absolutely helpless.

The Financial Secretary was drawing pointed attention to the fact that this time more money was allotted to the Public Works Department. But the amount that is proposed to be spent over buildings looms disproportionately large.

Coming to Education, we find that collegiate education and establishment and English education take up about Rs. 30 lakhs, whereas primary education is given only Rs. 8 lakhs. You are increasing the facilities for education. But who is benefiting thereby? Only the rich man gets his son into the college. The fees are prohibitive in the High Schools, not to speak of the college. The poor man's son cannot aspire to go even to the High Schools. Where primary education is concerned, the Government are stinting and they grudge the expenditure. Suppose they provide more generously for primary education; even then, what do we see? The poor man has not enough money to send his son to the school. It means he has not got even the money to clothe and to feed his son. We are not simply concerned

here with men who have the means and who are rich. Sir, if I may be permitted to use a less mild but perfect expression, I would say that we are exploiting the real workers of the land. We have not the heart to see how their heart is bleeding. We simply care to show the rich man that he is going to have a prosperous time. Take the toll. There we see that it is indiscriminately imposed toll on all classes of people, on bullock carts on agricultural products, on motor cars and others. I want to make my position clear on one point. I do not object even to an excessive taxation. I am not one who holds the view that taxation must be reduced if we have got a surplus. I say, make the taxation as heavy as possible and I do not mind it. But let the principle of taxation be such as to level down the rich man to the level of the poor man. (*Laughter.*) Let the incidence of taxation be equitably and fairly distributed. We have got to collect as much money as we could possibly collect and make use of that money for it to reach the poor man. There is no use keeping one section as helots and the other as citizens. Sir, when I was reading the speech of the Financial Secretary, I felt almost that we were in the old City State of Sparta. We are proposing to spend about Rs. 30 lakhs for Trivandrum city alone and the people who are in the rural parts have got to provide for all the comforts of the officers and rich men who happen to be in Trivandrum. Sir, have the Government cared about the man who is far away in the up country? No. They have been very stingy in that respect. I know instances where the people help themselves but the Government are not prepared to help them. I have got a clear instance in which the people of Karunagapalli have been sending applications after applications for a road. They have done almost four-fifths of the road but one-fifth of it still remains to be done and the Government ask them " Will you give land free? Will you take up the labour? Only then, are we prepared to maintain the road." The principle of the Government should be to help those people who help themselves. Here is a Government which is prepared to help the idle and not prepared to listen to the people who are actively awake for their own purposes. Look at the glaring instance again where a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been allotted to provide for an ambulance car for the Capital city. In the capital city where all the intellectuals stay together, who is going to benefit by this? Not certainly the man in Kottayam or Kartikapalli or farther away in Todupuzha or Muvattupuzha.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I know from the member whether there is no poor man in Trivandrum?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): What I say is that the poor man will not be taken free in an ambulance car but he will be made to pay for it. It only increases the facilities for people who have already got enough facilities. You are prepared to consider schemes about the collegiate education and about grand buildings. An amount of Rs. 10,000 has been allotted for a two storied building in Mavelikara. I feel very happy to think about our sisters dancing at the top of that

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building. But do you need it? Are you providing for the education of poor people? I have been listening to the Financial Secretary's speech and I have been reading line after line to find out if I have made any mistake and to see whether the Government have actually made any mention about the poor people. There is no scheme whatever for them. When we go to the Government asking for the material and moral development of the people, the Government have nothing what soever to do. There is the instance of the Land Mortgage Bank. There is again the instance of the Co-operative Department. They are providing only Rs. 50,000 for the Co-operative Department. Here is a prosperous Government, a Government in affluent circumstances. But what are they doing? They are providing only Rs. 50,000 for this purpose, whereas they are prepared to spend Rs. 12½ lakhs for the extension of half a mile of railway from Chakay to Tampanoor and for a magnificent central station in the Capital of Travancore. Oh, we are proud, Sir, but are we justified in calling this Government a sympathetic Government? I feel very very reluctant to criticise the Government because I know they have got their own difficulties. (Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) But I sympathise with the Government and that is why I say that the Government must take the people into their confidence and make the representatives of the people partners in the management of the great family of the State. Then, Sir, we shall be in a position to know what the difficulties of the Government are, where we can make cuts and where we can make a new provision. But the Government are in one compartment and we are in another. So, we do not know each other's difficulties. Hence naturally and reasonably, we have got to make our own complaints. It is there that the point of responsible government comes in. Make the Government responsible; even in the interests of the Government, make it responsible. Then I shall be in a position to know where the Government stands, where I stand, where the people stand. We have got to cut the coat according to the cloth, but the cloth is not in the possession of the person who has to cut it. Somebody else has the cloth and the two have got to quarrel against each other. If there had been responsible government, then on many of the points we would be in a position to save time and we will be able to consider schemes for reconstruction and reproduction. But here we have got to fight with the Government at the first instance, and then pass on to the other things.

The Government are proposing to spend about Rs. 35 lakhs next year in connection with the Public Works Department. But they are providing only about Rs. 2 lakhs for protective irrigation. Look at that. They are prepared to spend Rs. 5 lakhs and odd on buildings and they are prepared to spend more than Rs. 5 lakhs on establishment, while only Rs. 50,000 are provided for the Co-operative Department.

Sir, the Financial Secretary has been saying that we have got our accumulating assets deposited safely in the Government of India Securities. But why do not the Government think of depositing the money in the welfare schemes of the people? You take the money from the people. Let the people be richer and then the Government will be able to take more money from them. We have been suggesting the organisation of land mortgage banks and the Government's position was that it may not be able to advance money for the purpose. We now understand that more than one crore of rupees has accumulated and that the amount has been deposited in safe Government of India Securities. Why should it not be deposited, as I have said, in the welfare schemes of the people? You need not be anxious about it. If the Government are prepared to take the people into their confidence, they need not be afraid of a possible lean year, for when the people are rich, they will be able to provide for themselves. After all, what is the Government? It is only the trustee, the agent, the servant and the manager of the people. Why should the Government be so anxious to have surplus after surplus? I shall consider that as a sign of a very primitive form of Government. I am prepared to concede that the beneficial point about a surplus goes only to a certain extent. Well, we must have some provision for emergencies or for unprecedented depression in our economic position. Let there be Rs. 50 lakhs or even one crore of rupees for the purpose. But why should we go on accumulating surplus after surplus? It is quite conceivalbe that we had a wind fall. Some income tax or some railway business has turned to our advantage and we have got, say, about Rs. 10 lakhs. I don't say that Government should throw away the money. I only want them to consider whether they cannot do away with some bad source of revenue. Here, for example, is the prohibition scheme. There is a balance of one crore of rupees. Why not make a fair beginning and attempt to make the people healthier, cleaner and more prosperous? If the people are in that position, should any Government be afraid of a lean year? Certainly not. Again, why should Government be afraid of a lean year at all? Then, the people will be ready to come to the help of the Government. That is how even great wars are being fought. If the Government have reserve forces for all the contingencies, when a great war breaks out, people will be ready to serve and pour in their money saying "Here is a Government which we must support." So, that is the whole position. But, as it is, the needs of the rural people are neglected altogether. We only consider about the richer folk, and the influential people. I have been looking into this heavy volume of the budget, and I find that two-thirds of the whole allotment under P. W. D. of the State is for communications in the Kottayam and Alwaye Divisions. The secret is that Kottayam and Alwaye Divisions are places where you have got European interests to consult.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): How is the member aware of the secret?

Mr. A. K. Pillai (*Karunagapalli*): In the Devicolam and Peermade taluks we have got more roads and we are providing for them. There is only the labouring class, I mean, the labourers who have to be taken to estates. But in Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli, Shertallai, (Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: *Chirayinkil*) and Chirayinkil—in all those places where the people pay revenue to Government, they are starving. They cannot take provisions from one place to another. My taluk, Kartikapalli, including the great road from Quilon, has only 37 miles of road. My friend Mr. Panikkar has got only 3½ miles of road, though we are providing the lion's share of the Government revenue for the Public Works Department. When the estimate is made for the expenditure side, we are not thought of. The poor man is not thought of then, although he is well remembered at the time of collecting revenue. At that time, he is subjected to the unpleasant attentions of the revenue officer. The Revenue Officer goes to him and reminds him of his dues. It is only at that stage that the poor man is remembered. But then his right also comes up. I must associate myself heartily though at the same time regretfully with the observations that have been made by my eminent friend Mr. G. Raman Menon, and I must express the feeling which is at the heart of Mr. G. Raman Menon, though regretfully and reluctantly. "Let there be responsible government when we shall be in a position to know the needs of the people".

Mr. R. Padmanabhan (*Nominated*): I have very great pleasure in congratulating the Financial Secretary on his unprecedented success in presenting a surplus budget for 1103 .The budget which contemplates an increase of 16 ⅝ lakhs of rupees over the probable expenditure of the current year. The estimated surplus of about Rs. 1½ lakhs may not have any comparison with the actuals, if we were to judge from the experiences of the current and previous years. For, the budget for 1101 would have been a deficit budget, but for the fact that the sale proceeds of Government lands were classified under the head of ordinary revenue. Still, the actuals showed a surplus of Rs. 17¾ lakhs. Similarly, while the budget estimate for 1102 anticipated a surplus of Rs. 3 ⅝ lakhs, the revised estimates for the same year raises the figure to 24 lakhs. This surplus surpasses all past records. No doubt, this circumstance reflects much credit on the part of those who are responsible for the administration of the State. But whether such increase of revenue can be regarded as a sure index of the financial stability and growing prosperity of the country, is a question which this Council has time and again discussed. Yet, the unforeseen and abnormal increase of the disreputable excise revenue during the course of this year is glaring even without the graphical demonstration of the Financial Secretary who designates the present budget estimates under excise revenue as being worse of by 1 ⅞ lakhs of rupees than that of the current year's revised one. As if to show that the Travancore Government had been hitherto liberal in their estimates of revenue from toddy and country liquor, their wish to be conservative in that direction is assigned to be the reason for the assumed reduction of the excise

revenue. While not only most of the civilised States outside India, but also the premier Native States in India, are trying to drive away the drink devil at any cost by prescribing and accepting total prohibition as the only possible remedy and boldly devising ways and means to make up the heavy deficit caused thereby, the Travancore Government have been persistently and unflinchingly treading their time-honoured track.

Coming now to the expenditure side of the budget, out of the increase of Rs. 16 1/3 lakhs over the current year's revised estimates, it is noteworthy that, although the major portion of it is set apart for public works and education, the provisions made for the improvement of communications and English and Vernacular secondary education, are quite inadequate. It is really pitiable, that, though the Government have no time to consider the question of redressing the grievances of the Vernacular school teachers, they had not even thought fit to provide adequate funds to meet their legitimate demands.

Though the present budget provision for medical relief in 1103 is less than hat of the current year, the bulk of the relief provided for is said to be comparatively greater. This is ostensibly due to a substantial saving under purchase of European medicines and surgical instruments. This and similar advantages amply testify to the efficient working of the Administrative Board, Medical Services. I may also add in this connection that the Department of Ayurveda was entirely ignored notwithstanding the loud call for aid towards that direction. We may in the meantime at least hope that that section of the Medical Department also will eventually be guided by one who is proficient both in oriental and occidental medicines.

Another department that is fortunate enough to have been entitled to a share of the benefit of the increase is the Police. I have only to say a few words about the sum allotted for strengthening the motor section. If those who are responsible for keeping the peace of a State were tempted to behave in such a manner as may occasion a breach of it, such a state of things is simply deplorable. It has been the bitter experience of those who have had occasion to travel in motor vehicles plying for hire that it is invariably the policemen themselves that form the overload. I doubt whether the present arrangement would put a stop to such wanton abuses on the part of the police force of the State.

With regard to the water and electricity supply schemes proposed, I need hardly assure the House that such luxuries have become indispensable to the advocates of western civilization in spite of the heavy cost they entail, and I may also add that they may possibly be an unmixed blessing for which the Trivandrum public ought not to be too thankful judging from the untold suffering and loss of life caused at present by the spread of cholera in the city of Madras owing to defective supply of pipe water.

It seems regrettable indeed that in the distribution of the big surplus of 16 ½ lakhs of rupees, no constructive scheme for the advancement of agriculture and ndustry has received the approbation of the

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Government, although the urgent necessity of ameliorating the condition of the rural classes has been brought to their notice several times.

The Agricultural Department, for example, should not only possess ideal farms unlike those demonstrating rather the condition of an ill-cultivated fertile land, but also produce ideal farmers who should mingle with the rural farmer and be a living lesson to him. The publication of the leaflet in one or two sheets of the voluminous Government Gazette or mere wayside lectures would never open the eyes of the antiquarian farmer and persuade him to accept new methods, manures or tools, unless he sees with his own eyes his neighbour's field yielding better crop or his co-worker making more money out of his improved agricultural pursuit.

We do not see anything in the budget that is calculated to better the condition of the labouring classes. By labouring classes, I do not mean any particular caste or creed, but such poor rustics as resort to manual labour for their means of livelihood and those who for want of funds depend on the caprices of the local and foreign capitalists who devour the lion's share of the profits earned by the poor labourer.

It is also the duty of the State to see that the commercial interests of its subjects are also so well protected that their goods and products, agricultural or industrial, might find suitable markets, that its subjects are not harassed or handicapped by foreign capitalists, and that thus they might prosper in their commercial undertakings. No State is perfect unless it affords adequate protection to its subjects in all their material concerns. To quote a concrete instance, take the case of Germany. There, the Government are trying to become the greatest employer and producer in Europe by the distribution of credits to all industries it considers worthy of its support. I would therefore suggest that our Co-operative Department ought to be so constituted as to meet such requirements of the agricultural as well as the industrial population of the State.

Mr. L. A. Lampard (*Planters*): Sir, we have before us the results of 1101 and the probable results of 1102 which reflect very great credit on the administration for these two years. The budget we are asked to discuss now also contains very pleasing features to consider. Such items as the new railway station of Trivandrum, the water works and the electric supply—all these are progressive steps, although there has been a lot of discussion about them, and they represent amenities which people now a days are entitled to expect from the Government of Travancore. I see also there is a liberal provision for roads, and, if the State is to continue to receive satisfactory revenue from commerce and industry, it is essential to provide liberally for roads, railways and piers.

In the Financial Secretary's speech, there are two points which I would like to criticise, if I may. One is the question of export duty on

tea. I cannot see eye to eye with him on the point. As it is now a matter under discussion, I don't propose to say much about it. There is the question of extra revenue taken on account of the securities. As I find here, the Government have purchased Rs. 60 lakhs of Government of India Four Per Cent 1960-70 securities and have taken the difference between the face value and the average price of Rs. 89-4-6 into their revenue. These bonds are redeemable at Rs. 100 in 1960-70. They have taken the difference into their revenue by writing these bonds up to the nominal normal figure. It is quite conceiveable that if the Government wish to sell these bonds before the normal time for some of their projects, they will have to incur a loss. I question therefore the advisability of taking in the full amount into calculation as revenue. On the whole, Sir, I think the budget is very satisfactory and acceptable.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastiswaram*): Sir, the Financial Secretary has presented the Budget Estimates for 1103 to this House with a lucid statement, pointing out the variations in the different items of revenue and expenditure of each department for the years 1102 and 1103, and also clearly explaining the causes leading to such variations. The statement has been very clear and free from high-sounding technical expressions. He has taken pains to place the real financial position of the State by means of his statement and charts, and both of them have been highly appreciated by laymen like myself. I also congratulate him on the very promising first budget he has been able to present to this House.

From his statement and also from the budget, we see for the first time, during the present administration, the Government proposing to take in hand next year large works such as the water supply scheme to the town of Trivandrum, the electricity supply scheme and the scheme for the extension of the railway to the heart of the town. As these works necessarily involve very large investments, the Government must certainly have taken an estimate of the reproductive capacity of these works, when complete, and I would request the Financial Secretary to give this House more detailed information, especially, as to the approximate percentage of interest each of these works is estimated to bring into the State funds on the capital outlay of these works. The statement does not make any mention whether the Trivandrum Municipality has anything to do with any of these schemes and also if the municipality has undertaken to contribute anything towards the carrying out of these schemes, especially, the one for the lighting of the town by electricity as that work will enable the municipality to make a saving of the amount they now spend for lighting. The Financial Statement will have to be regarded as incomplete in so far as it makes no mention of the responsibility of the Trivandrum Municipality in the two items of work proposed, *viz.*, the lighting of, and the water supply to, the town, the two legitimate duties of the municipality.

Now, Sir, the first thing that a casual reader of the Budget Estimate will notice is the "staggering growth of our expenditure on education" as

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my friend Mr. George put it. I am at one, Sir, with Mr. George in thinking that the growth is abnormal. We notice that Rs. 45 lakhs, that is to say, more than 20 per cent. of the total revenue of the State is allotted for this item of expenditure. Then, there are other departments that do some sort of educational work, *viz.*, the Departments of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ayurveda and Medical Departments. These departments have each large sums earmarked for some sort of educational work in their line. I think the total of such allotments comes to about Rs. 1 lakh. The Public Works Department also spend annually another lakh and a half in constructing educational institutions. When all the sums are included, the total expenditure on education is sure to go very near 25 per cent. of the total revenue of the State. This, Sir, from the point of view of a citizen, is something that requires very serious consideration. There are no signs of our stopping anywhere here. The expenditure on collegiate and secondary education shows signs of growing very fast in future. The establishment of a University is in the air. There is an insistent cry from certain quarters that primary education must be made compulsory in addition to its having been made free. Then, again, there is another set of people who say that more funds should be allotted for industrial and technical education. But, Sir, there is still another set of people like myself who think that the present revenue, inflated as it is with abkari revenue, is unstable, and that the education of the kind that we now get can alone never be the end and aim of a progressive administration. There are hundreds of other duties that a good Government have to perform and they also require adequate funds. Hence I am of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to see how this "staggering growth" could be checked and also to see if it is possible to make the local bodies in the State share a portion of the responsibilities of granting education to the children within their local limits.

Before leaving the question of education, I would like to bring to your notice, Sir, a very serious matter that was lately said to have developed, which is detrimental to the interests of the sons of Travancore in the matter of their education in the faculty of engineering. The Engineering College, Madras, the only Engineering College in the Madras Presidency, is, I am told, refusing admission to Travancore students on the ground that the Travancore Government are unwilling to make any contribution towards the upkeep of that college. This, Sir, is a very serious matter; for Travancore could not afford to exist always with borrowed engineering faculty. I would request the Government to take a very serious note of this state of affairs and see to the granting of an adequate contribution, and get an assurance that a number of students will be admitted every year to the Madras Engineering College.

Next, Sir, I would like to speak a word or two regarding the Medical Department. This department also, like most other departments, appears to be a growing one. In this State, hospitals and dispensaries

are a sort of charitable institutions. They offer charity in the form of medicine and medical treatment free to all, indiscriminately, to the rich and the poor alike, if not more to the rich than to the poor. Now, Sir, the system of granting free medicine and medical treatment to the subjects of His Highness must have been accepted at a time when people were not accustomed to the foreign medicines and foreign methods of treatment, and perhaps with a view to popularise them. But we have long passed that age. We have now well-equipped private hospitals and dispensaries all over the country and Government is the chief rival with whom they could not always successfully compete. A large number of our young men who are thoroughly qualified to practise medicine could not do so now on account of the rivalry of the Government and thus the Government are the chief cause of the unemployment among such men. In this connection, I should not be taken, Sir, as suggesting that the Government should withdraw from the field. No, let them continue to minister to the poor and the deserving. Let the Government be satisfied with conducting real charitable institutions, but take the earliest opportunity to stop this misuse of charity. Those who can afford to pay must pay. We have already applied our pruning knife to the most sacred of the charitable institutions in the State, *viz.*, Oottupuras, and in doing so, we have only succeeded in purifying them. In the same way, by converting our dispensaries and hospitals into real charitable institutions, we will only be purifying them. Such a reform would not only enable us to cut down the budget of the Medical Department, but also perhaps enable us to amalgamate in the near future the Medical and Sanitary Departments into one.

I join my friends on this side of this House in condemning the present system of granting agricultural loans. The procedure required to be gone through is so very cumbersome that ordinary ryots would very seldom resort to it. To be more useful to the public, a more liberal system of granting agricultural loans should be adopted and long-term land mortgage banks should be established in different parts of the country.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know if it is an accepted policy of this Council that the members on the other side should speak only after all the members on this side have spoken?

PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Are all the non-officials expected to speak today?

PRESIDENT: If there are no more speakers on the non-official side, Government members will speak.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): All of us are not prepared to speak today.

PRESIDENT: We cannot wait for that.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If we do not speak today, are we not entitled to speak tomorrow?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The discussion will usually go on till five o'clock. But if they do not speak today and the House is adjourned now, they are not entitled to get an extension of time on that account tomorrow.

PRESIDENT: I will give you a reasonable time to speak. If the discussion is not over today, the non-official side can speak tomorrow also. But when the discussion on the non-official side is reasonably full, then the Government side can speak. If the non-official side exhausts itself, the official side has got to continue.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Since no speaker is forthcoming today, I am prepared to go on with my speech.

Sir, somebody, has defined the Chancellor of Exchequer as an animal who should have a surplus. I think it is Mr. Lowe. Judged by that standard, we have certainly to consider our amiable friend the Financial Secretary as having retrogressed too far away from the category of human beings; for, the surplus he makes out in the present instance is a remarkable one. I have certainly very great pleasure in joining the other gentlemen on this side who complimented our friend, the Financial Secretary, for the very lucid exposition of the budget presented to this House. A surplus budget would generally indicate one of two things. Either it means the starvation of the necessary demands on the State by curtailing the expenditure or some over-taxation when such a step need not have been taken. In the present instance, what it is exactly we are rather in a difficult mood to decide. Of course, our system of budgeting differs from the English system where the actual needs are ascertained first and taxation is taken up subsequently. As has been said already, just to cover the contingencies, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has necessarily to have a surplus with him. That unfortunately is not our system where we have fixed our taxes already and have to attune our necessities to the taxes already existing. My friend Mr. A. K. Pillai doubted if, after all, we have got a surplus budget. He attacked the idea of the surplus budget from one standpoint; but I am doing the same thing from another standpoint. We come first to the revenue receipts as contained in the estimates here, that is, the revenue receipts of Rs. 223·21 lakhs including the six lakhs on account of the premia by the purchase of Government of India Securities. This six lakhs of rupees which is also claimed as revenue receipts, I fear, is an illusory item. It has already been pointed out by the representative of the planting interests that necessity may arise for the Government to part with these securities. Even if the necessity does not arise, we have to hold the securities for so many years before we can claim to recover the full face-value of those securities. If, in the meanwhile, we are obliged to part with the securities, whether we shall be able to secure more than Rs. 89 we have paid for them is open to question. Therefore, to say that six lakhs of rupees is a revenue receipt on account of the purchase of these securities does not appear to be correct. To claim it as a revenue receipt, I think we are not on safe-ground.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, it is said in the speech that it is a *formal* receipt.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): "Formal" does not occur in the speech.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It does occur in the speech.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): On page 2 the following passage occurs:

> "We purchased Rs. 60 lakhs of Government of India Four Per Cent. 1960-70 Securities and, as our surplus investments are shown in the accounts at their face-value, the difference between this figure and the actual cost price appears as a revenue receipt in our accounts. As the average purchase price was B. Rs. 89-4-6 per cent., the difference which appears as premia on the purchase amounted to about six and a half lakhs of rupees."

That is the passage I rely on.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I will read from the speech:

> One other factor contributed to a *formal* increase in the revenue.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That is another passage. I rely upon one passage. If that is incorrect, then he may say so. But my friend cannot challenge me unless he gives credit to me by acknowledging his mistake and not otherwise. Even otherwise, he is not correct. For I know of certain decisions of courts of law in which Government proposing to deal with land as their own property was ultimately found to have no interests in such property as Government property. Courts have decided so. For example, in O. S. 56 of 87 a case which arose sixteen years ago in the Kottayam District Court, a *patta* granted by the Government for one hundred acres of land was set aside and the property was decided as not belonging to the Government. I understand that even last year, in spite of representations made by the defeated party, that is the party to whom the land was granted, the Government were realising the tax as if the *patta* existed. For all these years, the Government have been realising an illegal tax. I am submitting that it is a hard case. The point was brought to the notice of the Peishkar and it was also pressed upon the Tahsildar who was asked to deduct this from the registers. But he is the last man to do that. Similarly, in another case, in 1089 four thousand acres were granted and it was ultimately decided by a competent court that about two thousand acres did not belong to the Government. But the Government were receiving the tax as if nothing had transpired in the interval. I think another suit is necessary to bring the Government to realise the real state of affairs. So, how many cases there are like this in which correction of *patta*, as the revenue officers call it, may be necessary, we are not able to decide now. I will say that the extreme callousness on the part of the revenue authorities in cases decided fifteen years ago in the matter of rectifying the *patta* is a very remarkable phenomenon. To make an accurate conclusion of revenue and receipts in these circumstances is too difficult a matter. For myself, I shall never take the figures supplied by

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the Financial Secretary as a solid ground to go upon. Then the contention of the Financial Secretary is that we are in a prosperous condition and that the whole financial outlook is of a roseate hue. Certain pertinent questions arise in this connection. If we are in such affluent circumstances and have grown to the dimensions mentioned by the Financial Secretary, I raise the question why do you propose to have a capital receipt of five lakhs and odd rupees by the proposed sale of land? One thing is clear, that is the subjects of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent are hard pressed for land, that they are even going outside in quest of land for planting tea and rubber and in their attempts to get lands here they are practically foiled. These things are more or less clear. They are also willing to compete with their rivals if these lands were sold in open auction. But these lands are granted by way of private registry. If that is the case, why not the Government be so good as to forego the anticipated receipts from the sale of Government lands and register lands in favour of poor people of the State who are prepared to go in for them or to persons who have a leaning to industries and encourage them to go on with their industrial pursuits.

It was pertinently asked: If this budget is a real prosperity budget, why not take into consideration the proposed question of temperance? We have to make a beginning somewhere. No doubt, year after year, some sort of excuse is being put forward on the question of prohibition. Substantially, for the last three years, we have had something like a solid basis to act upon in so far as we have had a progressively increasing budget in our favour. Taking advantage of this, why not at least make an honest beginning in the matter of prohibition? Elsewhere, people are attempting to do that and we could certainly take advantage of this situation if it is a really prosperous budget. But no such thing is done. On the other hand, the surpluses we have had in hand are going to be utilised in a way which requires some examination. In the first place, under the expenditure charged to revenue, we have got a very big item of Rs. 45 lakhs allotted to education. Now that is a very strange thing. Everybody is practically agreed that the present system and course of education obtaining in the Travancore State tend only to increase unemployment. It probably swells the rank and file of the E. S. L. C.'s and V. S. L. C.'s who knock at the door of every department to find entrance failing which they betake themselves to questionable ways, especially to anonoymous writing in Vernacular newspapers (*Laughter*), and seem to foment an amount of trouble, escape out of which seems to be practically difficult. This House was of opinion, Sir, on a prior occasion, though I held a different view, that the Vernacular newspapars will have to be controlled. The Government of Travancore controlled it due, I fear, to the type of the present day education. That is the one aspect of the matter. Elsewhere, the uselessness of this system of education is fully conceded. In the sister State of Cochin, we find that an attempt, an earnest attempt, is being made to suit the rural education to the requirements of the rural districts. I was reading their Financial Secretary's

report at the last session of the Legislative Council. In the Madras Presidency they sent out a special officer—I think his name is Mr. Stathie—and his report is being circulated throughout the whole Presidency to see which of the recommendations may be adopted to bring about a development in the cause of education in the said Presidency. So, elsewhere, the greatest possible attention is being paid to this extraordinary problem of Indian education while, in Travancore, we have not evolved out of the old bullock cart days and the old *kettuvallam* days. One fancies we are so far back in the past on seeing the progress made elsewhere.

In the matter of higher education, it is extremely painful to see that with respect to the proposed starting of the First Grade College for Girls in Travancore, the University withheld its recognition. No doubt, it is one of those things in which we cannot attempt to go into the causes and reasons of the verdict. It is one of those things where it is not for us to reason why. But I understand, Sir, that it is the question of accommodation with respect to the laboratory arrangements for teaching Chemistry and Physics that stood in the way of recognition being granted. I understand that the gentlemen who were authorised by the University to inspect and report observed that they were extremely dissatisfied with the accommodation provided for these things. That is for Group II—Chemistry and Physics. It is a very sorry spectacle, especially in view of the fact that the Education Department in Travancore is presided over by such a scientist as our friend Mr. Stephenson. At the time of putting up the building and making the scheme for further development, that this aspect of the matter should have escaped the attention of the Director of Public Instruction in Travancore, I beg to submit, is quite unfortunate. Otherwise, there would have absolutely been no room for a criticism of that kind. As it is, we have like philosophers to reconcile ourselves to our lot in spite of the fact that we see provision for the development of this college. At the time of the inspection by the University Committee, the proposed building was in embryo, but the contemplated further development must have been explained to them. They evidently condemned the whole of the proposed extension and I fail certainly to understand the meaning of a large amount of money being required to continue the old scheme settled for the starting of the building. Therefore, unless there is an alteration in the scheme, this Council cannot be called upon to vote an amount to be spent uselessly and in vain. For even after the completion of the building, the University may be withholding sanction upon grounds already stated. Hence, I am submitting, Sir, being not in the least against the idea of encouraging female education in the State, that, unless the Government are prepared to change the plan, it is absolutely useless to include any amount of money in this budget for the purpose of continuing persistently upon the old lines. I am particularly sorry that we have progressed so far without understanding exactly how matters stood.

Then, with respect to the new developments in the matter of education, there has not been absolutely any stir in Travancore. Probably,

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it may be that the Directing agency found it rather difficult to do anything useful in the direction, for I understand the Director of Public Instruction is burdened to a large extent with the ordinary routine work which can very conveniently be attended to by his Personal Assistant, if he has got one, himself being spared to give real direction to schools and make them suit to the requirements of the country. If that is attempted—this is my own suggestion—the Director would be a free agent. As it is, I understand that the Director has to distribute the grants-in-aid, answer a good deal of correspondence and keep control over a lot of dissimilar subjects. All these small routine matters seem to be something like a big burden upon the back of the Director of Public Instruction who, in spite of his strength and health, seems to get himself crushed under that weight and unable to do anything for the cause of education. Therefore, it is time that we dissociate the function of real direction from this routine. A Deputy Director was once tried, but, of course, the situation has considerably changed since then.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Though my time is up, I am only submitting that the water supply scheme to the city of Trivandrum, the electric scheme, the railway extension scheme are all schemes which require further examination before we can be called upon—

PRESIDENT: I can't give you an extension of time.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I have nothing more to say. These are my only points for submission.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Sir, the discussions that have taken place here will show that we meet here to discuss our domestic affairs and not for the purpose of carrying on debates and discussions on party or communal lines. We meet here to discuss our domestic affairs, although even when a shadow of our domestic affairs happens to fall on those of our neighbours, 35 of us on this side of the House become immediately outlawed. Still, the flattering unction might be laid to our souls that our outside relationships are under the conduct of our own people, the select few filling the northern row of seats reminding us of the old saying that wisdom came from the north. There is also Sir, a well-founded belief in the country at present that our interests are ably and powerfully defended against those of our neighbours. That is a matter for sincere congratulation. Amongst the numerous disadvantages in the Head of the Administration being called upon to preside over the deliberations of this most important representative institution, there is this distinct advantage, that he can hear explained in the presence of the representatives of the people, policies and actions for which departmental heads are responsible and see and examine that side of the picture polished and illumined by the departmental wisdom and the departmental ingenuity; and at the same time he can hear with an open mind from the representatives of the

people as to how these policies and actions affect the masses, from the point of view of those upon whom such policies operate, and also see exhibited to him the other side of the body politic scratched, corroded or contused by departmental high-handedness or departmental aberrations or weakened and, atrophied by departmental neglect and departmental inertia or even inflamed by departmental injustice or oppression and, assisted by official and non-official criticisms, he can make a searching examination of every nook and corner of the huge administrative machinery which is day by day growing in extent and complexity and evolve plans and policies for future guidance and action. What is wanted in this process of critical examination and investigation of the budget, prepared for the utilisation of our revenues for the good of the country, is that officials carrying high responsibility and engaged in the practical administration of the country should give the debates a patient and attentive listening. I am led to make these observations by reason of a few remarks which fell from a member from the Government benches during a previous discussion of the budget in this very Council. He said on that occasion:—

"I have had a great deal of experience as a teacher and I am very doubtful whether this particular class, if I may say so for the time being, has not been this day rather overburdened with the lectures. There comes a time when the receptivity of the class becomes rather dull."

Sir, I was greatly startled to hear this groan from the Government benches that even before two days had elapsed of an important session of this Council their powers of sustained attention were giving way, their energies were flagging, their receptivity had got dull and that their minds were solidified against the intrusion of ideas and opinions. It was a shocking revelation to us that the mental frame of those engaged in carrying on the practical administration of this country was built of such fragile materials that they threatened to collapse even under the strain of listening to discussion even for a day and a half.

Sir, coming now to the budget, I must say that this Council is also aware of the fact that the present administration is particularly strong in financial ability and financial wisdom. But how far will the budget sustain its claim for financial statemanship would be revealed by the discussion throwing light on the various policies involved in the several items of the budget. We are again told that it is proposed to raise a revenue of Rs. 223 lakhs next year. The first essential condition in this connection is to examine how and where we stand in the matter of taxation. Taxation, Sir, in the Province of Bengal is below Rs. 3; in the United and Central Provinces, it is below Rs. 4; in Madras, it is about Rs. 5; in British India as a whole; it is Rs. 5-9 as. -9 p., while in Travancore, it is Rs. 5-11 as.-8 p. If we exclude the land revenue, which is either a tax or a rent, the taxation per head of the population in British India is Rs. 4-2 as- 9 p. If we exclude land revenue in Travancore, the taxation comes to Rs. 4-11 as. 1½ p. The incidence of land revenue in British India is Re. 1-7 as. while the incidence of land revenue per head is only Re. 1-0 as. 6½ p. in Travancore. It might appear that, as far as the land tax is concerned, we are more lightly taxed than in British India; but

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facts are otherwise. While the incidence of land revenue of Re. 1-7 as. is paid on 92 cents of land in British India, we contribute Re 1-0 as. 6½ p. on 57 cents of land alone. Taxation in British India on 57 cents of land would be 14 annas while the tax on 92 cents in Travancore would be Re. 1-10 as. 8 p. The taxation in Travancore is therefore considerably higher than in British India which is groaning under over-taxation.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I shall be grateful to the member if he would kindly state the data on which he relies?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Tivandrum cum Neduvangad*): I rely on the published volumes of the Government of India Statistics.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Do the figures include local taxation?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): He should study the question and come and tell me. He is the Financial Secretary to Government and can correct me in his reply, if I am wrong.

Now, Sir, in taxation, what is most important is the principle involved. I should like to ask the learned Financial Secretary, now that he has asked me a question, on what basis of economic principle has he framed his budget? The Financial Secretary may know anything or everything, but he should know intimately and closely the people from whom he is exacting money by way of taxation. Does he know them, is my question? In answer to an interpellation I asked in this Council, whether the Government are in a position to indicate at least roughly the extent of indebtedness of the Travancore ryots, the answer was flung across the floor of this House, in that inimitable tone of infallibility and high prestige that are the leading attributes of replies to interpellations in the Council, that the answer is in the nagative. I again asked—and others also repeated the question—whether the Government were in a position to state the causes for the continued fall in the prices of the products from cocoanut trees. The sum and substance of the answer returned disclosed the fact that they are intellectually unable to do anything in the matter and also their mental incapacity to discover the causes or even to investigate them. I again asked whether the Government were aware that the holdings were being minutely subdivided, whether that process would not affect the agricultural industry of the country and whether the Government proposed to take any action in the matter. The reply came that they were not aware that holdings were being minutely subdivided and fragmented nor were they aware that, if minutely subdivided, the agricultural industry would be affected. They were emphatic on the resolve that they would not investigate the question. I asked again whether the Government were aware if paddy lands were not being converted into garden lands and the causes of such conversion. The reply was that the Government had no information. In all matters that concern

by vitally the affairs of the people and their economic condition, the Government showed themselves completely ignorant. They seem to know the people only through the avenues of revenue extraction. I should tell you, Sir, that the people are being neglected. Their condition is nobody's concern. As an illustration, I would tell you what happened in 1100, three years ago, when the country was under the excruciating distress caused by devastating floods, when according to the official reports about 69 human lives were lost, about 21,000 animal lives were lost and 24,000 houses destroyed, and paddy cultivation to the extent of about 1,18,000 acres damaged. At that time of acute agony of the country, we find the Excise Commissioner raising the price of salt from Rs. 2-as. 2 per maund in the Shencotta taluk to Rs. 2-as. 9 for the simple reason that the Shencotta-Quilon railway line was interrupted for a short period. We find him at the same time granting a remission of about Rs. 32,000 to the Abkari contractor on the ground that the floods had injured him and that he had sustained heavy loss, although from the figures of that year it was clear that the sale of opium and ganja that year had greatly increased. I refer to this point to show that the poor ryot whose paddy cultivation was damaged to the extent of 1,18,000 acres got a remission of only Rs. 72,000 for the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions together; and out of the Rs. 72,000 the Kottayam Dewan Peishkar knocked away Rs. 63,000 and odd leaving only Rs, 9,000 for the Quilon Division. That is how the people are being treated by the Government. In the face of these facts, I ask my learned friend, the Financial Secretary, on what basis has he proposed to frame the budget? Does he know anything about the economic capacity of the people; how far they are able to bear the taxation? I asked a question about the indebtedness of the ryots of Travancore. Last year, Sir, the ryots were forced to sell lands to the value of Rs. 2,83,33,174 on account of sheer inability to discharge their debts. Last year alone, they have incurred debts, by mortgage and money bonds, to the extent of Rs. 4,34,67,141 and have borrowed from the co-operative societies nearly Rs. 16 lakhs. From the calculations made elsewhere, it will be seen that a third of the indebtedness in any district or country had been incurred by pledging jewels. Sir F. Nicholson and others in British India have made calculations that the indebtedness of the ryots is 17 times the land revenue, and our figures also, as I calculated them, show that the condition is the same here also. We have no figures regarding the individual income of the people, nor have we any idea as to the aggregate income of the people of the country. Our vital statistics are a reproach to the common ordinary intelligence. In the face of all these things, Sir, I should ask the Financial Secretary once again how he framed the budget—on what principle?

Now, coming to the various sources of income, we find that nearly 30 lakhs of rupees are levied on our exports. The fiscal policy of the State seems to me to be an open challenge to the fiscal policies adopted by the civilised Governments all over the world. Nowhere else do they levy any duty on their exports. No tradition lasts for ever even in China. This export duty is intended for the general

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revenue of the State, not for the interests of the people, not for the interests of their industries. This export duty was the leading feature in Indian administration in pre-British days; and even there it has disappeared under the driving lash of the world's economic progress. Why Travancore should retain it, I am not in a position to see.

Coming to the next item of income, namely, the Abkari revenue, I want to point out that although the professed policy of the department is reduced consumption and increased revenue, the actual practice is absolutely different. I see a progressive and continued increase in the consumption of arrack, opium, toddy and ganja. There is absolutely no reduction in consumption. The Excise Commissioner has been maintaining 32 shops in the Vaikam taluk for the purpose of selling on an average 22 gallons of arrack per year. He has got a shop for selling one-third of a bottle of arrack per diem. We have got 1200 co-operative societies; but their work is being strangled by the 2000 and odd liquor shops in the State. We have nearly 2 liquor shops for every 3 schools in the State. While the District of Madura has got only 300 liquor shops, Tinnevelly only about 700, the whole of the Punjab only 1500, and Burmah 1200, we have, in this small State, 2000 and odd liquor shops. Part of the revenue is derived from the moral degradation of the people.

I will come next to land revenue. In regard to the land revenue of the State, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that 50 per cent. of the land revenue is being realised by coercive process, and sale of immovable property for arrears of revenue is increasing year after year. Last year, there was an increase in the sale of immovable property for arrears of land revenue. Mr. Robinson showed some perturbation and he called for a report as to the causes that led to such increase in the sale of immovable property for arrears of land revenue. The matter was investigated and the report was presented to this Council. It said that the increase was not due to the economic depression of the people, but was due simply to the rigorous application of the rules. Now, Sir, this year a different story is told. The Quilon Peishkar says that lands were not sold in the previous years for the reason that the people had recouped what they lost on account of the floods of 1100. These two things, Sir, are quite contradictory. Even when the Dewan Peishkar is called upon to make an investigation into the causes that led to the failure of the people to pay arrears of land revenue, two different versions are presented to this Council. One is rigorous application of the rules. The other is the economic depression of the ryots. Last year, by means of an interpellation, I asked, for how many days in the year the Dewan Peishkar stayed outside the headquarters, in camp. It was stated in answer to that interpellation that for 6 days in the year the Peishkar stayed outside the headquarters. I do not know the actual amount of money that he got by way of T. A., probably more than Rs. 2,000. Sir, I am reminded of an old circular first issued by the late Dewan Mr. Rama Rao and subsequently repeated

other Dewans too, that if a Dewan Peishkar goes to a village he must stay there for two days, interview the ryots of the village, ask them all about their condition and record the substance of such interviews in their inspection notes. At present, the Dewan Peishkars do not enquire about the condition of the people. They know nothing about it. In answer to an interpellation the Government said that the chief irrigation officer, the Tahsildar of Trivandrum, did not inspect a single *todu* or irrigation channel or tank during one full year. He had been touring for any number of days, but he actually stayed outside the headquarters only for two days in the year. That shows that the officers do not know anything about the economic condition of the people. Without that knowledge, to frame the budget, taxing the people more than in British India, is, I say, preposterous.

Then, coming to the question of expenditure, I should like to say a few words. It seems to me that, in making the allotments for the different departments, due regard had not been given to the requirements of the country. Rs. 11 lakhs have been sanctioned for the Revenue Department; but only half a lakh for the Co-operative Department. The latter has been grouped with Photography, the Observatory and some other departments. It is being lost in the multitude of such Miscellaneous Departments. Then again, the Department of Industries has got only about Rs. 1½ lakhs and Agriculture only about Rs. 2 lakhs. The Police Department—I look upon the Police Department as one of the Development Departments in that it helps in the economic production and ensures its value—gets only Rs. 5 lakhs, while the Revenue Department gets Rs. 11 lakhs. I do not think anybody will pay Re. 1 for collecting Rs. 4. But, for collecting 40 lakhs of rupees the Government are prepared to pay 11 lakhs of rupees. I consider this sheer indefensible waste of public funds.

PRESIDENT : The Council will now adjourn and meet again at half past eleven tomorrow morning.

The Council adjourned at 4·50 P. M.

T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION, 1102.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

Tuesday, the 17th Karkatakam 1102/2nd August 1927.

The Council assembled at eleven thirty of the Clock, M. E. Watts Esquire, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, Dewan, presiding. All except the following members were present: Mr. N. V. Joseph and Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Sinking of Wells at Perumbavur.

38. **MR. C. P. TARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in accordance with their answer given to my interpellation No. 23, asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 23rd November 1926, they will be able to sink wells in Perumbavur during the summer of 1103?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): It is proposed to sink two wells at the place during 1103.

Erinchi Market.

39. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of revenue derived from the Erinchi market in the year 1101 and the amount spent on its improvements in that year?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): A sum of Rs. 180 was derived as revenue from the Erinchi market in the year 1101. No amount was spent towards its improvement in that year.

Road connecting the M. C. Road and the Pottankod Road.

40. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(i) if estimates were sanctioned some time ago for the construction of a short road to connect the Main Central road between the 5th and 6th miles with the Pottankod road; and

(ii) if so, the reasons for the delay in its construction?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (i) Yes.

(ii) Owing to the high estimated cost for this short road of about two miles, sufficient funds could not be found. The lands alone were estimated to cost over Rs. 11,190 at the prices current in 1919. They may now cost more. Hence this work has to lie over in view of other more urgent needs.

Grievances of the Inhabitants of Mangalapuram.

41. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Chief Engineer and the Director of Public Instruction have received copies of resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Mangalapuram, Tonnakkal, Trivandrum taluk, on the 3rd Kanni 1102, under the presidency of Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai, Member, Legislative Council; and

(*b*) what action has been taken by these officers in respect of the grievances and wants of the people of the place narrated in those resolutions?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The works referred to in resolutions Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7 are under investigation. Resolution No. 5 refers to the work of repairs of Anathazha *chira*. This is a minor irrigation work and the people to be benefited by the work have to pay the half contribution leviable on completion of the work. But as the people concerned are unwilling to meet this cost, the Chief Engineer reports that the work has not been taken up.

The question of raising the standard of the Primary School for boys at Mangalapuram referred to in resolution No. 2 is under investigation by the Education Department.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): With reference to the answer to part (*b*) will the Government be pleased to call for a report as to whether this Anathazha *chira* does not irrigate more than one hundred acres of paddy land?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Opening of Co-operative Societies on communal basis.

42. **MR. A. J. JOHN** (*Vaikam*): With regard to the opening of co-operative societies on communal basis, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of applications received from each of the following communities in 1099, 1100, 1101 and 1102:—

(i) Nayars;
(ii) Catholics (including Syrians and Latinites);
(iii) Jacobites;
(iv) Other Christians;
(v) Ezhavas; and

(vi) Mahomedans; and

(*b*) the number of applications allowed in each year to each of the above communities?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies states that the figures are not available.

(*b*) The subjoined statement furnishes the information required:-

Year.	*Nayars.*	*Christians.**	*Ezhavas.*	*Mahomedans.*
1099	37	13	15	...
1100	14	17	16	5
1101	12	15	12	3
1102	2	6	6	...

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): With regard to part (*a*) of the question, am I to understand that there is no register kept in the office of the Registrar to register the applications received?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has stated that he is not able to gather the information required by the member. He does not say that he does not keep a register. He is not able to collect the information according to the classification given by the member.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Then how was it possible for him to give information with regard to part (*b*) of the question?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): He has got information with regard to that.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Does he actually keep a register to register these applications?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Then why is it difficult for him to collect the information?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): He has not got information according to the denominational classification given by the member.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Is it on account of the number that it is difficult for him to give the information?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Not exactly on account of the number but on occount of the classification.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): The applications will be according to separate communities. Then wherein lies the difficulty in collecting the information?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The register is not kept according to the several denominations of Christians.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Since the denominations will be mentioned in the applications, wherein lies the difficulty?

* Information is not available as to the classification of Christians into Catholics, Jacobites and other Christians.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The particular sects may not be mentioned in the applications.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): The answer to part (*a*) is, "the Registrar of Co-operative Societies states that the figures are not available." Is it possible to collect the figures from the register?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): It is not possible since the applications do not give the particular denominations of Christians and the register is not maintained according to the several denominations of Christians.

MR. A J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Then was it not possible to give such a statement to part (*b*) also?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): There also it is stated that information according to the several denominations of Christians is not available. It is given there under the general designation "Christians."

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Is it not possible to give the same answer to part (*a*)?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): But I do not find such a statement in regard to part (*a*).

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The Registrar says he is not able to collect the information.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): What is the difficulty in the matter?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): We will ask him what the difficulty is.

Convicts in the Central Prison employed in Industrial Labour.

43. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*):

(1) Will the Government be pleased to state the total as well as the average daily number of convicts employed in industries in the Central Prison during the year 1101?

(2) How many of these convicts left the prison with a working knowledge of the industries taught them while in prison and how many of them employed themselves in such industries after release?

(3) Are convicts taught tailoring in the Central Prison?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) The total number of prisoners employed in the Prison Press and Manufactory in 1101 was 52,183 and the average daily number was 179.

(2) Most of the long term prisoners had picked up a fair working knowledge of the industries in which they were employed, when they left the prison, but no information is available as to how many of them have employed themselves in such industries after release.

(3) A few convicts are taught tailoring in the Central Prison.

Prevention of Cholera.

44. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : In pursuance of the answer to question No. 150, re prevention of cholera, given at the meeting of the Council held on the 13th Medam 1102, will the Government be pleased to furnish a list showing the names, official designations, qualifications and length of service of medical officers deputed for cholera duty ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : A statement* containing the information is laid on the table.

Revision of Cholera Rules.

45. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state if the Cholera Rules were examined and decision reached regarding the desirability or otherwise of their revision ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The question of the revision of the Cholera Rules has already engaged the attention of the Government and it has been referred to the President, Trivandrum Municipal Council, for an expression of the views of the Council.

Particulars re Pay-wards in Medical Institutions.

46. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the total number of beds available in the pay-wards of the Government medical institutions this year (1102) ;

(*b*) the average number of beds occupied till the 15th Mithunam this year (1102) ; and

(*c*) the names of the medical institutions in which pay-wards have been opened ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) A statement †containing the information is laid on the table.

Admissions to the Junior B. A. Class of the Science College.

47. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether it is a fact that students who took more than two years to pass the Intermediate Examination from the College of Science were refused admission to the Junior B. A. class of that college for that reason alone ; and

(*b*) if so, the number of students to whom admission was refused on that ground ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*)

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* *Vide* Appendix I—page 152. † *Vide* Appendix II—page 153.

The Prisons Regulation.

48. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the existing Prisons Regulation was brought into operation;

(*b*) whether this Regulation specifically mentions that the Medical Officer of the Central Prison may also be its Superintendent;

(*c*) whether there have been instances of Medical Officers of the Central Prison being appointed to act for Superintendents even for short periods; and

(*d*) the respective pay of the Medical Officer and Jailor, Central Prison, at present (2-7-1927.)?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 1st Medam 1071.

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The Medical Officer draws the maximum in the scale of Rs. 100-25/2-200. The Jailor gets Rs. 160 in the scale of Rs. 140-10-200.

Touring work of Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

49. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many nights the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, stayed in camp outside Trivandrum in the year 1101; and

(*b*) the places where he stayed in camp for more than 24 hours during that year?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 79.

(*b*) Nagercoil, Varkala, Kuzhittura, Tovala, Bhutapandi, Cape Comorin, Attingal and Suchindram.

Fall in the Price of Cocoanut Products.

50. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have made any enquiry as to the extent to which the fall in the price of the products of the cocoanut tree has affected the economic condition of the people in the State?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The Government have not made any enquiry.

Poisoning of Cattle.

51. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether complaints were received by the police during the year 1101 regarding the poisoning of cattle, and, if so, whether any enquiry was held?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes; 6 cases were reported in 1101 of which 4 were charged and 2 referred as false. Of the 4 cases charged, 3 ended in conviction and one is still pending trial.

Motor Accidents.

52. **MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*):

(1) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of cases of motor accidents that have been filed in, and disposed of by, the various Criminal Courts of the State from the beginning of 1101 up to the 1st Mithunam 1102?

(2) How many of them have ended in conviction and how many drivers have been convicted?

(3) Has it been found that these accidents were mostly due to the carelessness or negligence of motor drivers?

(4) What steps have been taken by the Government to prevent such mishaps?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) and (2) A statement* containing the information for the period from 1-1-1101 to 1-9-1102 is laid on the table. The further statistics required have not been received.

(3) The answer is in the affirmative.

(4) The following measures have been adopted for the prevention of such mishaps:—

(i) Prescribing times of arrival and departure to prevent the overtaking of one bus by another.

(ii) Periodical examination of buses to ensure their being kept in a safe condition.

(iii) Prescribing speed-limits.

(iv) Limiting the loads that may be carried.

(v) Testing drivers for proficiency and making enquiries regarding their character and sobriety before issuing licenses to them.

(vi) Appointment of Traffic Inspectors to regulate traffic.

(vii) Employment of a large number of policemen to enforce the conditions of licenses.

(viii) Prosecutions for offences.

(ix) Cancellation and suspension of licenses for offences.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know the status of the policemen employed to enforce the conditions of licenses? That is in relation to part (4) (vii) of the answer.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not quite sure. I believe they will be Head constables and constables—mostly constables.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Under what circumstances are cancellation and suspension of licenses for offences made, and by whom?

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* *Vide* Appendix II.—page 153.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The cancellation is recommended to the Government by the Police Commissioner. He himself suspends for the time being and the confirmation of that is made by the Government. As regards the circumstances, I believe they are found in the rules under which cancellation will be effected.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnatiur*): Will the member kindly point out to me instances of cancellation and suspension made by any of the Magistrates before whom the matter was brought up?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

Report of the Commissioner of Police on the Conversion of some Mahomedans to Christianity in Arukutty.

53. **MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): (1) With reference to the answers given by the Government in the Council on the 10th Vrischikam 1102, regarding the alleged forcible conversion of Mahomedans to Christianity, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have called for the information required from the Commissioner of Police?

(2) If so, will they be pleased to place the same on the table?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) Yes.

(2) A copy of the report* received from the Commissioner of Police is placed on the table.

Brooke Bond Concession.

54. **MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): (1) Has the Dewan declared in the last session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly in connection with the recent Brooke Bond Scheme, that "the final verdict will rest with the representatives of the people"?

(2) Have the Government received resolutions protesting against the said scheme, passed in public meetings held in different parts of the State?

(3) Are the Government in receipt of memorials protesting against the scheme signed by the tax-payer citizens of the several villages of Central Travancore?

(4) Did the Government receive the resolutions of protest against the said scheme from the "All Travancore Conference" held at Chengannur on the 5th Medam 1102 and also from the conference of planters held at Kottayam on the 15th Edavam this year (1102)?

(5) Do the Government consider the above protests as coming from the people or their representatives?

(6) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Press Communiqué published by the Government on this subject is the final verdict on the scheme?

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* *Vide* Appendix IV—page 154.

(7) Will the Government be pleased to place before this House the letter or telegram received from Messrs. Brooke Bond Company informing the Government of the inadvisability of proceeding with the scheme?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) to (4) The answers are in the affirmative.

(5) Yes.
(6) Yes.
(7) Copies of the relevant papers relating to the scheme have been laid on the table.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*). ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ കൂടി പരിഗണിച്ചിട്ടാണോ ബ്രൂക്ക് ബാണ്ട് പുതുവൽ പദ്ധതിപിൻവലിച്ചതു് ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): ജനങ്ങളുടെ മെമ്മോറിയലും റസ്ല്യൂഷനും ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻെറ മുമ്പാകെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അതു കൂടി ആലോചിച്ചതിൽ പിന്നീടാണോ ഈ പദ്ധതി പിൻവലിച്ചതു്?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): അതേ.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ആ വിവരം പ്രസ്സ്കമ്മ്യൂണിക്കിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചില്ല?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): പ്രസ്സ് കമ്മ്യൂണിക്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലായിരുന്നു.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അങ്ങിനെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനോടു് അഭിനന്ദനത്തിനും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഭരണ രീതിയെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തിനും കാരണമാകയില്ലായിരുന്നോ?

MR. T P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): അതു് ഒരഭിപ്രായമാണു്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*); ബ്രൂക്കബോണ്ടു് കമ്പനി പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘതത്വത്തിന്മേൽ സ്ഥലം വേണ്ട എന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചതല്ലാതെ വേറെ തരത്തിൽ വേണ്ട എന്നു വച്ചോ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): അറിവില്ല.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ആനക്കാൽ തോട്ടം ബ്രൂക്ക്ബാണ്ടു കമ്പനിക്കാരുടെ ഏജൻറിൻെറ വകയാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അതിനടുത്തുള്ള മൂവായിരം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചു കിട്ടുന്നതിനു ഊർജ്ജിതമായ നടപടി നടത്തുന്നതായി അറിയാമൊ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): അപേക്ഷ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാം.

Correspondence re Brooke Bond Scheme.

55. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the whole correspondence that took place between the Government and Messrs. Brooke Bond Co., Ltd., London, with regard to the Brooke Bond concession, or at least the last letter received from Messrs. Brooke Bond Co., Ltd., London, which is referred to in the Press Note published on the 30th June 1927, dropping the Brooke Bond Scheme?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The member is referred to the answer given to part (7) of interpellation No. 54 by Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Press Communiqué dated the 29th June 1927 is based on the last letter received from Messrs. Brooke Bond Co., Ltd.?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It is based on that also.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the attention of the Government was drawn to the following passage in the letter sent by Messrs. Brooke Bond Company while they issued the Press Note:

"The question of roads and road-making appears to be one which would present great difficulties. Our next point, and one which carries considerable weight in our decisions is the difficulty which has arisen in the very antagonistic attitude which has been taken up by the local Press in Travancore."

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Government have perused the entire letter.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the attention of the Government was also drawn to the following sentence:—

"The great natural difficulties to be overcome in road-making is what, to begin with, would prove an unhealthy area, is an obstacle which might be overcome, but we feel that

an active opposition on the part of the Travancoreans themselves, even of a somewhat unintelligent minority, would prove an insuperable obstacle to the scheme which, for its success, must depend on the active co-operation of these very elements ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The answer I just gave covers this also.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): In view of the passages that I read out now, do the Government concede that it is on the strength of the agitation in Travancore that Messrs. Brooke Bond Company was compelled to drop the scheme?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): So far as the Government are concerned, they had the Company's letter before them. It is not possible to say what the Company had in their mind.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Can we infer that it was merely on the strength of the agitation that the scheme was dropped ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The member is at liberty to draw any inference.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is the member unable to draw any inference?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Since it is patent on the face of it, I do not feel called upon to draw any inference.

Mahomedan Teachers and special Mahomedan Holidays.

56. **MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Inspector of English Schools issued a circular in 1924 to the effect that the Mahomedan employees in Government schools should take casual leave if they want to avail themselves of the special Mahomedan holidays sanctioned by the Government; and

(*b*) whether they are aware that the Headmasters of some of the English Schools do not permit Mahomedan teachers under them to avail themselves of the special Mahomedan holidays, without taking casual leave ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Director reports that the practice is to allow Mahomedan teachers in non-Mahomedan schools to go on casual leave on Mahomedan holidays.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Do the Government approve of the circular?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The question of the Government's approval or disapproval has not been asked for.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): As it stands here, do they approve of the circular?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That will take time for consideration.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Does this practice exist in any other department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say now. That has not been asked for in the original question. The member had asked for information only about the Mahomedan employees in Government schools. As regards whether that practice obtains in any other department, information has to be called for.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Have the Government any objection in allowing the Mahomedan employees in Government schools to avail themselves of the special Mahomedan holidays sanctioned by Government without taking special casual leave?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a matter for consideration.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Do the Government know that they are virtually taking away what they have once given by a Proclamation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is not a question calling for an answer.

Appendix I.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 44.**

Statement showing the names of medical officers deputed for cholera duty.

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualification.	Length of service in 1100.	
				Years.	Months.
1.	C. V. Padmanabha Pillai (Eraniel Cholera duty) ...	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	L. M. P. (Madras)	1	10
2.	P. A. Nilakanta Pillai (Mailadi Cholera duty) ...	Do.	Do.	4	7
3.	S. Sankaranarayana Aiyar (Tamaracolam Cholera duty) ...	Do.	Do.	7	3
4.	K. A. Arumukham Pillai (Kumili Cholera duty) ...	Do.	Do.	5	10

Appendix II.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 46.**

Particulars re pay-wards in Medical Institutions.

Name of Institution.	Total No. of beds available in the pay-wards of the Government medical institutions in 1102.	Average No. of beds occupied till the 15th Mithunam 1102.
General Hospital	9 beds	3·48
Women and Children's Hospital	7 beds	3·2
District Hospital, Parassala	4 beds are available here; this was opened only in Medam 1102.	0·7
District Hospital, Alleppey	The 3 rooms constructed for the pay-wards have not been occupied yet for want of furniture.	..

Appendix III.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 52.**

Statement showing the number of cases of motor accidents that have been filed in and disposed of by the various Criminal Courts of the State from the beginning of 1101 up to 1-9-1102.

Number filed in Courts.	Number disposed of by Courts.	Number of cases which ended in conviction.	Number of drivers convicted.	Districts.
26	14	8	8	Trivandrum District.
20	11	5	5	Quilon District.
40	37	11	11	Kottayam District.
86	62	24	24	

Appendix IV.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 53.**

R. O. C. No. 538/26/Genl.

Office of the Commissioner of Police,
Trivandrum, 2nd April 1927.

From

W. H. PITT ESQUIRE,
Commissioner of Police,
Travancore.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Subject: - Alleged Conversion of Mahomedans to Christianity.

Reference: - Your No. R. O. C. 2696/27/Judl., dated 13-4-1927.

SIR,

With reference to the supplementary questions put by Mr. P. Habeeb Mahomed on the subject of the alleged conversion of Mahomedans to Christianity in connection with interpellation No. 108 reported in the Proceedings of the Legislative Council on pages 300 and 301 of Vol. X, No. 4, I have the honour to report that Mr. R. K. Krishna Pillai, late Ag. Commissioner of Police, states that he saw a letter which was produced at the enquiry and purported to be signed by Mr. P. Habeeb Mahomed, M. L. C. The authenticity was not doubted either by him or by the person who received it. The letter was handed back to its owner whose name is not on record. Since Mr. P. Habeeb Mahomed M. L. C., in the guise of asking a supplementary question, has denied that he wrote such a letter, the letter must have been pseudonymous and it is regretted that any reference was made to it. I do not think that any purpose will be served by trying to trace the letter now. It is unlikely to be discovered and Mr. P. Habeeb Mahomed's denial completely disposes of the allegation that he wrote it.

2. There is no record of the names of places (other than those mentioned in the report) where protest meetings were held.

I have etc.,
W. H. PITT,
Commissioner of Police.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—(*contd.*)

PRESIDENT: The time from now up to the commencement of the lunch interval will be at the disposal of the non-officials to continue the general discussion. The time after lunch will be at the disposal of the Government benches.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether the non-officials are at liberty to speak after some of the officials have spoken? Are the non-officials forbidden to speak after the officials?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is not the convention of this House. Non-official members speak first and official members speak after that, for the reason that only then will the officials be able to reply to the criticisms of all the non-officials. If any non-official member attacks any department after the official member in charge of the department has spoken, how will he be able to reply to that?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): The President also has got the power of speaking.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is the Law Member at liberty to reply to him now?

PRESIDENT: He is in possession of the House at present.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know whether the non-official members should not be allowed to reply to the criticisms of the official members?

PRESIDENT: That is not the convention of the House.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): What Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai said as the convention of the House is quite correct. But, Sir, in view of the fact that the non-officials should also be given opportunities to reply to the criticisms of the officials, I am asking whether the convention cannot be changed? That is the question I am raising.

PRESIDENT: It is purely a matter of time. The non-officials are given a day and a half and the officials must be given at least half a day. We will take that matter up for consideration together with some other matters of procedure which seem to call for consideration.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Sir, The Budget for the year 1103, placed before us in the able and clear statement of the Financial Secretary, reveals a state of affairs which marks the current year as having very little in common with the years that have gone before. We have already reaped a huge surplus of Rs. 23 lakhs last year, and this year, it is even greater and comes to nearly Rs. 29 lakhs. This is a satisfactory state of financial affairs and to quote Mr. K. George, it discloses an "earnest of financial stability". We might now safely say that we are free from the bugbear of financial insolvency. The Government and the Financial Secretary have therefore to be certainly congratulated. The chart prepared by the Financial Secretary and put up on the walls of the Council Hall, is a new departure this year, which no doubt enables us to visualise the Budget

[Mr. K. Sivarama Panikkar.]

estimates of the three years and helps us to study them by comparison with the actuals of the pre-war year.

But the prosperity budget of a State does not often indicate the prosperity of the people. If it were due to increased production or increased commerce, as is the case with customs items this year, the prosperity of the State and the people would have been identical. The income from the Development Departments invariably forms an index of the national wealth and the fact that the income from these departments has almost been stationary for the last so many years, suggests that the resources of the country have not been fully tapped and that much remains to be done in this direction. Take, for instance, the Forest Department. The income of this department does not show any sign of improvement. Year after year, the attention of the Government was being drawn to this fact and yet the old tell-tale story is repeated. At one time it was alleged that owing to conditions brought about by the Great War there was no prospect for the sale of timber in European markets. Those conditions are now changed, but we see no change in the condition of the Forest Department.

In the case of the Excise Department, the income from salt is not at all encouraging. Our indigenous salt industry admits of vast scope for development. The proposal to start a pumping installation at Colachel may indicate a dawning sense of Government's responsibility in this matter.

Some of the so-called Development Departments are not doing enough work to justify their existance. The world is yet to know what is the extent of relief which the Industries Department has brought to the country.

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, in trying to make its influence felt among the agricultural population of the State has so far met with only partial success. It is no relief to the peasant population to learn that the cocanut palm disease continues to remain as it is and that no adequate remedy has been found for it. The result has been that the produce of the cocoanut palms in the coast regions has fallen off and what little has been produced has lacked good markets especially in the case of *coir* and *copra*. The Development Departments might conceivably give more attention to problems of marketing. Our participation in the Wembley Exhibition which was expected to open wide, world markets for our products, has led to very little practical result. We have not followed up the connection formed at Wembley. In such products as rubber and tea, which are in the hands of European planters mostly, the market is so well organised that prices are uniform throughout the world. But, in goods produced by the Indian cultivator, we find great disparity between the prices that rule in Travancore and the prices fetched elsewhere. The appointment of a Trade Agent in the produce markets of the world may secure better prices for Travancore produce and may do something to help us to secure markets and to hold them. After all, the cultivator is the back-bone of the country. His prosperity will reflect itself in the prosperity of the State. His starvation will cause the poverty of the State. Extreme indebtedness throttles the cultivator, and any measure which would help to relieve indebtedness is bound to show itself in the prosperity of the State.

The plan for establishing a Land Mortgage Bank is well worth exploiting in this connection. Fish trade in the country, so long as it is in the hands of middlemen, is not bound to develop. The attempt of the department to transfer this trade to the fishermen, provided they organise themselves into Co-operative Societies, is commendable. This is a real grievance of the *Valas* of North Travancore and the Government, it is hoped, will see their way to redress this grievance of theirs.

In so far as these departments and others of their category have not sufficiently contributed to the huge surplus of this year's budget, we cannot say that the people of the State are sufficiently prosperous. On the other hand, the increase may only be due to better efficiency in collection from sources whose fecundity only spells the ruin of the people. This appears to be the truth in the growth of the Excise Revenue. There is no doubt that it was due to special efforts in collection, Mr. Van Ross going to the extent of taking a holiday from the Council itself, this time last year, to bring in a larger amount of the tainted revenue. In spite of our resolutions in favour of prohibition, in spite of the committee's recommendations and Government promises, the one indubitable growth marked among the people is that of drunkenness with all its attendant miseries. I am forced to speak with vehemence on this subject as the taluk, which I have the honour of representing in this Council, appears to have been made the headquarters of the demon of drink. Whereas there is only one toddy shop for every five miles in the whole of the State, my constituency has got one for every mile.

Therefore, we are not doing violence to truth when we say that the prosperity budget does not indicate corresponding prosperity among the people. He who runs may read the indigence, the poverty and the famine conditions prevailing in most parts of the State. Adequate stress may be laid upon this fact, because otherwise this mock prosperity would beguile the officers of Government into a state of supineness which might lead to a relaxation of efforts, meant to advance the true welfare of the people. When people are obviously in want, the Government feel the necessity of helping them. When they are apparently prosperous, the Government consider its help superfluous. Such is the danger from a prosperity budget.

We are really glad that this year also the P. W. D. and the Education grants are to be discussed first. Nothing requires the watchful care of the representatives of the people so much as the P. W. D. Budget. It is one of the squeezable items of our State expenditure. It is only after repeated and loud knockings at the door, both of the Council and the Assembly, that money is allotted for particular roads, canals or other means of communication, and, Sir, imagine with what amount of heart-burning it is that one has to learn that a large portion of this money has been lapsing in former years owing to the indifference of the departmental agents who find it impossible to spend the amount during the period on the items for which they had been sanctioned,

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From the Budget speech of the Financial Secretary, it is evident that Rs. 57,000 has lapsed last year. It is earnestly hoped that with the advent of the new Chief Engineer, who appears to show a readiness to co-operate with the people and to sympathise with their wants, this state of affairs will cease to continue.

Sir, my constituency *i. e.*, Shertallai taluk is a place where want of roads or other means of communication is keenly felt and it was in recognition of this fact that a liberal grant was made last year. We are certainly thankful for this act of justice which was long over-due. In this connection, I wish to recall to memory a passage in the Presidential address made by the Dewan at the last session of the Assembly.

"Another road to the construction of which special efforts have been directed is the Alleppey-Shertallai-Arur road. About Rs. 63,700 has been allotted towards the construction of this road during the current year and rapid progress is being made so that there will be through communication by road from our southern frontier, Aramboly, to Shertallai by the end of this year, and right up to the Cochin frontier in the course of the next year."

Coming as it does from the minister of the State, it is a weighty utterance meant to be carried out to the very letter. But we are disappointed to see that provision made for the Shertallai-Arur road in this year's budget does not go far enough to complete the work next year. If it is due to an oversight, the reserve allowed to remain for urgent works in this department might be utilised for the completion of this road.

The expenditure on education is certainly staggering as regards the collegiate section. Year after year, the demands of the Science College are becoming abnormal. The bifurcation of the Old College was meant to give additional facilities to students seeking admission to the colleges, and yet we understand that this year the Science College, refusing admission to very many students, considerably reduced the seats in several classes. Thirty-six microscopes have been got down and they have got only thirty students to use them. Sir, the extravagance of the Science College has become a bye-word. It is now overstaffed and yet they demand more Assistant Professors and Demonstrators.

As regards the High School eduction, we have often termed the policy of suppressing private initiative as suicidal. It is private enterprise that should relieve the Government of its expenditure in this direction. And yet, the restrictions imposed upon private educational agency cannot but handicap it. The requirements of the Code are ridiculously incongruous with the conditions to which they are applied. Copied from English models, they insist on equipments which are more needed for the climate and conditions in England than to India. Every one knows that to ask for a grant is to be committed to greater expenditure than the grant can reimburse, and many prefer to go without the grant. It is notorious that in this case charity does not begin at home and ideal conditions are more insisted on, in private more than in Government schools.

A word should be said about the School Final results. This year too, there was a large slaughter. Over and above the personal hardships involved, no one gives a thought to the amount of money which these failed candidates cost to the Government. If each boy costs the Government a certain sum for his education, it goes without saying that the cost of re-educating the same boy, will have to be borne by the Government itself. When we hear whisperings of institutional jealousies being at the bottom of these failures, our indignation knows no measure.

Unemployment is growing as rapidly as the growth in the numbers in our colleges and the two appear to be correlated. Our educational system is creating unemployment and we still rush headlong in the same direction. A comprehensive committee to go into the whole question of educational reconstruction will find ample work to do.

Let me end, as I began, with the talk of the surplus. This surplus has been repeating itself for so many years that we shall not be far wrong if we look upon it as permanent. There is one other considerable source of prospective income in the rubber trade which has until now gone untaxed. While the poor cultivator of the plains has to pay towards the cost of the administration, the rich planter of the hills goes scot-free. A tax on rubber will increase the surplus and make it more steady. Therefore, we may now consider means for utilising this surplus for the welfare of the people. Except in so far as it gives the State the appearance of financial stability, a surplus by itself is no unmixed good. The money that lies idle with the Government may go a great way in private hands. To the rich man, an additional rupee may not measure so much utility as it does to a poor man. Therefore, it goes without saying that the surplus money in the hands of the Government will be of greater value in the hands of the pepole. The way of the Government is consequently clear. Remission of taxes which press unduly upon the poor should be the first and foremost means of utilising this surplus. This point was urged upon the Government again and again in the Council. The country is full of vexatious tolls, cesses and dues. The abolition of a few of these will, without considerably reducing the surplus, produce incalculable good to the people.

Again, a portion of the surplus might be used to cure the evil of unemployment. At present, this is being done only by the maintenance of an Unemployment Committee. The committee has been sitting for the last one year and yet is nowhere near the conclusion. There is a better way of using the surplus to rid the country of unemployment. The President has adduced the necessity for relieving unemployment in support of his railway, electricity and water supply schemes. The railway would require a large number of engineers, accountants clerks and mechanics; the water-supply scheme would similarly call for the services of engineers, plumbers, and other administrative officials; the electric-supply scheme would find employment for electricians and mechanicians. Unless we are prepared for it in advance, we shall be called upon to import foreigners to fill these places.

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Therefore, even now, we should adumbrate a scheme for sending Travancore young men for training abroad in these professions under Government scholarships.

A third way in which, out of our abundance, we could provide for our necessities, is by extending medical relief. We are glad to know that the Government are opening seven more dispensaries. But they are but a drop in the ocean. Advance along the lines of Government doctors and Government dispensaries can be but slow, being costly. We should find some ways of subsidising local practitioners as in Madras. If we do this, there is not likely to be a long waiting list of doctors to be employed. Disbanding volunteers will be no remedy. Appointing them to mofussil stations even in charge of dispensaries will give them a form of subsidy.

In one matter, we are very remiss. We do not make enough provision for the old and infirm, the halt and the maimed, the destitute and the poor. Temple charities and private charities are being contracted, while the poor continue with us in increasing numbers. It is high time that the Government take some responsibility for them.

We are also glad to know that the Government are utilising the surplus for useful capital expenditure, such as involved in electric and water-supplies schemes. These are general utility services of great and vital necessity in Trivandrum, and they may be looked upon as reproductive. But we hope the Government will not forget the poor half-starved Vernacular school teachers, recommendations for bettering whose position have been made by a committee appointed by this House of which I happen to be a member. The Government should give early effect to the recommendations of the committee and the Vernacular school teachers should be paid better, at least by the beginning of Chingam next.

In conclusion, I have to say that these comments of mine have been made in good faith, in the hope that the Government will give them due heed. Unfortunately, as has been said by other members of the House, representations and decisions made in this Council have not received the treatment conceded by the law of the State. It will conduce to greater cordiality between the Government and the people if the Government seek out and give effect to popular opinion. I fully hope our discussions on the budget before us will result in a financial scheme which would in every way redound to the welfare of the people of this land.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The presentation of the budget for 1103 seems to bear with it a distinct departure from that of the previous years in its form. It is refreshingly clear reading and easily understandable and for that reason worse off in its effect than those of the previous years. But I must confess I am almost tempted to congratulate the Financial Secretary to Government, not in the conventional fashion, but as a recognition of the grip on questions of finance which he has evinced with facility and naturalness, all his own.

On analysis, it is entirely disappointing to me. It might be due to my limitations or perhaps it is the underlying intention of the Travancore budgets as a whole. It is true that next year also will bring in a surplus, though not so big as in the current year or the previous years. Surplus, Sir, is going to make a permanent abode in Travancore and that, in effect, is the sugar-coating and if I may be permitted to quote a famous saying—I am constrained to say that the dictium is always true—that is to say, an inflated system of revenue is nothing more than the elephantiasis which is only a muscular development. No doubt, Sir, the budget has made provision for luxuries for the rich and has still starved the starving. The ambitious programmes of water and electricity supply and the railway extension with a model station house at its terminus, all these for the embellishment of the Trivandrum city at the expense of the general tax-payer sound big and imperial. It is said that the capital has got to be furnished in the imperial fashion to get the hall-mark of civilisation and to deserve the association with the Imperial Delhi. Sir, we are having a surplus budget and the question is asked: Then, why not beautify our metropolis?

Sir, I have heard it said by great financiers that a deficit budget is an index of the progressive character of a country. If that were correct in any way, this surplus ought to indicate that our country is on the retrograde move. Perhaps, neither a surplus nor a deficit is an indicative factor of any progress or retrogression. It might be a trade secret. Therefore, may I ask, Sir, in what way are we enlightened by the presentation of the budget? It shows nothing but that we shall be keeping up this show for one more year. Can we afford the expense? Is the country able to bear it? The expenditure on fruitless and faulty education is literally staggering. It is fed up by alcohol. Public service has become the hunting ground for favourites and toadies. The factors concerning expenditure have been uniformly keeping steady, whereas those of revenue are unreliable by their nature. I ask, Sir, in all seriousness, are we moving forward or backward? Is not the progress, if progress there be, that of a rake? Could it be said that it is sound finance? Are we not living entirely on our capital? Now, Sir, how to tackle the problem, is the question. I fear this statement of mine might be challenged. For I draw your attention, Sir, to the fact that the credit of a country depends on its ability to borrow out of the country itself. Do you think, Sir, for any enterprise, beneficial or otherwise, the Government might undertake, it will be possible to raise a loan from within its own borders? We have heard other countries over-subscribing loans in the twinkling of an eye. What is it here? What about the raising of the debenture loan of Rs. 18 lakhs for the Trivandrum-Quilon Railway? Sir, to raise that loan, offered to the public as a gilt-edged security, it took more than a year to sell out the debentures and took all the persuasion and energy of Government officials. And to-day, it stands quoted at a discount. I am subject to correction. Something like seventy-five to eighty per cent. of its value it fetches and it remains unwept, unhonoured and unsung. That shows the wealth of our country. The people have no faith in the financial

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resources of the country. The Government are at the end of their tether. They are verging on bankruptsy. Will the Government be pleased to take a lesson out of it? In remedying it lies our safety and salvation? The Treasury Benches meet us with distorted vision and are in a fighting mood. They think that they are privileged and forget that they are of the people. The villages that feed them are no concern of theirs. They trot out arguments by means of figures to show the necessity for increase of staff, both special and ordinary, to cope with the imaginary increase of work. They set at nought the real public feeling and sometimes flout the public as seen in the episode of the Karkad approach road, imposition of tolls, reduction of Anchal rates and in pooh-poohing the question of prohibition. Adding insult to injury, my friend Mr. Van Ross, seriously wants us to believe that he is the Pussy-foot of Travancore. The Chief Secretary is overflowing with the milk of human sympathy for the depressed classes of Karkad and their benefactor, Mr. Paul Daniel, sings Hallelujah. The foreigner's exploitation of the country is made to take the shape of a Samaritan on giving selfless succour to the unemployed and the starving poor.

Now, let us turn to the other side of the picture, I mean the public opinion. It has become putrified by infection. Public opinion instead of focussing its opinion on larger issues is mainly concerned with communal squabbles for power and office, with all the episodes preceding the promulgation of Regulation V of 1101.

Agriculture has not yet made that expected progress. In the course of the address at the Economic Conference, Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, said that it is a matter of great shame that Mysore has to depend for 20 per cent. of its rice consumption on foreign places in spite of their splendid tank system. Here also, we depend, not 20 per cent. only, but more for our rice consumption on foreign import, and the splendid natural system of tanks in South Travancore is being undermined by stupid auction and registry of their beds. The worst of it is that the paltry allotment for their maintenance is not even properly spent and it is a matter of great shame, if that be true, that there is going to be a big surrender this year also from the K. P. Division.

The periodical visit of foreign sheep for the purpose of manuring the fields during dry cultivation in Nanjinad is stopped by the Forest Department by imposing punitive rates on them. Sir, I could say this much on behalf of Nanjinad that the productive capacity of lands has decreased and the economic condition of the people calls for an immediate enquiry, as forecasted in the same address by Mr. Mirza Ismail, to undertake an economic survey, district by district; but here nobody seems to be interested in the question of rice production.

All our attention is directed to money crops like rubber and tea. It has now entered into the domain of speculation. This reminds me of the coffee estates in South Travancore and what became of the planters when ruin overtook them. What is more significant is that while rubber escapes tax-free, there is no hope for any attempt at

removing this heavy burden of taxation on land which produces paddy and which has been groaning under this burden for years together.

Our mainstay as usual is excise. We seem to be thriving well on alcohol, opium, ganja and tobacco while advanced countries are introducing prohibition. We are in no way near it, except it be the complacent and gratuitous application of the pruning knife in the number of shops. One may almost say that the whole administration depends on alcohol. Our schools and colleges are run partly on alcohol. It behoves us as citizens of a civilized Government to meet this problem with a clearer vision. Our educational institution is merely intended to demonstrate the average literacy of Travancoreans in the Census Report. We have already achieved reputation in this direction. In every other respect, it is becoming increasingly difficult what to do with these people who are having no benefit of their higher education. The market is glutted with these products. There is, of course, a disinclination to go back to older occupation. Government service, which is the only avenue open to them, has long been closed.

To a very important and highly intelligent community in the State, commerce is anathema. The outlook is gloomy indeed and nobody seems to think of any solution. We have reached that stage when it will be statemenship to cry halt and to think what to do with our costly educational institution. Scrap them, Sir, if you please.

All advanced educational efforts are directed as stated already to taking up Government service. Apart from the power and prestige and conveniences of life appertaining to it, the glamour for it would not be still so great but for the fact that it is the best paid for the lightest work to be done. Our Professors and Headmasters claim superfine texture for their brains so much so that it has come to stay that their work varies inversely with the period of their work and Assistant Professors and Deputy Headmasters have become inevitable. They always require more pay and less work. But, at the same time, they are not prepared to strike work. And it is the Government service which is admittedly eating up nearly a large share of our revenue and what is of deeper significance, it leads to interminable communal squabbles. Government service is all very well for the individual to whichever community he may belong, but never for the community itself. As I mentioned already, about one important community, *viz.*, the Nayars, if only they had employed their wonderful gifts in industry and commerce, they would surely have been one of the most important communities in all India, like the Parsis, for instance. (Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) In this connection, I may be permitted to observe, Sir, that another equally important community, *viz.*, the Christians have reached the top-notch of their progress when they entered into the race for Government service neglecting their well-known instinct and aptitude for commerce and industry. There is the funny side of the business, that is, while these two communities are at each other's throats, it is the third community which is reaping the benefit of it. Of course, I mean the Brahmins. For every appointment for which the Christian and the Nayar are fighting, the Brahmin gets two without any fuss and

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without anybody knowing anything about it. I would deem it an evil day for the Tamilian if he fell a prey to the blandishment of Government service.

I have placed all these remarks before the House in the hope that it may be possible to look to the larger interests of the country rather than the narrower and tiresome communal interests, that ways and means may come to be devised by which the problem confronting our educated young men may be solved and that it may still be possible to make the administration of the country less costly and less of a terrible burden that it now is upon the poor ryot.

In other respects, I may congratulate the Financial Secretary upon the excellent budget he has presented—even though I was not able to make much out of it—and upon the excellent surplus which he has promised and which ought to prove a comfort to the much taxed Nanjinadian, even though it may not be an answer to his question as to why he should be taxed to such an extent as to leave a surplus at all.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, as was requested by the learned Financial Secretary in the closing portion of his budget speech, I have given careful consideration to the budget which is now before the House. The actual recorded surplus in the books of 1101 amounts to Rs. 23 lakhs which is the highest figure. A State is not a Joint Stock Company or a domestic concern and any continued surplus is sure to be unwholesome to the general interests of the land. When our schoolmasters are poorly paid, when our police constables, Anchal peons, and court clerks are starving for want of fair wages, when the Development Departments are observing a religious fasting, it is quite unfair and improper, I would even say it is the height of unwisdom, to have such a large accumulated surplus. The Government are still continuing the tolls, liquor sales and reckless assessments in income tax without giving a fair listening to the assessees and, under these circumstances, it is not we that have an accumulated surplus but it is an accumulated surplus that has us. In my budget speech of the 1st August 1925 reported in Vol. VII p. 85 of the Council Proceedings, I stated :

> "Two points of importance which I wish to suggest in this connection are (1) reproductive works involving heavy expenditure have to be invariably met by borrowed capital and borrowed capital only and (2) the Government should seek large financial relief by calling on local bodies to have a fair share of expenditure in local activities."

I have to state with great regret that neither of the points has engaged the consideration of Government. I am yet to understand the justifiability of drawing funds from our accumulated surplus for the sake of Trivandrum water supply and Trivandrum electric supply. I concede that both of them are some of the most imperative demands of the State and the two problems are being solved too late. I cannot understand how these are commercial undertakings. A commercial undertaking is one which is undertaken with a view to profit. One

may wish to know whether these two things are undertaken with a view to profit. If that is so, I strongly object to them. Granted one responsible citizen and granted an efficient judiciary, it will be no wonder to me if such steps are restrained by an injunction. Fortunately, it is not a commercial undertaking though it is stated that it is so. These works being reproductive and being heavily expensive have to be met by borrowed capital and borrowed capital only and not from the general reserve. As to my second principle, *viz.*, seeking financial relief by calling on local bodies to share an expenditure in local activities, the Village Panchayat Regulation which was passed in 1100 remains a dead letter and nothing is done to increase and regulate the powers of the local bodies. I wish to say a word about the railways. The extension into the Trivandrum town is most welcome though most belated. I have lost hopes on railway income. Because, apart from other things, the opening of the Virudunagar-Tenkasi line may work like a torpedo in future and the possible loss contemplated in the Assembly address of 1101 cannot be ascertained by any person now. I do not go further. With regard to the question of tax receipts in Tamil in the Tamil taluks mooted, I wish to add a word. When the Tamil taluks give nearly Rs. 10 lakhs to the Land Revenue Department and want a receipt in Tamil, it is nothing but insult to discretion to deny it. I understand that tax receipts in Tamil are issued in Tinnevelly, in Malayalam in Malabar and in Telugu in Ganjam. This is a very silly matter and even if this prayer of the Tamil taluks is a cry in the wilderness, it is adding insult to injury. It is not a question of language. It is purely a question of fairness and commonsense. Before resuming my seat, I make bold to say that this year and last year are years of great depression and merchants have felt unsustainable difficulties and the money market has been persistently tight. A big spoon to the Industries Department and to the Co-operative Department would have afforded great relief but it is too late to repent.

MR. S SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, two lines from the *Kural* of Tiruvallavanayanar will not be out of place as the two said lines contain the golden truth which, if followed, in budgeting our receipts and expenditure we will never go wrong. If all the members of this House are Tamil-knowing gentlemen, of course, including the worthy President, the *Kural* I am going to quote will be much appreciated; but I shall try to explain in Malayalam and English also. The *Kural* runs as follows:—

"செய்தக்கவல்ல செயக்கெடும்
செய்தக்கசெய்யாமையானுங் கெடும்."

In plain simple Tamil:

செய்யக்கூடாத ஒன்றைச் செய்தால் அதினால் அனேகம் தோஷங்கள் உண்டாகும். செய்யவேண்டியவற்றை செய்யாவிட்டால் அதிலும் தோஷம் உண்டாகும்.

[Mr. S. Subrahmanya Karayalar.]

In Malayalam:
വഹിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത വിഷയങ്ങളെ വഹിച്ചാൽ അതിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്നതു് ദോഷമെ ഉള്ളൂ. വഹിക്കാനുള്ളതു വഹിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ദോഷമെ ലഭിക്കും.

In English:

"Things which should not be done, if done, the result would be disastrous and things which should be done, if not done, here also the result would be disastrous."

Taking this maxim as the guide in preparing a budget of receipts and expenditure, whether the budget proceeds from a *pater-familias* or from Government, if we proceed to analyse the budget before us, we will be obliged to delete many items both under receipts and expenditure and add many more under both and for want of time I leave it to this House as well as the learned discretion of the Government to undertake budget on the lines suggested by me.

Before proceeding further, I am constrained to remark about the unpleasant necessity of the members on this side of the House remaining in Trivandrum for about 22 days though the actual sitting of this House is only for 11 days. At least, to many of us, this protracted session cannot but affect our business for no proper compensation and the Government will have to bear the unnecessary cost of not less than Rs 2,000 in the shape of batta for the Council members during their stay in Trivandrum for no fault of their own.

I have to congratulate the Financial Secretary on the presentation of a satisfactory surplus budget for the coming year, providing for increased expenditure without resorting to additional taxation. The budget estimates a small revenue surplus of Rs. 1·43 lakhs, treating the sale proceeds of Government lands amounting to Rs. 5·5 lakhs as capital receipts. While it is desirable to provide for a small revenue surplus, it is certainly ruinous to the people to contribute towards the building up of a heavy surplus balance, by annual revenue surpluses. We have a surplus balance of about Rs. 130 lakhs of which about Rs. 100 lakhs have been contributed by the revenues of the last 10 years (including the current year.) The budget for 1101 anticipated only a small revenue surplus of Rs. 3·74 lakhs, but the actual realised surplus was Rs. 23·01 lakhs, that is about Rs. 20 lakhs more. The budget for the current year estimated a small surplus of Rs. 3·62 lakhs, but the revised estimates are expected to result in a heavy surplus of Rs. 24·07 lakhs, which together with the receipts from the sale of Government lands will rise to about Rs. 28 lakhs. As remarked by the Financial Secretary, "a moderate reserve is, of course, essential," but the building up of a reserve by heavy annual revenue surpluses of Rs. 20 lakhs and more deserves to be condemned. Judging from the forecasts made in the previous year's budget and the actual realised surpluses, I venture to think that the revenue surplus at the close of the coming year will be not Rs. 1 lakh

or Rs 2 lakhs, but will be more than Rs. 10 lakhs. Having regard to the condition of our finances, I am strongly of opinion that there is no necessity for raising more revenues than are required for administrative purposes.

The economic condition of the people and their paying capacity do not warrant the raising of Rs. 223 lakhs every year. The level of taxation in Travancore is very high, as compared with the level obtaining in the Madras Presidency. Leaving out of account the indirect taxation in the form of customs on articles imported through British India and consumed within Travancore, the taxation per head of population is about Rs. 5·6, while the figures for Madras and Bengal are only Rs. 3·9 and Rs. 2·3 respectively. I would therefore suggest that the Government should seriously consider the desirability of lowering the level of taxation and at the same time improve the economic condition of the people.

I shall now refer to the programme of capital expenditure for the coming year provided for in the budget. The programme which I would call a Development programme comprises the construction of a railway extension from Chakkai to Tampanur with a new central station, a water supply scheme for Trivandrum and a scheme for the supply of electricity to Trivandrum. There is a lump provision of Rs. 12·95 lakhs for the railway extension, of Rs. 6·5 lakhs for the water supply scheme and Rs. 1·5 lakhs for the electric supply scheme. We have to consider carefully the merits of the three schemes in relation to their urgency, their importance and their reproductive capacity. Having regard to the sanitation and public health of Trivandrum and the increased demand for amenities, there can, I think, be no difference of opinion as to the urgency and the importance of the water supply scheme and the electric supply scheme. That these two schemes are capable of yielding an immediate return will not be disputed by anybody. I am of opinion that these schemes have not been adumbrated a day too early. It behoves the Government, therefore, to provide as large a sum as possible for these two schemes, so as to ensure their completion within the minimum possible period. The water supply scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 25 lakhs and the electric supply scheme Rs. 2·85 lakhs. Although the electric supply scheme would cost only Rs. 2·85 lakhs, there is a provision of only Rs. 1·5 lakhs for the scheme in the budget for 1103. I fail to see why the scheme cannot be completed within one year and the entire estimated cost cannot be provided in the budget. The scheme as proposed, involving an oil engine installation, can I think, be completed within a period of 6 months and the moment it is completed, it will begin to yield a return. I would therefore strongly urge upon the attention of the Government the necessity for the allotment, in the budget of the full amount of Rs. 2·85 lakhs for the scheme. The provision of only Rs. 6·5 lakhs for the water supply scheme against the estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs leads me to presume that the scheme is to be spread over a period of four years or, at any rate, over a period of not less than 2 years. The prevalence of elephantiasis and other

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diseases in Trivandrum makes it incumbent upon the Government to carry out the scheme as expeditiously as possible. My suggestion is that it must be worked out before the end of 1104, and that at least 50 per cent of the estimated cost must be allotted in the budget, if the entire cost cannot be earmarked for the scheme. I believe that my friend, the Financial Secretary, will agree with me when I say that a remunerative scheme involving a capital outlay must be worked out within the minimum possible period if sufficient funds can be made available for the purpose. The question, therefore, arises how to find adequate funds for the purpose. For an answer to this question, we have to examine the railway extension scheme. I have given my careful consideration to all the aspects of the scheme and I have come to the conclusion that it is not an urgent work; it is not necessary; it is bound to be unproductive; the cost of the scheme is exorbitant and the capital sunk on it will be a dead investment. The railway line, as it exists, affords all the advantages of railway service to Trivandrum. The extension of the motor traffic has placed the railway station within easy reach. The extension of the line into the heart of the town will bring in its train a multitude of evils imperilling the sanitation of the town to a considerable extent. The location of a central station in Tampanur, a low-lying, water-logged area, is bound to have an unhealthy reaction on the public health of Trivandrum. The proposed extension is not calculated to stimulate the commercial activity of Trivandrum or to advance its commercial importance. Whatever trade Trivandrum commands is being carried on through the water route only and the extension scheme cannot divert it to the railway. The cost of the scheme is exceedingly high, being about Rs. 6·5 lakhs per mile, whereas the cost of the Quilon-Trivandrum line is below Rs. 1·5 lakhs per mile. I leave it to the Government to consider carefully whether it would be in the best interests of the State to invest Rs. 12·95 lakhs on a scheme which is bound to be absolutely unremunerative. I suggest therefore that the scheme be dropped completely and the amount allotted for the same be diverted for the water supply and electric supply schemes which are absolute necessities and must be carried through without delay.

The excise policy of the Government is vague and indefinite. It is stated to be 'to make it increasingly difficult for the consumer to obtain strong drink'. The policy should be the ultimate realisation of prohibition. No attempt has been made by the Government even towards reducing the number of liquor shops or towards reducing the consumption of liquor. The total number of arrack shops is stated to have been reduced by the magnificant number '*one*'. The consumption of liquor has been steadily rising. For the year 1101, there was an increase of 2,855 proof gallons of arrack and of 5,260 gallons of foreign liquor in consumption as compared with the figures for 1100. The Government should take early steps to make an experiment in prohibition in a convenient area or taluk. There is no justification for

continuing the liquor traffic in Shencotta taluk when the adjoining taluk of Tenkasi in British India is under prohibition. We have to be thankful however to the Government for the observation made by the Financial Secretary that Government wish to be conservative in their estimate of revenue from toddy and liquor. I wish that the same spirit was displayed in actually raising revenues from toddy and liquor. It is distressing to note that, in practice, the Excise Department does not resist the temptation of raising as much revenue as possible.

The policy of the Government in relation to the salt factories has had the effect of stifling the indigenous salt industry, although it is only in its infancy. The policy must be to encourage the indigenous salt industry in such a way as to enable the licensees to manufacture sufficient salt to meet the demands of Travancore. Even during the infancy of the salt industry, it is showing signs of decadence. It is necessary to give some sort of protection to the industry if it is to flourish at all. As a first step, I suggest that the sale by Government, in the factories themselves, of their share of the salt must be completely given up. Salt licensees affected by the same circumstances should be accorded the same treatment. No sort of invidious distinction should be shown in the treatment of the licensees. The Government's policy of assuming the role of a merchant in stocking salt at depots and selling the same direct to consumers is an antediluvian policy which will not find favour with any civilised Government. Th provision of about Rs. 1,20,000 for transport charges of salt as against the provision of Rs. 30,000 only for the current year appears to be abnormal and unjustifiable.

The policy of recruiting officers for the executive branch from the judicial service is not commendable and must be completely abandoned.

The provision of Rs. 1,50,000 and of Rs. 20,000 for agricultural and industrial loans respectively are niggardly, and even such poor allotments are not completely disbursed. A liberal provision must be made for these two items, and the rules regulating the grant of loans must be worked liberally. Agricultural indebtedness and the problem of unemplyment are serious problems pressing for immediate solution. Provision must be made for the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks to afford facilities to agriculturists for easy long-term credit.

The provision of Rs. 9·73 lakhs for medical relief is unsatisfactory. Medical relief must be extended to the rural areas and ample provision has to be made for this purpose. The municipalities have not yet developed to such an extent as to be independent of Government support. There must be a liberal provision for making adequate grants to all the municipalities for a few years to come.

The proposal of the Government to undertake the supply of Malayalam readers themselves is an ill-advised one. The Government should not legitimately engage themselves in concerns of a commercial character and should gradually withdraw from such concerns when private agencies are available.

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The policy of levying tolls on vehicles using public roads has been condemned in several civilised countries. It is a real nuisance to tourists and travellers. It must be discarded without delay. Of the provision of Rs. 8·56 lakhs for communications, more than Rs. 5 lakhs are allotted for the Kottayam and Alwaye Divisions. There must be a more equitable distribution of the provision. The condition of the roads in Central Travancore as compared with that of the roads in North and South Travancore is very bad. Several important roads are not even metalled. Adequate provision must be made for the maintenance of roads and the opening of more roads in the Trivandrum and Quilon Divisions. The Trivandrum-Shencotta road must be made a completely metalled road.

The power to interpellate the Government conferred on the members of the Legislative Council has been considerably curtailed and even negatived by the vague and indefinite answers given by the Government members. In some cases, the answers given are inconsistent with previous answers to the same question. I would suggest that the heads of departments who are official members should be made to answer the questions relating to their departments.

The sale proceeds of buildings under item 23 of revenue and receipts have been treated as revenue receipts instead of as receipts of a capital nature. I should like to know why it has been so treated.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Sir, it is my pleasing duty to congratulate the Government and the Financial Secretary on the prosperity budget which the Financial Secretary has been able to present before this Council. Although I do not admit that a prosperity budget is in itself indicative of the general prosperity of the country, yet it is a matter for gratification that the Government have got money which can be spent on the general welfare of the people. While one is glad that there is such a good balance to the credit this year, one is not in a position to feel equally glad at the provision made for expenditure in connection with the departments that are concerned with the development of the country as one might desire. We find that out of the big surplus, very little is proposed to be utilised for the Development Departments of Agriculture and Industry. We have often been complaining that these departments have been spending a large proportion of the money allotted in salaries and other contingent expenses. What we desire is that more money should be spent on works which would really spread practical knowledge among the people and encourage and induce them to adopt up-to-date experiments and methods in agriculture and industries. I fear that even now sufficient funds have not been provided for such purposes, and I am afraid that such schemes, when they are submitted by heads of departments, are often sent back by the Government on the ground that funds are not available. I think, Sir, that, at least when we find that we have got such a big balance, more might be done in the direction I have indicated.

The need for a tuberculosis sanatorium for Travancore has been more than once brought before the attention of the Government both

in this Council as well as in other places. But although the scheme has been before the Government for some years past, we are sorry to note that very little progress has been made with regard to giving it any practical shape. This year also we do not find any provision in the budget even for making a start or taking any practical step in the matter of at least an investigation of the question. We hope, Sir, that considering the large number of tuberculosis patients of this country that have to go to Madanapalli and their difficulty in getting admission into that sanatorium and the consequent suffering and loss of life to many of the subjects of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, early steps will be taken to see that provision is made for a sanatorium for the poor sufferers.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Will the member give us an idea of the percentage of tuberculosis patients that we have got in Travancore?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I am not now in a position to give any idea as to the percentage of tuberculosis patients in Travancore.

We find from the budget, Sir, that, out of the surplus, additional provision has been made with regard to the P. W. D. and the Education Department. The former gets an additional sum of Rs. 5 lakhs; but it is regrettable to find that, out of these five lakhs of rupees, only one lakh has been provided for communications which ought to receive greater attention at the hands of the department than building and other works.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There is an increase of one lakh of rupees in the allotment for communications.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): What I said was that, out of the five lakhs of rupees taken from the surplus by the P. W. D., only one lakh has been given to communications, which I think is not a good proportion. There is also no additional provision for taking up ryots' roads that have been opened by the people. There is also no additional provision for productive irrigation works in Central Travancore. With regard to the provision made for communications there has been complaint that the money has not been equitably distributed as regards the several parts of the country. We have, Sir, more than once pointed out the need for a board to advise the department in regard to the comparative claims of the different parts of the country in the matter of roads and other public works. At the time of the budget discussion last year, the Chief Engineer expressed himself in favour of getting help from such a board and it was hoped that something would have been done in the matter by this time. Now what happens is that only rich persons or influential persons or persons who are able to make much noise are able to get roads, while the poor, inarticulate thousands are left without any road, however much they might try for it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the member includes in that category the people of South Travancore?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I think there are a large number of people belonging to that category, both in South as well as in North Travancore.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Will the member kindly give one particular instance where a road has been granted by the Government unjustifiably?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I am not in a position to give a concrete instance now.

Sir, this grievance can be remedied only by constituting a representative board to advise the department in this matter.

Then, out of the surplus, we find an additional provision made in the budget to the extent of Rs. 3·73 lakhs under education. Now, with regard to the educational policy of the Government, it has been again and again pointed out that due attention was not being paid by the Government to the need for educational reforms in the State and that the present system of education was not commensurate in its result with the large amount of money spent on it. This has again and again been emphasised in this Council as well as on the public platform and in the press. In spite of the fact that in this Council as well as in the Popular Assembly the Government made promises about considering the question of educational reform in the State, it is regrettable to find that no step has yet been taken in that direction. We hope, Sir, that without further delay the necessary steps will be taken to adjust the system of education to the needs of the country.

Another point with regard to the provision in the Education Budget is the treatment accorded to private institutions. Out of the Rs. 3·73 lakhs of additional provision in the budget, it is found that only Rs. ·5 of a lakh is intended for grants-in-aid of all sorts. Now, if we compare the quality and the quantity of educational work done by private institutions with Government institutions, we will find that this proportion is entirely unjustifiable. I have here a few statistics to show the inequitable nature of the allotment in the budget.

Now, taking English schools into consideration, I find that in 1101, in regard to private schools, the grant was Rs. 1,801 for buildings, Rs. 873 for appliances and Rs. 562 for furniture; whereas in the same year the amount spent by Government on Government schools amounted to Rs. 4,234 for books, Rs. 7,685 for appliances and Rs. 2,493 for furniture. When we consider the number of private institutions, we find that there are 31 High Schools and 114 Middle Schools with 29,534 pupils on the whole, while in the case of the Government institutions there are only 20 High Schools and 16 Middle Schools with not more than 15,734 pupils. These figures clearly show the inadequacy of the proportion of the grants given by Government to these schools.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Are there no rules to guide the distribution of these grants?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): There is no rule guiding the distribution as between private institutions and Government institutions.

What I submit is that, comparing the number of students and the number of institutions belonging to private agencies with those belonging to the Government, the grants given to the private institutions are not at all adequate.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Are there no rules and, if there are any rules, has any departure been made from them?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I did not say that any departure has been made. What I say is that better rules should be framed. The cost for the Government per pupil in Government institutions is Rs. 13, whereas, in private schools, it is not more than Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. It was usual to show in the Administration Report the difference between the cost per pupil in the Government school and in the private school. But, conveniently, that information has been omitted in the Administration Report for the last year. What I submit is that there should be some scheme whereby a legitimate proportion in accordance with the quality and quantity of work done, is maintained between the money spent by the Government on private educational institutions and that spent on Government institutions. It will be conceded that, even though the Government are sparing in their grants, they are able to find Managers who are ready to come forward and help the Government in the matter of education. What I submit is that though apparently the Government are able to get the co-operation of private Managers, what really happens is that, while the Managers take care to satisfy the provisions of the Code in regard to buildings, appliances and furniture, in order that the Government should not withdraw recognition, the poor teachers in private schools are left under-paid. The Government are not at all anxious as to how the teacher is paid. They are anxious about buildings and appliances. If the private school Managers do not act up to the requirements of the Code in these matters, the grant or rocognition would be withdrawn. The result is that while there are large number of institutions with good buildings and equipments, there is no encouragement for real work being done in any of them, though there is a fine show.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does the member think that the Education Department should have control over the pay of the teachers in private schools?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I have no objection if a scheme like that is formulated without, at the same time, prejudicially affecting the Managers.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Will you not be playing too much into the hands of the department if the pay of the teachers also is to be controlled by the department?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): It need not necessarily be so. It depends on the scheme. I have not got a definite scheme before me now. I do not definitely say that the department should have control over the pay of the teachers. I only say that if the Government think it necessary they might formulate a shceme in consultation with the Managers.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is it the member's idea that there should be no difference between the pay of the teachers in private schools and those in Government schools?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I do not say that there should be no difference. My point is that there should not be so much difference.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): What is the sort of difference that should exist, according to the member?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I say that there should not be so much difference and that, gradually, an approximation should be made.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): If the pay of the private school teacher is to be approximated to the pay of the Government school teacher, why should these institutions be left to private agencies? Why not the Government take them over?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): If the Government think that, in the interests of education, it would be better if they take over the private schools to their control and management, by all means let them do it. There is no objection to that. I do not say that the Government should increase the pay of the teachers in private schools and make it equal to that of the teachers in Government schools. My only point is that, even after adjusting the difference in an equitable manner, there will be a great gain to the Government when they compare this expenditure with the cost of conducting Government institutions. I am prepared to admit that there should be a margin of difference between the pay of the teachers in the two sets of institutions.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Why should there be any difference at all?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): There is no need; but we have not got money enough to avoid the difference altogether.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Does the member think that there is money now to equalise the pay?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): What I say is that, considering the fact that the work done by both is the same, the money that we have got to spare should be distributed more equitably.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is it equity that there should be difference between the pay of the teachers in these two institutions?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): It is not equity, but it may be necessary to some extent under the present circumstances.

It is also to be noted, Sir, that, while in these days so much emphasis is given to the need for boarding homes and hostels, although there are 28 boarding homes for English schools for boys, 9 for girls' schools and 8 for vernacular schools, there is no provision for any grant to any of these institutions, and there is no scheme whereby any grant

could be given to them. It is highly necessary that a scheme should be formulated early, whereby the work of the private agencies in the matter of providing boarding homes could be encouraged by Government.

Then, I wish to speak a few words about the Training College. We know, Sir, that the Training College is a costly institution. The cost of it is mainly made up by stipends given to teachers who are trained. It is possible to find out a scheme whereby the expenditure on stipends can be reduced. It is stated in the Administration Report that the non-stipendiary students should not be admitted until all the teachers in the Government or private institutions are trained. It will be running in a vicious circle, because, every year, untrained teachers are taken into schools, and it would not be possible to admit the non-stipendiary students after all the teachers in the shcools are trained. I believe there is enough of competition among graduates to enter the Education Departments so that it is possible for the Government to stipulate that the graduates should get themselves professionally qualified before they are admitted into the department. I don't mean that the present untrained teachers in the service should be made to suffer seriously owing to any change made in the present system. And there might come a time, say, within ten years, when graduates would see that they are professionally qualified before they seek service in the department.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Sir, the speech of the Financial Secretary is singularly remarkable for its simplicity and clearness of presentation. The graphs and charts have, as it were, visualised the dry budget figures. The different aspects of the budget have been elaborately discussed by the previous speakers, and I don't wish to travel the same ground over again. I shall confine my observations to certain general features of administration.

A general survey of our income and expenditure during the last few years discloses that, apart from small increase or diminution in the various items, there has been no serious or effective change of policy. We are, I am inclined to think, confining our attention to the routine work of every day life without devoting much thought to improve that life and make it fuller. (Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: *Louder please*). I do not for a moment hold that it is an easy task, but I am inclined to think that it is our duty as the guardians of the welfare of the State to attempt to promote that welfare as much as possible. It would be a platitude to say that we have been for the last several years suffering from a surplus budget. I am not going to dilate on the merits and defects of a surplus budget. They are only too well-known to be discussed in detail. But a surplus budget should give us time to put our house in order and effect improvements in our life. We are fortunately not put to the necessity of devising ways and means for making our income sufficient to meet our wants. We have not to raise a national or international loan. We have not been constrained

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to tap the monetary resources of the subjects of the State. Purely from the standpoint of a financier, this is a highly satisfactory state of affairs. But I strongly emphasise that this is the time for us to think of improving our national prosperity. Is the excess of our revenue over the expenditure in any way an index of the prosperity of the people? Does the net increase of Rs. 28·2 lakhs during the current year in any way connote the material and moral welfare of the people? I am sorry, it does not. On the other hand, poverty, misery and discontent are only on the increase. The Excise Department and the income we derive from it are the best indication of this. With poverty and indigence goes the drink evil. In spite of various efforts in diverse quarters to remove the habits of our people, they have not changed to any extent. This year's income from excise rose by Rs. 4 lakhs above the estimate made this time last year. For 1103, the Fnancial Secretary has provided Rs. 1·85 lakhs less under excise as he wishes to be conservative in his estimate of revenue from toddy and country liquor It is a very pious wish, but it remains to be seen whether the wish is going to be gratified. Perhaps, it was such a wish last year also which made the actual income from excise Rs. 4 lakhs in excess of the budget estimate. I wish that in this matter the Government would take some initiative as private efforts are not likely to meet with any appreciable success. Though it would be a self-denying measure, I think it is worth the attempt. The Government can do much in mitigating this evil. I have often thought that it would be a highly beneficial measure if license is not granted to open shops in crowded places and towns. I do not know whether all the members of this House are aware of the number of arrack shops situated in the capital. I was for my own part not a little surprised and shocked when some time back a shop was opened within a furlong of this hall almost in front of the public offices. I think we would be better off if the shops in the capital, for that matter in the centres of all our towns, are stopped. These shops encourage the regular drunkards and induce sober men to taste the bottle. The matter deserves serious consideration.

When thinking of the material condition of our people, I have felt that our Developement Departments could do much to promote our prosperity. We are essentially an agricultural people, but it is too well-known that our peasants carry on their cultivation in primitive methods. Can they not be induced to change their ways and adopt civilised methods? I grant that our peasants are highly conservative and most averse to changes of any sort. But still a paternal Government can, by actual sympathy, demonstration and financial help by way of small loans, induce them to adopt better ways and increase the yield of the soil. In order that this may be done, we require efficient and energetic officers who would go about and work among the people and show them the benefits of new methods by their sympathy and readiness to render assistance.

Our industries are again essentially agricultural, and they too are in an unsatisfactory condition. The people unfortunately have neither the capital nor the spirit of enterprise to carry on industries. It would be a step in ameliorating unemployment if the Government would encourage our educated young men to start small industries by giving them loans and affording facilities. Another equally beneficial measure already suggested by some of the previous speakers would be to disafforest portions of our forest and give them to cultivators. Passing on to public works, I am constrained to remark that they are not quite satisfactory. Equally important with the construction of electric supply works and railways is the construction of roads and canals in the rural parts. It is but well-known that some of the taluks which contribute highly to the revenue of the State have few or no roads. There is an impression among the country people that in Travancore the metropolis is swallowing the State. It is the duty of the Government to wipe away that impression. The works I referred to would require only a proportionately small expenditure, while it would give considerable satisfaction and convenience to large sections of the people. To persons unaccustomed to town life, electric lighting would appear a luxury, while a road or a canal would be an utmost necessity. Regarding the maintenance of roads, I am sorry it is done most unsatisfactorily. The Trivandrum main road, for example, is so full of ruts that walking during rainy days is very difficult.

Our educational activities again require much consideration. It is high time to introduce compulsory primary education at least in a few select areas. Although Travancore State occupies a comparatively high position in the matter of general education, much remains to be done. There are several taluks which are not sufficiently provided with primary schools, not to speak of High Schools. In the matter of girls' education, greater attention has to be devoted. While boys can walk a long distance, girls will have to be given facilities for schooling nearer home.

Technical and vocational education has to be considerably improved. More carpentry, spinning and other technical schools should be started. They would solve the problem of unemployment to some extent. One or two schools in the whole State may do little or no good at all except for adding to the pages of the Administration Report. There is also scope for a few more commercial schools of the Alleppey type. Although their degrees may not be of much value in our own State, they would facilitate our enterprising young men to seek their fortunes outside.

I am glad that provision is made for the opening of seven new dispensaries in the coming year. I would have been gladder if some more encouragement were given to the indigenous systems of medicine. The hospitals are for the rich, while the poor would have their ailings cured only in the *Vaidyasalas*. I do not want to make any comparison between the efficacy of the different systems of medicine. But it would be accepted on all hands that the native physicians cater to the needs of a considerably larger number of persons than the Allopathic

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doctors. Further, by encouraging the indigenous system of medicine, the Government would be providing means of livelihood for a section of the people. Though the expenses on the indigenous system would be comparatively small, the returns by way of satisfaction to the people would be considerably high.

It is highly gratifying to know that the Government contemplate to improve the pay of the Anchal peons. But it is to be regretted that they have not had time to consider the report submitted by the Vernacular school teachers' committee.

An item of revenue which is causing great inconvenience and difficulty to a considerable section of His Highness' subjects is that derived from P. W. D. tolls. This Council has given its unanimous verdict on the question of abolishing it, and it is a matter for surprise that the Government have not paid any attention to its considered opinion. The income derived is not very much, while the suffering and annoyance caused are immense. The poor tapioca dealer or the wood-cutter of the mountains has to share his petty profits with the toll collector. It would really be an act of charity if it is abolished at an early date.

A means of increasing the revenue which would not affect the poor mass but would at the same time yield a considerable income would be to impose a tax on rubber. Any system of taxation should be progressive, and this is such a one.

In conclusion, I have only to point out that the Government often lose sight of the larger interests of the State, namely, the improvement of the material and moral condition of the vast mass. Let us hope they will in future devote at least as much attention as the present state of affairs demands to this very important problem when framing the State Budget.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Sir, at the outset, I should like to congratulate the Financial Secretary on the clear and the lucid manner in which he has explained the budget proposals for the next year. He particularly deserves congratulations as this is his first budget speech. It augurs well for the new Financial Secretary that his very first budget happens to be one in which we are dealing with record figures, both on the revenue and expenditure sides.

The outstanding feature of the budget seems to me to be the presence of a keen sense of responsibility on the part of the Government in safeguarding and conserving the revenues of the State and boldly utilising them for schemes of public utility. It is noteworthy that the two years of administration, for which period, you, Sir, are fully responsible, brought in the largest revenue and expended the biggest amounts on the administration. By the close of this year, we will have added, in three years, not less than 64 lakhs of rupees to the State Balances and increased it by 80 per cent. This result has been achieved without imposing any fresh taxes on the people on the one hand and without stinting expenditure on the other. The abolition of export duty on tea in British

India has been almost a windfall to us and it is going to give us increasing customs revenue in future years. The Government seemed to have purchased 60 lakhs of rupees worth of Government of India Promissory Notes below their face value and added up the difference as *premia* on the revenue side of the account and thereby increased it by Rs. 6½ lakhs. This item of revenue is clearly fictitious. It would have been more reasonable to have left this increase out of account, until it could actually be realised when the British Government would redeem the securities at face value at maturity. We have now unnecessarily inflated our assets and we may have to reduce them if we are compelled, by circumstances beyond our control, to sell our securities in the market before the period of maturity for anything below their face value.

Apart from the two adventitious circumstances mentioned already, the Government could not have helped the increase of revenue in any one year. Our system of taxation is not based upon an annual imposition of taxes determined according to the requirements of the year. But when the revenue is rapidly increasing year by year, the Government have a clear duty to see whether they are justified in collecting so much revenue for accumulating revenue balances. In any civilised State, an increase in revenue must be proportional to the increase in the prosperity of the people. Does this rapid increase in our revenue receipts indicate a corresponding rise in the prosperity of the people? There are sufficient data available which would show that a large portion of the population, mainly engaged in the production and distribution of articles of export, was faring very badly these years on account of the very low prices our articles of export were fetching in foreign markets. There is consequently great distress among cocoanut cultivators, and producers of coir yarn and coir goods and persons employed in other cottage industries. The indigenous merchant and exporter to foreign countries finds it extremely difficult to market his goods to any advantage. The Government would not move their little finger to help him. Under the circumstances, it would be wrong to say that we are prospering in proportion to the increase in the Government receipts. When the increase in revenue was found to be continuous, the Government had no justification in keeping the taxation at the same level. They ought to have afforded relief to the people by remitting some of the irksome taxes. There was hardly any justification for Government opposing Mr. Sivatanu Pillai's resolution regarding reduction of the Anchal rates. It was cnly a matter of a few thousands of rupees, while the Government were accumulating enormous reserves in the State coffers.

Coming to the expenditure side of the budget, I must confess to a feeling of some anxiety on account of the abnormal rise in expenditure proposed for 1103, over the revised estimates for the current year. It is a sharp rise of Rs. 16 ¼ lakhs. I should think that this rise is much too high for a single year. Though we cannot avoid increases in revenue receipts, the expenditure is perfectly within our control. In a normal year, we should not increase our expenditure beyond a normal increase in revenue. Further, education and public works receive more

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than two-thirds of this increased allotment. It has been often urged on the attention of the Government, in this House and elsewhere, that expenditure on education—especially collegiate and secondary—must be strictly brought under control. No doubt, we have to provide increasing allotments year after year for the commitments we have already made. But that is no reason why we should make further commitments unless they are absolutely necessary and unavoidable. The provision for an increased expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs in Public Works Department also deserves careful scrutiny. It has to be remembered that a large portion of this increase of Rs. $16\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs is recurring expenditure and would thus entail increasing provision in the coming years.

I might also say a word about the Government incurring capital expenditure not charged to revenue. The town extension of the Quilon-Trivandrum railway is an extremely costly undertaking in proportion to its advantage. The proposal to spend large sums of Government money on the two schemes for supplying electricity and water to the town of Trivandrum stands on a different footing. In the first place, they are reproductive works and the well-recognised principle is that in carrying out such schemes, funds must be found by borrowing and not by appropriating the revenues collected from the people for current expenditure. The present generation should not be taxed for the benefit of the future generations. In the second place, the Government have absolutely no justification in spending the taxes collected from all parts of the State for increasing the comforts and conveniences of the Trivandrum town dwellers. The Government formally recognised this principle when they advisedly brought into existence local bodies like Municipal Councils in the State. They have been given power to raise taxes for public utility. They are also given power to borrow money whenever these funds are not ample for executing large public works. We do not find any reason why the Trivandrum Municipality should be so irresponsive to its legitimate and statutory duties and responsibilities to its rate-payers. The Government have now interfered and rendered them quite irresponsible. It is clearly wrong to the general tax payer for the Government to have undertaken to spend such vast sums for the benefit of the Trivandrum town dwellers. The Government have not told us what extra ordinary circumstances compelled them to oust the jurisdiction of the municipality in these two directions. In consideration of the fact that this is our capital city, a very liberal grant might have been allowed to the municipality for executing these two schemes and the services of the expert Government officers might also have been placed at their disposal. Further, more information on the schemes ought to have been furnished to us. For instance, are the town dwellers to pay for the water and electricity they may get by the help of these schemes? If they are to pay, are they to pay the Government or the municipality? On these two points, the non-official members of this House should like to have definite information from the Financial Secretary. I am afraid, on the question of taxation, the

Government and the municipality are not likely to agree easily. I might also here remind the Government of the existence of other municipalities in the State who might ask the Government to undertake for them similar schemes of public utility of a less ambitious character.

In one sense, the observations made by Mr. A. K. Pillai yesterday regarding the true nature of our surplus budgets are quite justified. If this is a prosperity budget, is it an indication of the prosperity of the masses? If they have large surpluses in hand, are they proposing to spend even a portion of it for introducing compulsory education at least in selected areas? It would have really benefited the poor. The rich man's children are all in school and the reluctance of the Government to accept the principle of compulsory elementary education does not affect him. It would have resulted in dispelling ignorance and illiteracy from humble homes in the country, and that is the reason why it does not commend itself to the Government. The Administration Report of the Education Department refers to the existence of 17 schools which are still not open to all classes. The Government and the dapartment ought to be ashamed to have to make such a confession. It also exemplifies the great indifference with which the department and the Government are viewing questions in which backward and depressed communities are alone interested. The agitation for throwing open all schools to all classes of people has been started more than 30 or 40 years ago. Either these 17 schools could be thrown open in 17 days or these schools could be shifted to more convenient places in 17 months. But how many seventeen months have elapsed since the institution of these enquiries and reports? The Government could have spent some money and opened new schools. I think no civilised Government would tolerate so indefensible a system and I would not be surprised if the department would continue taking vigorous steps during a whole generation and yet leave behind most of these schools in the same position and I would not also be surprised if the learned members of this House like the learned Deputy President continue advancing analogies of all classes running the race of life on equal terms.

Mr. A. K. Pillai's reference to the exploitation of the country, of the masses of the people by the Government is also interesting. Even the Congress movement led on by Mahatma Gandhi is characterised by Mr. Saklatwala and others as a scheme for the exploitation of the masses by the capitalists and the intelligentsia. If Government is an institution for the exploitation of the country, officers of Government in their turn exploit the Government and directly exploit the masses for their own purposes. This double exploitation by the officers is nothing more or less than the exploitation of the whole country and its masses by an army of men who belong exclusively to a few privileged communities. Though Mr. A. K. Pillai is against Government exploitation, he has no objection to the latter kind of exploitation.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I protest; it is not true.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I am glad to hear it. He does not view with horror or disgust the situation in the country which renders it possible for men of two or three communities exclusively to

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swallow Rs. 80 lakhs of public money as salaries. Confining the recruitment to public service practically to a few communities leads to this direct and indirect exploitation of the poor and unprivileged classes. The greater the difference between the status of the Government servant and the poor villager, the easier it becomes for the officer concerned to bleed him with impunity in a hundred and one ways. I would therefore request the Government to keep this circumstance in mind and try to evolve a scheme of retrenchment by which some measure of relief may be afforded from this cruel exploitation.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuza*): രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ആയവ്യയ കണക്കുകളെ പററി വിമർശിക്കുമ്പോൾ രണ്ടുപ്രധാനസംഗതികളാണ് എന്റെ മനസ്സിൽ വരുന്നതു്. രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും, പ്രജകളിൽ എല്ലാവിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും സംഭരിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ധനത്തെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ എല്ലാഭാഗങ്ങളിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രജാവിഭാഗങ്ങളുടെയും ക്ഷേമത്തിനുമായി സമഭാവനയോടുകൂടി വ്യയം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നും രാജ്യത്തിലെ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ വലിയഭാഗം നൽകുന്നവരും ഭൂരിപക്ഷക്കാരുമായ നാട്ടുംപുറത്തെ കൃഷീവലന്മാരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തെ പ്രഥമമായി കരുതി ചിലവുചെയ്യണമെന്നുമാണ്. രാജ്യത്തിലെ മുതലെടുപ്പു വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നും, ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൌകര്യം ഇവ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽ തുക ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും കാണുന്നതു എത്രയും സന്തോഷാവഹമായ കാര്യമാണ്. അഞ്ചുലക്ഷം രൂപാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വകയ്ക്കും ൮ ലക്ഷത്തിലധികം രൂപാ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം വകയ്ക്കും കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ചിലവുചെയ്യാൻ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു വളരെ ആശ്വാസകരംതന്നെ. എന്നാൽ മുൻപറഞ്ഞ തത്വമനുസരിച്ച് ഈ തുകയെ വിനിയോഗിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കിവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു്.

മൊത്തത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഉൾഭാഗങ്ങൾ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യമില്ലാതേയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൌകര്യം ഇല്ലാതേയും കിടക്കുകയാണ്. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഉൾഭാഗങ്ങൾ വളരെ ശോച്യമായ നിലയിലാണ് കിടക്കുന്നതു. ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യംവകയ്ക്കു ഗവർണ്മെൻറുപണം അധികം ചിലവാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതു തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലാണ്. തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു ചതുരശ്രമൈൽ വിസ്താരത്തിന് ഒരു മൈൽറോഡുവീതമുണ്ടെന്നും, ഉത്തര തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ റോഡുകൾ വളരെ കുറവായതുകൊണ്ടു റോഡുകൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവർ

ണ്മെൻറ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രമങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു എന്നും ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ഡയറക്ടറിയിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ബഡ്ജററു നോക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം അതനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുകാണാം. ഒരുലക്ഷത്തി എണ്ണത്തയ്യായിരം രൂപാ പുതിയ റോഡുകൾക്കായി ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽ ൨൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മൂവാററുപുഴനിന്നും നേര്യമംഗലം വഴി പള്ളിവാതൽ തോട്ടത്തിലേക്ക് ഒരു റോഡു വെട്ടുന്നതിനു ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ മൂവാററുപുഴ സബ്ഡിവിഷനിലേക്ക് ഒന്നുമില്ല. ഇതു തോട്ടക്കാരുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനല്ലാതെ ആ താലൂക്ക നിവാസികൾക്കായുള്ളതല്ല. മൂവാററുപുഴ സബഡിവിഷനിൽപെട്ട മൂവാററുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ ഈ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും പുത്തൻ റോഡുകൾ ഒരിഞ്ചെങ്കിലും വെട്ടുന്നതിനു പണം ബഡ്ജററിൽചേർക്കാത്തതുപരിതാപകരംതന്നെ. പുതിയ ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയർ അവർകൾ അവിടെ സർക്കീട്ടുവന്നപ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അവിടത്തെ അസൌകര്യങ്ങളെയെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞുമനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും അദ്ദേഹം മര്യാദയോടെ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിച്ചു തരുന്നതിനും സന്നദ്ധത പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കയും ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചില പുതിയ വേലകൾക്കു കുറെ പണം അടുത്ത ആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഇതിലേക്കായി കൂടുതൽ തുക ചേക്കാമെന്നു വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ വാഗ്ദാനം അനുസരിച്ചു പണം ചേർത്തുകാണുന്നില്ല. പ്രജാസഭയിലും നിയമസഭയിലും തുടന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ഇതിനുമുമ്പിലത്തെ ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയർ പല റോഡുകൾക്കും എസ്റ്റിമേററു തയ്യാറാക്കാൻ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു ഉത്തരവു കൊടുത്തു. എന്നാൽ അവർ എസ്റ്റിമേററു തയ്യാറാക്കാതെ ഉദാസീനന്മാരായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം— എസ്റ്റിമേററു തയാറാക്കാതെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേക്കാൻ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയക്കു സാധിക്കയില്ലല്ലൊ—അതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയക്കു ബഡ്ജററിൽ പണം ചേക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെവന്നതു. ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയക്കു ഞങ്ങളോടു് അനുഭാവമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അല്ലാതെ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഉദാസീനതയെപ്പററി ഗൌനിക്കണം. ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ പുത്തനായിട്ടുള്ള വേലകൾക്കു പണം ചേർത്തിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നു മാത്രമല്ലാ, കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ചേർത്തിരുന്ന തുക ലാപ്സായിപ്പോകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): ലാപ്സാകാൻ കാരണമെന്താണു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അതിലേക്ക കാരണമെന്താണെന്ന ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനോട്ട ചോദിച്ചു മറുപടി വരുത്തണം. ഞാൻ ഇതിനെപ്പററി ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിന മറുപടി പറയുമ്പോൾ അറിയാം. കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഉദാസീനതയാണെന്നുതന്നെയാണ് എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastiswaram*): ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഒരു റോഡിലും വണ്ടിയേയും ആളുകളേയും കാണുന്നില്ലല്ലൊ; അതിന കാരണമെന്താണ്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇപ്പോൾ നോക്കിയാൽ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ; അവിടെ ചെന്നു നോക്കിയാൽ അറിയാം.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastiswaram*): അവിടെ പോയി നോക്കിയിട്ടും കണ്ടിട്ടില്ലാ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വണ്ടിയും ആളുകളും പോകാത്ത സ്ഥലത്തോ സമയങ്ങളിലോ ആയിരിക്കാം നോക്കീട്ടുള്ളതു്. ചില റോഡുകൾ കുറെദൂരം നന്നായിട്ടും കുറെദൂരം അധികം താഴ്ചയുള്ള ചെളിനിറഞ്ഞ കുഴികളായിട്ടും കിടക്കുകയാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വണ്ടികൾ പോകാറില്ലാ. മൂവാററുപുഴനിന്നും എറണാകുളംവരെയുള്ള റോഡ് വളരെ മോശമായിക്കിടക്കുന്നു. കഴുത്തിന താഴ്ചയുള്ള കുഴികൾ ഈ റോഡുകളിൽ ഉണ്ട്. ഈ റോഡിനെ നന്നാക്കേണ്ടതു് എത്രയും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഈവഴിക്ക ഇപ്പോൾ വണ്ടി പോകാൻപാടില്ല.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും കൂടുതൽ തുക ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കായി ചിലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. മൂവാററുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ മുതലായ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിന്നായി പറയത്തക്ക ചിലവൊന്നും ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് ഇതുവരെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴും അവിടത്തേക്ക ചിലവുചെയ്യാൻ ബഡ്ജററിൽ വേണ്ട സംഖ്യ ചേർത്തുകാണുന്നില്ലാ. ആകപ്പാടെ ൩൫൦൦ൻ സ്കൂളുകൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ളതിൽ മൂവാററുപുഴതാലൂക്കിൽ ൧൪ സ്കൂളുകളും തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിൽ ൪൩ സ്കൂളുകളും മാത്രമെ ഉള്ളു. എന്നാൽ തിരുവല്ലാതാലൂക്കിൽ ൩൪൯ സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ട്. കോട്ടയത്തു് ൪൦൧-ം, തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു ൪൯൭-ം, നെയ്യാററുംകര ൪൩൧൦-ം സ്കൂളുകൾ ആണ് ഉള്ളതു. മൂവാററുപുഴയും തൊടുപുഴയും കൂടി ൭൦൦ സ്കൂളുകൾമാത്രം—

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): തിരുവല്ലായിലെ സ്കൂളുകൾ ജനങ്ങൾ കെട്ടികൊടുത്തതാണെന്ന മെമ്പർക്ക് അറിയാമൊ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ധാരാളം സ്കൂളുകൾ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ആദ്യം നൽകി ജനങ്ങൾക്ക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുണ്ടായതിനശേഷമാണ് അവർ സ്വയം സ്കൂളുകൾ കെട്ടുന്നതിനു തുടങ്ങിയതു്. ഞങ്ങൾക്കും അതുപോലെ ചെയ്താൽ ഞങ്ങളും സ്കൂളുകൾ കെട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കാൻ സന്നദ്ധരാകും. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ മൂവാററുപുഴയും തൊടുപുഴയും ഉള്ള സ്കൂളുകൾ മിക്കതും ഞങ്ങൾതന്നെ കെട്ടിയതാണു്.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിതൊമ്മൻ തോവാള താലൂക്കിനെപ്പററി എന്തുകൊണ്ടു പറഞ്ഞില്ലാ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഞാൻ എന്തെല്ലാം പറയുന്നു എന്നു് എൻെറ പ്രസംഗം തീരുമ്പോഴേ അറിയൂ.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): തോവാള താലൂക്കിലെ സ്കൂളുകളുടെ എണ്ണം അറിയാമൊ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അതാനെല്ലാം എൻെറകയ്യിൽ റിക്കാർഡുകൾ ഉണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ എല്ലാ താലൂക്കിലേയും കാര്യം പറയാൻ സമയമില്ല.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വിഷയത്തിലും ഗതാഗതവിഷയത്തിലും ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ—വിശേഷിച്ചു മൂവാററുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ മുതലായ ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ—സ്ഥിതി ഏററവും പരിതാപകരമാണു്. ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ ഗാഢമായി പതിക്കണം. അതിലേക്ക ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരെ നിഷ്കർഷയായി ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു വേണ്ടതു നടത്തിക്കുകയും വേണം. ഞങ്ങളുടെ നില ഈ വിധത്തിലാണല്ലൊ എന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്ക വളരെ സങ്കടമുണ്ടു്. സഹപൌരന്മാർ സൌകര്യമനഭവിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്ക സ്പർദ്ധയില്ലാ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം ഇവകൾ ഇല്ലാതെ ഒരു ദേശത്തിനും അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലല്ലോ.

കൃഷിസേചനവിഷയത്തിലും ഞങ്ങൾക്ക പറയത്തക്ക യാതൊന്നും ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാ. കോതയാർ ഇറിഗേഷൻവേലകൾക്കു് കോടിക്കണക്കിനു പണം ചിലവുചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു മാത്രമല്ലാ ഇപ്പോഴും വലിയ തുകകൾ ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): അഗസ്തീശ്വരം, തോവാള ഈ താലൂക്കിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ കൂടുതൽ കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു് അറിയാമൊ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): കൃഷിക്കു കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിതന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽനികുതി കൊടുക്കാൻ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. നികുതി സന്തോഷത്തോടുകൂടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ നികുതി കുറക്കണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ പറയാറില്ല. ഇറിഗേഷൻവേലകൾക്കു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനാവശ്യമുണ്ട്. കല്ലും മണ്ണും വീണു നികന്നു കിടക്കുന്ന കുളങ്ങളെ താഴ്ത്തി കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമാക്കിത്തരണം. ജനസംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് കൃഷിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്താഞ്ഞാൽ ദാരിദ്ര്യം വർദ്ധിക്കും. കൃഷിസ്ഥലം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് പടിഞ്ഞാറുചെന്നാൽ അറബിക്കടലും കിഴക്കു റിസർവ് ബൌണ്ടറിയും രാജ്യനിവാസികളെ തടയുന്നു.

റിസർവുവനങ്ങളെ കുറെ ഒഴിച്ച് കൃഷിക്കു സൌകര്യപ്പെടുത്തികൊടുക്കണം. ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൂടുതൽതുക കാണുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ജനൈശ്വര്യം വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ. രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രധാനജനവിഭാഗം കൃഷിക്കാരാണ്. ഇതു കർഷകന്മാരുടെ രാജ്യമാകുന്നു. കൃഷിക്കാരെ വിസ്മരിച്ചു യാതൊരഭിവൃദ്ധിയും രാജ്യത്തിനു വരുത്താൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാരും കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ലാക്കാക്കി പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം. രാജ്യത്ത് ആർക്കെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോൾ സങ്കടം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത് അധികവും കൃഷിക്കാർക്കാണ്. കൈക്കൂലിതുടങ്ങിയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥ അഴിമതികളുടെ ഫലം അധികവും അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു നാട്ടിൻപുറത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാരാണ്. വിദ്യ കുറഞ്ഞ കൃഷിക്കാർ കല്ലിലും മുള്ളിലും ചേറിലും നടന്നു വേലചെയ്ത്, വെയിലും മഞ്ഞുമേറ്റ്, കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിച്ച് വലിയ തുക നികുതിയും കൊടുത്ത് എല്ലാവരുടേയും ക്ഷേമത്തെ പരിപാലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന ഇവരെയാണ് സാധാരണ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ചവുട്ടി മർദ്ദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലുള്ള താണതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പോലും സാധു കൃഷിക്കാരെ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ആരും അതിനെപ്പററി ഗൌനിക്കുന്നില്ല. അവർ എവിടെ ചെന്നു സങ്കടം പറയും? കഷ്ടം! അവരുടെ സ്ഥിതി എത്ര പരിതാപകരം! ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കൈക്കൂലി, വർഗ്ഗീയപക്ഷപാതം ഇവകൊണ്ടു കർഷകന്മാർക്കാണ് അധികം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ കാരണത്താലാണു കൃഷി ഒരു മാനമായ തൊഴിലല്ലെന്നു ജനതയുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഒരു വിചാരം അങ്കുരിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നത്.

കൃഷി കൂടുതൽ ലാഭകരമാക്കുന്നതിനു കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ ശ്രമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിലും സാരമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നുപറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ. കൃഷിസ്ഥലം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാതെ കൃഷിക്ക് അഭിവൃദ്ധി

ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നുതോന്നുന്നില്ല. രാജ്യത്തിലെ മൂന്നിലൊരുഭാഗം റിസർവ്വനമായി കിടക്കുന്നു. അവയിൽ ജനവാസസ്ഥലങ്ങളോട് അടുത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ ഒഴിച്ച് ഒരേക്കർവീതം അധഃകൃതക്കു തറവിലകൂടാതെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. അവക്ക് അടുത്തകാലത്താണു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അവർ ഉണൎന്നുവന്നപ്പോഠം അവക്കു ഭൂമിയുമില്ല, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് അവക്കു ഗവർമെൻറു തരിശുഭൂമികളിൽ നിന്നും ഓരോ ഏക്കർവീതം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകതന്നെ വേണം. പിന്നെ എല്ലാ വൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളിലും ഭൂസ്വത്തില്ലാത്തവക്ക് അഞ്ചേക്കർവീതംആ താലൂക്കിലെ 'മിനിമം' തറവിലക്കുപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. ബാക്കിയുള്ള സ്ഥലം പത്തോ, പതിനഞ്ചോ ഏക്കർ അടങ്ങിയ ബ്ളാക്കുകളായി തിരിച്ചുലേലം ചെയ്യണം. ഇങ്ങിനെ റിസർവിൽ നിന്നും തരിശുഭൂമികളെ ഒഴിപ്പിച്ചു കൃഷിക്കായിട്ടു കൊടുക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഭാവിസ്ഥിതി വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായിരിക്കും. ജനസംഖ്യ വൎദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതനുസരിച്ച് ആളൊന്നിനു കൃഷിസ്ഥലം കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നു. കൃഷിയല്ലാതെ തൊഴിലുമില്ല. കൃഷിസ്ഥലം വൎദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാതെ വനം വൎദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ ജനങ്ങഠം പട്ടിണികിടക്കയേ ഉള്ളു.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ഇവക്കു സ്ഥലം കൃഷിക്കായിട്ടു കൊടുത്താൽ മതിയൊ അതല്ല ക്രയവിക്രയാധികാരംകൂടി കൊടുക്കണൊ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): പറയർ, പുലയർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ളവക്കു കുറഞ്ഞതു് ഒരു ൨൫ കൊല്ലത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും ക്രയവിക്രയസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. അവർ രാജ്യമാകുന്ന ഭവനത്തിലെ മൈനർകളാണു്.

റിസർവ്വുവനങ്ങഠം കുറെ ഒഴിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിനു് ഒരു ദോഷവും വരികയില്ല.

റിസർവ്വ്വനങ്ങഠം ഒഴിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മഴ ഉണ്ടാകാതെ പോകും എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് അൎത്ഥമില്ലാത്തതാണു്. ഇപ്പോഠം ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങഠം ഒഴിച്ച് തോട്ടങ്ങഠം വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നിട്ടും മഴയ്ക്കു കുറവൊന്നുമില്ല. പടിഞ്ഞാറെകടലിലെ നീരാവിപോയി പൎവ്വതം തടയുമ്പോഠം അവ ഉയൎന്നു തണുത്താണു് മഴപെയ്യുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ പൎവ്വതത്തിനു അപ്പുറമുള്ള തിരുനെൽവേലി ജില്ലയിൽ മഴപെയ്യാത്തതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്തു്? കിഴക്കുനിന്നും നീരാവിവരാത്തതുതന്നെ. കാടുകൊണ്ടാണെങ്കിൽ തിരുനെൽവേലി മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കുറെ കാടുകഠം നട്ടുനനച്ചുണ്ടാക്കി

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

മഴപെയ്യിക്കരുതെ? നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടും നനച്ചു കാട്ടുവളത്തി എന്നാലും മഴ ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു മഴക്കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞു ഈ റിസൎവ്വുവനങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം ഇങ്ങനെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. തടിയും മരവുമല്ല ജനങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യമുള്ളതു്. അവൎക്കത്യാവശ്യമുള്ളതു് ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളാണു്. ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കുള്ള അധികാരസീമ വൎദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ കൺസർവേററർ പറയും. അതിനെ കണ്ണുമടച്ചു് ആ വിധം സ്വീകരിക്കരുതു്. റിസൎവ്വുവനത്തിനകത്തു തന്നെ പുരാതനകാലങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്തുവന്നിരുന്നതായി അനവധി ലക്ഷ്യങ്ങളുണ്ടു്. മൂവാററുപുഴതാലൂക്കിൽ 'സ്വാമ്പ് ഏറിയാകമ്മററി'യിലെ മെംബർ എന്ന നിലയിൽ വനത്തിലെ ചതുപ്പുനിലങ്ങളെ ഞാൻ പുഴക്കാം കടിച്ചു രക്തം ഒലിച്ചും പ്രാകൃതവേഷധാരിയായും കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു പരിശോധിച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടും സമൎപ്പിച്ചു. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ൩൦൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം ഏക്കറാണ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ ശുപാശ ചെയ്തിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ അതിൽ ൩൦൦ ഏക്കറാണ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. കഷ്ടപ്പാടും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും മാത്രം മിച്ചം.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ കടന്നു ദേഹണ്ഡം ചെയ്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ചില താലൂക്കുകളിലെ വനങ്ങളിൽ പത്തുപതിനഞ്ചു വൎഷത്തിനുമേൽ പഴക്കമുള്ള കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ദേഹണ്ഡക്കാരെയെല്ലാം ഒഴിപ്പിക്കാൻ നടപടി നടത്തുന്നതായി കേൾക്കുന്നു. ഫാറസ്റ്റ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ധാരാളം കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുള്ള ഒരു വകുപ്പാണു്. പ്രവേശനകാലത്തുകേസ്സാക്കി ജനങ്ങളെ ഒഴിപ്പിക്കാതെ ആറും ഏഴും വൎഷമായിട്ടു കൃഷിചെയ്തു് ആദായം എടുക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു് ഒഴിയണം എന്നു പറയുന്നതു വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായ സംഗതിയാണു്. പക്ഷികൾക്കു വൃക്ഷങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുകെട്ടി കിടക്കാം, കാട്ടുജന്തുക്കൾക്കു കാടുകളിൽഉള്ള ഗുഹകളിൽ കിടക്കാം. ഈ സാധുക്കൾ കുടിയിറങ്ങിയാൽ എവിടെ പോകും? അതുകൊണ്ടു റിസൎവ്വിൽ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോകൊല്ലത്തിനു മുമ്പു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള കൃഷി ഒഴിപ്പിക്കരുതു്. ഇതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ സ്മരണയിലിരിക്കണം. അറിയാതെയാണ പ്രവേശനങ്ങൾ. ബൗണ്ടറി തെളിയിച്ചിട്ടു ഗാർഡുകൾ തടയാത്തതുകൊണ്ടല്ലേ പ്രവേശിച്ചതു്?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): കുടിപാപ്പ് തുടങ്ങി ദേഹണ്ണം ചെയ്താൽ ആ സ്ഥലം ദേഹണ്ണക്കാർക്കു പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ചട്ടമില്ലേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെ ചട്ടം ഉണ്ട്. അതനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. അതു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടകാര്യത്തേപ്പററിയും ഞാൻ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അധഃകൃതരുടെ അവകാശം ഒന്നാമതായിട്ടു ഗണിക്കണം. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഐശ്വര്യത്തിന് അവരാണ് കാരണക്കാർ. അവർക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യംകിട്ടിയതു് ഇപ്പോഴാണ്. ഭൂമിമാത്രം കൊടുത്താൽപോരാ; വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കണം. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് ആകപ്പാടെ ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്ന തുകയിൽ ജനസംഖ്യയനുസരിച്ച് അവർക്കു ന്യായമായി കിട്ടേണ്ട അവകാശത്തിന്റെ പത്തിൽ ഒരംശംപോലും അവർക്കു ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ന്യായമായി അവർക്കു കിട്ടാനുള്ളതു കൊടുക്കണം. സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് ആഹാരമായിട്ടും വസ്ത്രങ്ങളായിട്ടും പുസ്തകമായിട്ടും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നെയുള്ളു. എന്നാലും കൊടുക്കാനുള്ളതല്ലാതെ കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരികയില്ല. ൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപായെ മലയാള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായിട്ടൊള്ളൂ. അതു കൂട്ടണം. കൂട്ടുന്നതിൽ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗം അധഃകൃതരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായിട്ടു വ്യയം ചെയ്യണം. ഇവർക്കു പുസ്തകം മുതലായതു വെറുതെ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഒരു പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു. എന്നാൽ എന്റെ സഹപ്രവർത്തകന്മാരായ പലർക്കും അഭിപ്രായ വ്യത്യാസം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനാൽ പാസ്സാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ല.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് ആശുപത്രികളെക്കുറിച്ചാണ്. ഞാൻ പലപ്പോഴും ഡാക്ടർമാർക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട പടിയെ ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തി ജനങ്ങളെ അറിയിക്കണമെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ വകയ്ക്കു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന് ഒരു ചിലവുമില്ല. എല്ലാ ആശുപത്രിയുടേയും ഭിത്തിയിൽ ഡാക്ടർമാർക്കു മൈലിന് ഇത്ര രൂപാ പടി കൊടുക്കണം എന്നെഴുതിവയ്ക്കണം. ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യമില്ലാത്ത ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ രോഗികളെ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ പല ദുർഘടങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടു്. രോഗിയെ എടുത്തു് ആശുപത്രിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ ആ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ അയാൾ മരിച്ചുപോയി എന്നും വരും. ഇപ്പോൾ ഡാക്ടർമാർക്കുകൊടുത്താലും അതെല്ലാം പടിയാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ബോഡു് ആശുപത്രികളിൽ വച്ചാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കാര്യമറിഞ്ഞു ചെയ്യാമല്ലോ.

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ചില ഡാക്കുർമാർ എന്തുതന്നെയായാലും കൂടുതൽ പണം വാങ്ങിക്കുമായിരിക്കും. എങ്കിലും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സമാധാനമുണ്ട്. ഈ പടിയെല്ലാം ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വാങ്ങി ഡാക്കുർമാൎക്കു ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടികൊടുത്താൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അധികം ഗുണം ഉണ്ട്. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അങ്ങിനെ നടക്കുന്നു. വാസസ്ഥലത്തുപോയി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാനുള്ള പടി ഗവർമ്മെൻറുവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നു. അവൎക്കു ശമ്പളം മാത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നു.

ആശുപത്രി ചിലപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ വളരെ കുറവാണ്. തൊടുപുഴ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള ചില താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഓരോ ആശുപത്രിയെ ഉള്ളു. ചില താലൂക്കുകളിൽ നാലും അഞ്ചും ഉണ്ട്. തൊടുപുഴയിൽ കരിമണ്ണൂരും അറക്കുളത്തും ഓരോ ഡിസ്പെൻസറി സ്ഥാപിച്ചു തരണം. ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ കൃഷീവലന്മാൎക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരമായവിധം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വീണ്ടും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് എൻെറ പ്രസംഗത്തെ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): സർ, ഈ പ്രാവശ്യത്തെ ബഡ്ജററ് പല കാരണങ്ങളാൽ പ്രശംസനീയവും ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി അവർകളുടെ ബഡ്ജററു സ്റ്റേററുമെൻറു വളരെ വിശേഷവുമായിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനേയും ഫിനാൻസ് കമ്മിററിയേയും ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിയേയും പ്രത്യേകം അഭിനന്ദിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു. എങ്കിലും അതോടുകൂടിത്തന്നെ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾ ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചില ചെപ്പടിവിദ്യകൾ പ്രയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത വിസ്മരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ. കരുതൽ ധനത്തിൽ നിന്നു പോലും ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യ ചിലവു ചെയ്തു തിരുവനന്തപുരം തീവണ്ടി, വാട്ടർസപ്ലൈ സ്കീം, ഇലക്ട്രിക് സ്കീം മുതലായവ ഉടനെ പണി ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതിനും നിയമസഭാമന്ദിരം പണിസംബന്ധിച്ച് ആവശ്യമുള്ള പ്രാരംഭനടപടികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനും ജനോപകാരപ്രദങ്ങളായ എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾക്കും കൂടുതൽ പണം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനും ഗവർമ്മെൻറു പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സന്നദ്ധത ശ്ലാഘനീയം തന്നെ. കാലം ചെന്നമഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഓർമ്മയെ നില നിൎത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട ഏൎപ്പാടുകൾ ഉടൻ ചെയ്യാമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് ഈ സഭയോടു ചെയ്ത വാഗ്ദത്തത്തെ നിറവേററുന്നതിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള കാലതാമസം ക്ഷന്തവ്യമല്ലെന്നുള്ള മിസ്റ്റർ സുബ്ബയ്യരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാനും യോജിക്കയും ഗവർമ്മെ

ൻറു് ആ കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉത്സാഹം പ്രദൎശിപ്പിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

മെഡിക്കൽ കാൺട്രാക്ട് ഇനത്തിൽ വലിയ ഒരു തുക ആദായമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ശ്രമങ്ങളെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടിതന്നെ സ്റ്റേഷനറിയുടെ കാൎയ്യത്തിലും ഇതുപോലെ ഒരു ശ്രമം ചെയ്യുന്ന പക്ഷം ഇതിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ആദായമുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള എൻെറ വിശ്വാസത്തെ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു കൊള്ളട്ടെ.

ബഡ്ജറ്റു പലകാരണങ്ങളാൽ ശ്ലാഘാൎഹമാണെങ്കിലും അതു കേവലം ദോഷരഹിതമാണെന്നൊ പ്രശംസയെ മാത്രമേ അൎഹിക്കുന്നുള്ളു എന്നൊ പറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ. ൧൧൦൮-ലെ വരവിനത്തിൽ ൰-ലക്ഷം രൂപാ Government of India Pronote വാങ്ങിയവക, ലാഭമുള്ളതായിവരവു കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് നേരമ്പോക്കുതന്നെ. വല്ല പൊളിഞ്ഞകമ്പനിയുടേയും ഷയറുകൾ കുറെ കുറഞ്ഞവിലക്കു വാങ്ങിയാൽ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറിൻെറ കരുതൽധനം വളരെ കൂടുതലാണെന്നു് ജനസാമാന്യത്തെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സാധിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ൧൧൦൧-ൽ ൮൩ ലക്ഷവും ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ൨൭ ലക്ഷവും ഗവൎമ്മെൻറിനു മിച്ചമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ജനതയുടെ നേരെ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മഹാപരാധങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നാണു്. ഈ സംഖ്യകൾ ജനോപകാരപ്രദങ്ങളായ മാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ ചിലവഴിക്കാമായിരുന്ന അവസരത്തെ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണു് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ൧൧൦൯-ൽ ൰ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ മാത്രം മിച്ചം വരുമെന്നു കണക്കാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു പല ചെപ്പടിവിദ്യകൾ പ്രയോഗിച്ചതിനു ശേഷമാണു്. അഞ്ചൽ, ഇറിഗേഷൻ എന്നീ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളുടെ നെററ് റിസീററ്സ് മാത്രമേ വരവിനത്തിൽ ചേൎത്തിട്ടുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ മലയാളം പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ അച്ചടിവകക്കു് രണ്ടുലക്ഷത്തിപതിനായിരം രൂപാ ചിലവിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു. അഞ്ചൽ മുതലായ ഇനങ്ങളിലേതുപോലെ തന്നെ അതാതാണ്ടിൽ പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ വില്പനയിൽ നിന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ആദായം മാത്രം വരവിനത്തിൽ ചേൎക്കുകയും തന്നാണ്ടു ചിലവിനത്തിൽ നഷ്ടമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതുമാത്രം കൊള്ളിക്കുകയുമാണു് ന്യായമായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. ഈ സംഖ്യ കൂട്ടി കണക്കാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ൧൧൦൯-ലെ മിച്ചം ൭ ലക്ഷമായി വൎദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെയാത്രച്ചിലവു വകക്കു് ഒരു ലക്ഷംരൂപാ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതേവരെയുള്ള അനുഭവം വിചാരിച്ചാൽ അൻപ

[MR. C. P. TARAKAN.]

തിനായിരം രൂപായിലധികം ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ചിലവു വരുമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കാൻ ന്യായമില്ലാ. കള്ള്, ചാരായം, എന്നീ ഇനങ്ങളിൽ ൨൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ വരവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ ഇനങ്ങളിൽ ൧൧൦൧-ലെ അസ്സൽ വരവ് ൨൮ ലക്ഷമാണ്. ൧൧൦൨-ൽ ൨൩ ലക്ഷം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് എസ്റ്റിമേററു ചെയ്തു എങ്കിലും അതു ൨൬ ലക്ഷമായി വർദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പ്രതീക്ഷ. ആണ്ടവസാനത്തിൽ അസ്സൽ കണക്കുകൾ വരുമ്പോൾ അതു് കുറെക്കൂടി വർദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിന് എനിക്കു യാതൊരുസംശയവുമില്ലാ. എങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ എക്സൈസ് എസ്റ്റിമേററ് തുകയെത്തന്നെ നമുക്കു സ്വീകരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ തന്നെയും ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ എക്സൈസ്നയം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്താതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ൧൧൦൩-ൽ ൨൭ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ആ ഇനത്തിൽ വരവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ വലിയ അസാംഗത്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതു് ഇപ്പോൾ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തുകയെക്കാൾ മൂന്നു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കൂടുതലായിരിക്കും. ഇനിയും തേയിലച്ചുങ്കം ഇനത്തിൽ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവർമ്മെൻറിന് യാതൊന്നും കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാ എന്നു വന്നതിനു ശേഷവും കസ്റ്റംസ് ഇനത്തിൽ ൧൧൦൩-ലെ വരവ് ഏകദേശം അൻപതിനായിരം ഉറുപ്പിക ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെക്കാൾ കുറവായിരിക്കുമെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ കുറവാണ്. എങ്ങിനെയും ആ ഇനത്തിൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷം രൂപായെങ്കിലും കൂടുതലായി വരവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ന്യായമായി ആശിക്കാം. ഇങ്ങിനെ നമുക്ക് പ്രത്യക്ഷമായി കാണാവുന്ന ഇനങ്ങളിൽ തന്നെ ചുരുങ്ങിയതു് പതിനാലുലക്ഷം രൂപായോടടുത്ത ഒരു സംഖ്യ ൧൧൦൩-ൽ ആദായമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ൧൧൦൩- അവസാനത്തിൽ കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ കൊല്ലത്തെപ്പോലെ തന്നെ ൨൭ ലക്ഷമോ അതിൽ കൂടുതലൊ മിച്ചമുണ്ടാകുന്നപക്ഷം ഞാൻ ഒട്ടും തന്നെ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുന്നതല്ലാ. ഏകദേശം ആ രീതിയിലാണ് എസ്റ്റിമേററുകൾ തയാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ നിലയിൽ അത്യാവശ്യങ്ങളായ പല പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു വിമുഖത പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ലാ. എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാരായ മിസ്റ്റർ ഏ. കെ. പിള്ളയും, മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കെ. നാരായണപിള്ളയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ മദ്യവ്യാപാരം നിറുത്തൽചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് ഊർജ്ജിതമായ നടപടികൾ ഉടനെ ആരംഭിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നമ്മുടെ ഭണ്ഡാരത്തിൻെറ പുഷ്ടിയെ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു മദ്യവ്യാപാരത്തെ

തടയുവാൻ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ശ്രമിയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം തന്നിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങളുടെ കോശസ്ഥിതി നന്നാകുകയും സാധുക്കളായ അനേകമാളുകൾ ആദായകരങ്ങളായ തൊഴിലുകളിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുകയും മററിനങ്ങളിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനു വരവു വർദ്ധിക്കുകയും പോലീസുവകുപ്പുസംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ചിലവു കാര്യമായി കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടി പതിയേണ്ടതായ മറെറാരുവിഷയം നിർബന്ധിതപ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസമാണ്. ഇതുസംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു ബിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഏകദേശം രണ്ടുസംവത്സരമായി എങ്കിലും അതു് അനുവദിച്ചോ നിഷേധിച്ചോ ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് ഇതേവരെയായിട്ട് ഒരു മറുപടി തരാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നറിയുന്നില്ല.

ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനെ ക്ഷേമിക്കുവാൻ ഈ ഭാഗത്തെ നാമാജിക[illegible]പാതന്ത്ര്യമില്ലാത്തതിൽ ദുഃഖിക്കുകയല്ലാതെ എന്തുചെയ്യട്ടെ! തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ആളുകളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ആരും പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നും ആവശ്യമുള്ളവരെല്ലാം താനെതന്നെ സ്കൂളിൽ വന്നുചേർന്നുകൊള്ളുമെന്നും നാം സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുകമാത്രം ചെയ്താൽ മതിയെന്നും ചിലയാളുകൾക്ക് അഭിപ്രായമുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. ഉയന്ന ജാതിക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഈ അഭിപ്രായം എത്രതന്നെ വാസ്തവമായിരുന്നാലും, താണജാതിക്കാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ വിദ്യാപ്രചാരമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു നിർബന്ധംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമല്ലാതെ ഒരിക്കലും സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ നിർബന്ധവുമാണ് താണജാതിക്കാക്ക് ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഉൽകൃഷ്ടവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലാണു കൂടുതലായ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിച്ചുകാണുന്നതു്. ബറോഡയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയമായി ൩൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ൧൭ ലക്ഷം പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെയാകട്ടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൻെറ മൊത്തം ചിലവു ൪൫ ലക്ഷമായിരിക്കേ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള ചിലവു കേവലം ൨൨ ലക്ഷം മാത്രമാണ്. ഇതു് എത്രയൊ ശോചനീയമായിരിക്കുന്നു. പ്രാഥമികപാഠശാലകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിൻെറ അത്യാവശ്യകതയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഈ സഭ ഐകകണ്ഠ്യേനാഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുകയും, അതനുസരിച്ചു നിയമിച്ച കമ്മററിക്കാർ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ടു സമർപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം ഈ ആ

[Mr. C. P. Tarakan.]

ണ്ടതെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ആ വകക്കു യാതൊരു തുകയും കൊള്ളിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്. കഴിയുന്ന വേഗത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു പ്രസ്തുതറിപ്പോർട്ട് പരിശോധിച്ച് ഉത്തരവു പാസാക്കുകയും അടുത്ത സഭായോഗത്തിൽ സപ്ലിമെൻററി ഗ്രാൻറ് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൻെറ ചിലവിലേക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്ന തുകയിൽ ഒരുലക്ഷത്തി ഇരുപത്തിരൺപതിനായിരം രൂപ മിച്ചംവരുമെന്നു കണക്കാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്തെന്നൊ ഉത്തരവാദി ആരാണെന്നൊ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഭരണചക്രത്തിൻെറ ആണികൾ അയഞ്ഞു തുടങ്ങീട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയേണ്ടി വന്നതിലെനിക്കു വളരെ മനസ്താപമുണ്ട്. ഇതുസംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇന്നലെ എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ പി. [redacted]ായണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ അക്ഷരംപ്രതി ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. കൊച്ചി, മൈസൂർ മുതലായ അയൽരാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഭരണാധികാരികൾ പരിഷ്കാരപരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളുമായി കുതിച്ചുപായവെ നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർ ആഫീസുമുറിയുടെ ചുമരുകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ ഒതുങ്ങി ഉറങ്ങുകയും കേവലം ഒരു ആഫീസ്മാനേജരുടെ ജോലികൾ മാത്രം ചെയ്തു തൃപ്തി അടയുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന കാഴ്ചയാണു നമ്മുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിക്കു വിഷയീഭവിക്കുന്നതു്. സ്വാഭാവികമായ ശക്തികൊണ്ടു നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസച്ചെടി സ്വതന്ത്രമായി തന്നെ തഴച്ചു വളരുവാൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും നൂതനവിഷയങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിന് ഡയറക്ടർ ആഫീസിൽ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുന്ന മാന്ദ്യവും അശക്തിയും നിമിത്തം പ്രസ്തുത ചെടിയുടെ വളർച്ചക്ക് പലപ്പോഴും തടസ്സം നേരിടുന്നുണ്ട്. ഡയറക്ടർസ്ഥാനത്തുനിന്നുള്ള അലസവും അശക്തവുമായ ഭരണത്തിൻെറ ദോഷഫലങ്ങൾ നാം അനുഭവിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളതേയുള്ളൂ. ഈ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ കുറേനാൾകൂടി മുന്നോട്ടുപോയാൽ നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസചക്രം തിരിയാൻ ശക്തിയില്ലാതെ നിന്നുപോകുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ പല ലക്ഷണങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുതുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൊച്ചി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർ ഒരു വർഷത്തിൽ ൨൦൩ ദിവസവും ബറോഡ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷനൽ കമ്മീഷണർ ഒരുവർഷത്തിൽ ൩൩൨ ഫ മെലും സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്തിരിക്കവെ നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർ സർക്കീട്ടു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ദിവസങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യ പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കു ലജ്ജതോന്നുന്നു. ഒരേവിഷയത്തിൽ മാത്രം ശ്രദ്ധപതിച്ച് സംകുചിതമാനസരായിതീ

ന്നിട്ടുള്ള പ്രഫസർമാരെ ഭരണമേധാവികളായി പ്രതിഷ്ഠിക്കുന്ന നയത്തിന്റെ ദോഷഫലങ്ങളാണു നാം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ഭരണദൂഷ്യങ്ങളുടെ പല കാൎയ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി എനിക്കു വളരെ പറയുവാനുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിനുള്ള അവസരം ഇല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അതിലേക്കു തുനിയുന്നില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനുള്ള അഭ്യൎത്ഥനകളെപ്പററി വാദപ്രതിവാദം ചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അതേപ്പററി ഞാൻ കൂടുതലായി പ്രസ്താപിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ചിലവിലേക്കു് ആണ്ടുതോറും അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുകകൾ അതാതു ആണ്ടിൽ തന്നെ ചിലവിടുവാൻ ശക്തമാകത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയമായ കാൎയ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുവാൻ ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഭാവിക്കുന്നതായി രണ്ടുസംവത്സരംമുൻപു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഇതേവരെ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു് ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചു കാണാത്തതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാൎയ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി അന്വേഷണംനടത്തി പരിഷ്കാരമാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുവാൻ ശക്തിയുള്ള ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ ആഫീസുമുറിയിൽനിന്നും പുറത്തിറങ്ങി ലോകത്തിൽ ചുററും നടക്കുന്ന സംഗതികൾ കണ്ടറിയുകയും സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ചു ജനങ്ങളോടും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളോടും ഇടപഴകി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ വിസ്താരമായ കാൎയ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ചിന്തിക്കുവാനും പുതിയ പുതിയ പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ധൈൎയ്യത്തോടുകൂടി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാനും ശക്തിയുള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിന്റെ മേലന്വേഷണത്തിനു നിയമിക്കുകയൊ മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കെ. നാരായണപിള്ള അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെ ഉത്സാഹവും ത്രാണിയുമുള്ള ഒരു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിഡയറക്ടരെ ശരിയായ അധികാരങ്ങളോടുകൂടി നിയമിച്ചു പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കുകയൊ, മലയാളവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്രത്യേകമാക്കി വേർതിരിച്ചു ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ജോലികൾക്കു ലാഘവം വരുത്തികൊടുക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാത്തപക്ഷം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിന്റെ ഭാരത്തിനടിയിൽപെട്ടു ഡയറക്ടരും തൽഫലമായി നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റും ഞെരിഞ്ഞു ഉടഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നതായിരിക്കും. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ശ്രേഷ്ഠമായവിധം ഭരിക്കുവാൻ ശക്തിയുള്ള ഒന്നിലധികം ആളുകൾ ഈ ഹാളിൽതന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥഭാഗത്തു ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. മൈസൂരിലെപ്പോലെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരെ മൂന്നു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഒരിക്കലൊ മറെറാ മാറി

[Mr. C. P. Tarakan.]

മാറി നിയമിക്കുന്നതു പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കുമൊ എന്നുള്ളതു നമ്മുടെ ചിന്തയ്ക്കു വിഷയമാകേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഇവിടെയുള്ളവരുടെ ശക്തികളെപ്പററി ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനു വിശ്വാസം ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം സമർത്ഥനും സമ്മതനുമായ ഒരാളെ പുറത്തുനിന്നു വരുത്തുന്നതിനുപോലും എനിക്കു വിരോധമില്ല. എങ്ങിനെയും നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിന് ഒരു ജീവനും ഉണർച്ചയുംകൊടുക്കേണ്ട കാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

൧൧൦൧-ൽ പബ്ലിക്കവർക്ക്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്നതിൽ അര ലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം മിച്ചംവരുമെന്നു കാണുന്നതു പരിതാപകരംതന്നെ എങ്കിലും ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർ ഉദ്യോഗം കുറെ കാലത്തേക്ക് ഉഭയലോകത്തുമാത്രം സ്ഥിതിചെയ്തിരുന്നതിനാൽ ഈ ഫലത്തെപ്പററി അതിശയിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. മിസ്റ്റർ വൈപ്പൻെറ ഭരണത്തിൽ ഈമാതിരി അനിഷ്ടസംഭവങ്ങൾ മേല് [illegible] കയില്ലെന്നും, തന്നെ ഏല്പിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ മുഴുവൻ ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനു പ്രയോജനകരമായി ചിലവിടുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹം പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധവെക്കുമെന്നും വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. പതിവുപോലെ ഈയാണ്ടിലും ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഗതാഗതങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നതു സന്തോഷകരംതന്നെ. എങ്കിലും വളരെ കാലമായി ഞങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആലുവാപാലം, അതിരപ്പള്ളി അണ, എന്നീ സംഗതികളിൽ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ൧൧൦൩-ൽ നടത്തുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു കാണുന്നതിൽ ദുഃഖിക്കുന്നു. മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു സംഗതികളിലും മിസ്റ്റർ വൈപ്പനും ഗവർണ്മെൻറും ഉടനെ ദൃഷ്ടിപതിക്കുകയും ഊർജ്ജിതമായ നടപടികൾ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്നാശിക്കുന്നു. കൊല്ലം എറണാകുളം തീവണ്ടിക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ഉത്സാഹത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടിതന്നെ ആ സംഗതിയുടെ നടത്തിപ്പിലേക്കു വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യ കടംവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ ആലോചിച്ചതിനുശേഷം വേണ്ടതാണെന്നു കരുതൽ ഉപദേശിച്ച എൻെറ മാന്യ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ളയുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ കേട്ടു ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ഭയപ്പെടേണ്ടതായ ആവശ്യംഇല്ലെന്നും റിപ്രൊഡക്ടീവ് വർക്ക്സിന് ആവശ്യമുള്ള സംഖ്യകൾ കടംവാങ്ങിക്കുവാൻ ഭയപ്പെടത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ കോശസ്ഥിതി അത്ര മോശമല്ലെന്നും പ്രത്യുത ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ധൈര്യപൂർവ്വം മുന്നോട്ടു പോകുന്നതുമൂലം ഗുണമല്ലാതെ ഒരിക്കലും ദോഷമുണ്ടാ

കുന്നതല്ലെന്നും ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം അവസാനിക്കുന്നതിനുമുൻപു കക്കാട്ടുറോഡിനെപ്പററി രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഇതു കേവലം ഒരു നിസ്സാരകാര്യമല്ല. അനേക ആളുകളുടെ ആത്മാഭിമാനത്തെ മുറിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നഒരു മഹാകാര്യമാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ധൈര്യപൂർവ്വം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുകയും ശക്തിഹീനരുടെ വശത്തുനിന്നു നീതിയും ന്യായവും പരിപാലിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ എല്ലാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സമാധാനവും സംതൃപ്തിയും ഉണ്ടാകത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ന്യായയുക്തമായവിധം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ സകല ശക്തികളും പ്രയോഗിക്കുവാൻസദാ സന്നദ്ധമായിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ് ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ചുമതല. അതിനു പകരം ഗവർമ്മെന്റു കേവലം ഭീരുക്കളെപ്പോലെ ഒളിച്ചുകളിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. ന്യായമായ ഏതു കാര്യത്തിലും ഉറച്ചുനില്ക്കുന്നതിന് നമ്മുടെ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു ശക്തിയില്ലായ്കയില്ല. മനസ്സുമാത്രമുണ്ടായാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. ശക്തിഹീനരായിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ ന്യായമായ എല്ലാ അവകാശങ്ങളേയും സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സന്നദ്ധതയോടുകൂടിയാണ് നമ്മുടെ ഗുണവതിയായ മഹാറാണിതിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു് രാജ്യഭാരം കയ്യേററിട്ടുള്ളതു്. തിരുമനസ്സിലെ വിശാലഹൃദയത്തിന്റെയും മനശ്ശക്തിയുടെയും ഫലങ്ങൾ വൈക്കം സത്യാഗ്രഹം തുടങ്ങിയ പല സംഗതികളിൽ നമുക്ക് അനുഭവപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ മാത്രം തിരുമനസ്സിലെ മനഃശക്തി തിരുമേനിയെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ശരിയായവിധം ഉപദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടാൽ കക്കാട്ടു ഗ്രാമത്തിലുള്ള സാധുക്കളുടെ ആത്മാഭിമാനത്തിനു നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മുറിവിനെ തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു മായ്ച്ചുകളയുന്നതായിരിക്കും. സ്വാർത്ഥപരന്മാരും ദുരഭിമാനികളുമായ ഏതാനും ആളുകളുടെ ന്യായരഹിതങ്ങളായ ആഗ്രഹങ്ങൾക്കു വഴിപ്പെട്ടു ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് പതിനായിരം രൂപാ വെള്ളത്തിൽ കളയാതെ ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെയുള്ളതായ റോഡ് എല്ലാജാതിക്കാർക്കും ഉപയോഗിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ തുറന്നുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന എല്ലാപ്രയാസങ്ങളും ക്ഷമയോടുകൂടി സഹിക്കുവാൻ നീതിബോധമുള്ള ഒരു ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് എപ്പോഴും തയാറായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കക്കാട്ടു ഗ്രാമത്തിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ആളുകളും ജാതിഭേദമെന്യേ അവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ള റോഡിൽ കൂടി സമാധാനപൂർവ്വം സ്വൈരമായി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതു് താമസംവിനാ കാണ്മാൻ ഇടയാകുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2-3 P. M.

The Council re-assembled at 2-45 P. M.

PRESIDENT : I understand that there are one or two other members on the non-official side who wish to speak and the official members tell me that they do not want the whole of the afternoon. So, I wish to give the non-official members another half an hour or so if they wish to speak.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*) : Sir, the revenue of our State is on the increase every year. One of the fundamental principles of taxation is that the people must be able to pay the amount without sacrificing their necessaries and so in all progressive countries a ratio is kept up between the revenue of the State and the wealth of the people. If the wealth of the people had been increasing in like proportion, the increase in revenue would have been a matter for real joy. In Travancore, it is very difficult to know the real economic condition of the people, since we have not got the necessary statistics. But from the available information, it could be inferred that the wealth of the country has not improved to any appreciable extent.

Travancore is a country of agriculturists and a vast majority of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The British Isles, Japan and other favoured countries, by virtue of their geographical position and the technical skill of the inhabitants, may be able to live as manufacturing nations, but it is hopeless for Travancore, at least in the near future, to strive after such a position. It is therefore absolutely essential that the land should be made to yield more produce and crops of a high value than are now grown. This object could be attained only by increasing the area under cultivation and by adopting economical and scientific methods.

Besides, the population of the State is increasing every year. According to the last census, it is 4,006,062 and the total area under occupation in 1101 is only 2,281,585 acres. From the available information, it could be seen that even last year we have imported, through the principal ports of the State, paddy and rice worth about Rs. 2 crores. So, in order to ease the density of population and to produce the necessary quantity of rice, it is absolutely necessary to extend the area under cultivation.

Moreover, we do not get a proportionate or fair revenue from land which is not occupied. Though about a third of the State is reserved forests, the net revenue from this, taking the average for the last five years into consideration, is only Rs. 228 per square mile ; whereas the net revenue from occupied lands in 1102 will be Rs. 31 lakhs.

On these grounds, the representatives of the people have brought before the attention of the Government the urgent necessity for disafforesting lands fit for paddy cultivation. That the Government have accepted the soundness of the principle could be seen from the addresses

delivered by the Dewans in the Assembly. At the 21st session of the Assembly, the Dewan said as follows:—

"In my address to the members of the 19th session of the Assembly, I stated, that with a view to increase the area under paddy cultivation, the Government had ordered that blocks of swamps and other lands within reserved forests suitable for paddy cultivation should be thrown open for such cultivation without detriment to Forest Conservancy."

At the 23rd session of the Assembly the Dewan said:—

"Our people demand the yielding up of forests. The department is a jealous custodian. Wherever possible, endeavour must be made to ease the density of population in our occupied lands and for such better distribution, the policy of judicious disafforestation already initiated will be carefully pursued."

Though the Government have disafforested a few acres recently, the total area of the State forests has increased considerably. In 1097, the total area of State forests was 2,453 square miles; in 1098, it was 2,444 square miles; in 1099 it was 2447 square miles; in 1100 it was 2,456 square miles and in 1101 it was 2490 square miles. So, within four years, the area of the State forests has increased by 47 square miles. This increase in area is totally against the demands of the people. The Government should adopt a more liberal policy with regard to this.

Moreover, the people, at large will not be benefited by merely disafforesting the lands. It must be registered in the names of the people on certain conditions, about extent, cultivation and alienation; otherwise, big capitalists may find it an opportunity to register the same or get it transferred in their names.

To increase the output of paddy, the most important thing necessary at present is to improve the irrigation works and maintain them properly. If there is one thing for which the ryots will be grateful to the Government, it is the improvement of minor irrigation works. It is admitted by the Government that these works were in a neglected condition for years together. Considering the urgent necessity and the neglectful condition of these works, the amount of Rs. 2,39,571 allotted for irrigation purposes for the coming year is too inadequate. This year we expected only a surplus of Rs. 3·62 lakhs, but according to the revised estimates, the surplus will be Rs. 24·07 lakhs. So the Government could have very well utilised at least a major portion of the excess amount for the improvement of this all-important work. Besides, the expenditure under irrigation works must be incurred according to the degree of necessity. As in the case of means of communication, the Government are spending the major portion of the amount in South Travancore. Though North Travancore is urgently in need of irrigation canals and other works, the amount allotted to Alwaye and Kottayam Divisions is only Rs. 2,950; and of the total allotment of Rs. 75,594 for new productive irrigation works, the amount for Alwaye and Kottayam Divisions is only Rs. 20,700. So at least on future occasions the Government should treat North Travancore with more consideration. In the matter of irrigation also, the department does not make any real consultation with the people concerned. It is therefore necessary to establish taluk or *pakuthi* committees, at least, for the purpose of consultation.

[Mr. A. J. John.]

The opening of new roads or other means of communication is of great importance to agriculturists as they are the means of developing trade and industry. It is gratifying to note that the Government have begun to bestow more attention to this branch, the increase over the current year's figure being nearly Rs. 1 lakh. But from an examination of the detailed budget of the Public Works Department, it could be seen that there is great disparity in the distribution of funds in the various taluks, or that it has no proportion to the revenue collected from each taluk, or the population and the urgent necessity of the works. All progressive Governments are trying their level best to open as many lines of railways as possible. The Government also have decided their present policy with regard to this and have taken up the line from Quilon to Ernakulam. Some people, when they hear of this particular line, become very uneasy and advance all sorts of unreasonable arguments. The Government should not pay any heed to these agruments, but should construct the line immediately.

Another matter which I want to bring before the attention of the Government is the opening of a Land Mortgage Bank. The Government doubt whether there will be funds enough for such an institution. If the cash deposits made in banks outside the State could be utilised for this purpose, I think the bank could be started without much difficulty. This will be really beneficial to the people of the State. From the speech of the Financial Secretary, it could be seen that we have purchased Rs. 60 lakhs of Government of India 4 per cent. 1960-70 securities this year. Whether this transaction is economically sound, I am not in a position to say. Though the face value is Rs. 100, the average purchase price is only Bh. Rs. 89-4-6. We do not know at present what will be the real value in future. This amount could have very well been utilised for this Bank.

There are certain unjustifiable items of revenue existing in Travancore. One of them is the collection of fees from markets. The total amount expected next year under this head is Rs. 80,000. This has to be collected from about 154 public markets and a few private markets. This amount is collected by taxing the necessaries of the poor people. Though the fees prescribed is only a very small amount, the lessees generally collect much more than that because the cost of collection will be considerable and the lessee has to get a decent profit. The payment of this fee is highly inconvenient also. On all these grounds the poor people are put to much difficulty and suffering. This source of revenue has therefore to be abolished.

In the working of the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation, the people suffer much hardship. Though under the Regulation, only vessels plying for hire along a public canal need be registered, the authorities compel the people to register all vessels and realise the fees. In some places like Kuttanad, ordinary boats are absolutely necessary. There is no road at all in that place. People who want to go from one place to another have to go in boats. The Government do not spend any amount in that place for the purpose of constructing or maintaining

roads or other means of communication. Under such circumstances, the levy of fees on boats which are not plying for hire cannot be justified. The Government should therefore consider the case with sympathy.

The Financial Secretary should therefore examine the sources of revenue and see the items of unjustifiable or oppressive taxes that are now imposed and find out ways and means to abolish them immediately.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, the budget estimates presented by the Financial Secretary to this House is really a satisfactory one viewed from the standpoint of Government finances. Government revenue has been increasing steadily for the last few years and the Government seem to be prepared to spend also in accordance therewith. But viewed from the standpoint of the people, it is doubtful whether the question of receipts and expenditure has been properly considered in the preparation of the budget estimates. First of all, in considering the receipts, we have to see the sources from which they are expected to be realised. Perusing the columns in the budget, it is seen that the collections expected to be got from productive sources do not come even to one-half of the total receipts. By productive sources, I mean such as would tend to increase the wealth of the country, *e. g.*, land, business concerns, forests and P. W. D. works. If the Government receipts are really arising from such items, then, of course, the Government could be congratulated thereon. But as I said, not even one-half of the revenue comes from such productive sources. The major portion comes from other sources such as taxes on articles of consumption and returns for services rendered, and of these, a substantial portion comes from abnoxious and unlaudable sources even. I make special reference to the excise revenue. People have very often complained in this House and elsewhere that this source of revenue which the Government derive should, as far as possible, be put a stop to. The Financial Secretary has said that, in the next year's budget, he has viewed the matter in a conservative spirit. If he had stated that the Government have taken steps to see that the revenue from this source is reduced, then it would have been somewhat satisfactory to the people and their representatives. Instead of that, he simply says that the Government are conservative in their estimates. This shows the indifference with which the Government view the aspirations of the people in the matter. The Government seem to view the matter from the standpoint only of keeping up their revenue as far as possible.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I ask the member whether excise revenue is not derived from productive sources?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am referring to the abkari item of it and not to the others.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is it not from the productive source of cocoanut or the palmyrah tree?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Though the trees are productive, the things produced are merely articles of consumption which do not lead to further productivity. I was saying that some of

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these sources of revenue are both objectionable and unproductive ; certain others are returns for services rendered or taxes on articles of consumption. In these circumstances, I state that the Government are not acting on any definite policy or principle in the preparation of their budget. They simply go on with the budget as a sort of ordinary routine work. I hope the Government will hereafter be following a more satisfactory course in this matter.

I may next refer to the methods and agency by which the incomes are collected. Many of us have referred to the great hardship in the present working of the Income Tax Regulation and the toll collections. In the light of these representations, the Government have not cared to do away with the objectionable methods and substitute others. Even though a resolution was passed as regards the abolition of tolls, the Government have not, it seems, considered it seriously and they have auctioned most of the tollgates this year also. Further, I understand that a new one has even been added.

Coming to the items of expenditure, I see more than one-half of the receipts is spent on carrying on the administration of the country in the shape of salaries, etc. More than one-fifth has been devoted to education. On a former occasion, the Government had made a definite pronouncement that no new scheme involving expenditure on education will be taken up without consulting the people. But without adhering to that promise, they are now intending new schemes to spend more money on. I see that provision is made to make the Women's College a First Grade College and also to make extensions to the laboratory of the Science College. The present system of education followed by the Government is not one suited to the conditions of the present day. The object of education is the material and moral progress of the people. But neither materially nor morally does the present system work to the benefit of the people of Travancore. Materially, I must say, because the best portion of the people of the State, *i. e.*, those who aspire to reach leading positions in life and those who have the intellectual stamina for it, go after collegiate education, but when they come out of the colleges, they grow desperate. So the present system of education has to be revised at the earliest possible opportunity and then only additional funds devoted for it.

Another fact seen in the budget is that too much expenditure is incurred on Collegiate and High School education rather than on primary education. Collegiate education is rather a luxury and there are several private institutions also in this line; yet the Government have been spending much on this side. The Government have to spend more on primary education. Regarding secondary education also, there are many private institutions and the Government therefore need not spend much for that also. The existing system having two sets of schools, English and Vernacular schools, is not at all necessary. So, I think it is high time to consider the question of the amalgamation of these two sets of schools. The Government have to consider these and other important matters before they launch into new schemes of development on the existing lines. The present Director of Public Instruction may not be in a position to give necessary advice in the

matter. The Government may consult the poular representatives who may be able to advise the Government in this matter. The Education Director being shut up in his office room to do routine administrative work may not have the resources or even the originality to think of new schemes and make suggestions. So, I say that, till the Government take proper advice and revise the present educational policy and system, they ought not to incur additional expenditure on new schemes on present lines.

Another matter which affects the welfare of the people is the working of the Agricultural and the Industries Departments. I may at the outset say that I do not want to belittle the endeavours of any particular individual. But I must say that the present system of the working of these departments is not satisfactory. Even though these two departments have been in existence for a long time, people have not derived much benefit out of them. The Government have to make the necessary changes in the present system so that people may be benefited by these departments. For the purpose of inducing people to adopt improved methods of cultivation, I think it is necessary to have at least a model agricultural farm in every taluk. It is not enough to have experimental farms here and there. The experimental farms do not work to show any profit or loss to the people. People will take advantage of improved methods only if they actually see the benefits arising therefrom. Starting of model agricultural farms in different parts of the country will induce the people to follow the improved methods of cultivation. If the Government cannot undertake the work for themselves, they can encourage private individuals by means of substantial aid in this direction.

Another point I wish to speak about is the availability of sufficient lands. As Messrs. Kunjitomman and John stated, the Forest Department has taken one-third of the land in the State in their possession and people even go outside Travancore in quest of lands. In the absence of any scope for intensive cultivation, more lands should be thrown open to the people for cultivation. Mr. Kunjitomman says that no large extent of land should be given to any one for cultivation, but only a few acres. I do not agree with him there. What I suggest is that the extent of land granted should depend upon the ability and the capacity of the man to cultivate it. If necessary, in registering lands, a condition may be imposed that the lands should be brought under cultivation within a specific period and that they should not be alienated before that, and in this light, I may say that lands should be given, taking into consideration the financial capacity of the persons without being unnecessarily restricted to one or two acres.

Another thing I want to say is about the Public Works Department. Of course, the new Chief Engineer may not have had sufficient time before him to understand the condition of the means of communication in the different parts of Travancore. I hope that very soon he will personally visit every part of Travancore and study the condition of the means of communication everywhere. Even though it is stated that the Kottayam Division has been shown a special concession in the

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matter of now works, I see that, so far as Minachil taluk is concerned, no provision is made. There are several roads and several bridges which have to be constructed and I may mention the bridges on the Errattupetta-Kanjirapalli and Erattupetta-Puyam roads. The condition of the existing roads is also miserable and I believe the Chief Engineer will go and see those places and do the needful.

Before concluding, I wish to say a word as regards the new schemes and appointments contemplated in the budget. As regards the water supply and the electric supply schemes, I beg to submit that these schemes are beneficial only to a practically small section of the population of the State and therefore the cost of those schemes should be borne mostly by the people who are to be benefited by them. As some members suggested, the responsibility may be entrusted to the Trivandrum Municipality and the Government may advance loans to the municipality, but should not have anything to do with the matter at the sacrifice of the general taxpayer as I think that it is quite unfair.

As regards the appointments to be newly created, the people and their representatives have been bringing before the attention of the Government that no new appointments should be created and that the emoluments of the existing appointments should be reduced as far as possible. But, in spite of that, there is a provision in the budget for a new Income Tax Collector, for a special officer for the revision of the Land Revenue Manual, for temporary Judges and so on. I do not know why the Government are going in for more appointments while the people wish the other way. I hope the Government will reconsider these matters before launching upon those schemes.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, an examination of the budget reveals to the public the fact that, in spite of large and increasing revenues the Government realise from the people, they have not cared to bestow sufficient thought to the amelioration of the condition, economic, moral and physical, of the people. In Travancore, it has become a practice to settle the revenues before the expenditure is thought of. Sir, I need hardly tell you that in public finance, what is generally done is first the settlement of the policies and schemes for the ensuing year and of the expenses involved in carrying out those policies and schemes. After having calculated the possible expenditure that has to be incurred, thought is directed to find out the funds to meet the expenditure. It is universally accepted that it is wrong, nay unjust, to take more money from the people than is absolutely necessary. Viewing the budget from this standpoint, we find that the budget, as framed, can hardly be supported. The Government ought to have told us first what their activities are which affect the economic, moral and physical condition of the people, and how they propose to direct those activities for the improvement of those conditions. Travancore being an agricultural country, Government attention must be directed to the improvement of the agricultural condition of the

people. Extension of cultivation, irrigation, agricultural indebtedness, etc. should have formed subjects of anxious consideration to the Government. The budget shows that no additional care has been bestowed on these matters. The policy of assignment of lands has a material bearing on the prosperity of the people, faced as they are with ever-increasing population and the consequent problem of unemployment. The complaint is universal that while the Government are unsympathetic towards the natives in the matter of assignment of *pudaval* lands, they appear to be over-anxious to oblige the European estates and companies. Sir, within the short period of one year, the Government have assigned or ordered to assign over 12,000 acres of rich forest lands to the European Companies. To Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai's motion for adjournment, it has been light-heartedly stated here that no such assignments were made by the Government. For the information of the House, I shall give the names of European Companies who were given lands by the Government this year.

Lands that were actually registered.

		Acres.
Travancore Tea Estate Company	...	469·35
Peermade Tea Company	...	522·06
Aranakkal Tea Estate	...	120·45
Industrial and Mercantile Company	...	412·47

Lands that were ordered to be registered but the registry has not been completed.

		Acres.
Mr. Richardson for Patrokola Coy.	...	2,000
Mr. Richardson for Vaghamon Estate	...	1,000
Vaghamon Estate	...	400
Mr. Bisset	...	200
Mr. Vincent	...	100
Mr. Mc Mullin for Arnakkal Estate	...	2,000
Madura Company for Patrokola Coy.	...	2,000
Mr. Mc Mullin for Arnakkal Estate	..	3,000

While this is the fact, it is stated with apparent innocence that no such assignments were made. Sir, how can the people have confidence in such professions and protestations? Are not these assignments a crime done to the citizens of the State? It is time that we cry halt to this ruinous policy. The people want that no land in Travancore should be assigned to any foreigner or acquired by a foreigner in Travancore unless it is sanctioned by a committee of this House. We have lost confidence in the Government's safe-guarding the interests of Travancore.

Another department that materially affects the welfare of the people is public health. When compared to what is done in British India and elsewhere, Travancore is doing next to nothing. No additional allotment is made for it, nor have the Government made any new proposal in that direction. Then take education. While there is a universa

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cry that the present literary nature of education is unsuitable and is the real cause of unemployment in the land and while the Dewan himself admitted that and promised to do what he could to overhaul it, is it not disappointing to see that the Government do not propose to move even their little finger next year in this matter? On the other hand, they propose spending comparatively more money on the present higher education in Travancore.

Turn next to the constitutional and political progress of the country. Is there any scheme for consolidating the rights and privileges of the people and extending them? The Government appear to be unwilling even to recognise the rights of the people in the matter of municipal affairs. The situation in the Trivandrum Municipal Council where an official is thrust as the President upon an unwilling Council exposes the utter hollowness of Government's pretensions. The cry for broad-basing the Government on the will of the people is still a cry in the wilderness. The resolutions of this Council are ignored and the Government go on merrily in their autocratic ways. Important but inconvenient interpellations are disallowed and even of the allowed interpellations, only a smaller number is answered. The Legislative Council is not convened as often as has been the practice. The Newspapers Regulation is still disfiguring the statute-book. The Government are unwilling to face the people.

Turn to the public service which has an intimate connection with the prosperity of the people. Unnecessary appointments are created and when once they are brought into existence, they become fixtures. The appointment of a Railway Engineer for Railway Survey is an instance in point. Without any idea of the immediate construction of railways, its feasibility and advisibility, the Government are spending money on survey work. Is this not a waste? Then corruption is on the increase. Loud complaints of corruption alleged against high officers remain unheeded.

PRESIDENT: The half hour's extension of time that I have allowed is up. You will have to stop.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): If the time is not utilised by the official side, may the members on this side speak?

PRESIDENT: If the non-officials exhaust the time, then the officials will not be able to speak after 5o' clock.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Under the rules, the Financial Secretary shall have a general right of reply. Therefore, is it not proper Sir, to allow the members who want to speak on this side to have their say?

PRESIDENT: I regard it quite proper, in accordance with the customs of this House, that the departmental heads should speak after the non-official side has spoken. The members on the official side should have the elementary right, in simple justice, of defending themselves. That right has been recognised up till now and I think it is not right for me to break that right.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): There is no question of precedents to be considered in this matter. This is the first time, I believe, that this question is raised.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): This question has been raised previously. And it has been ruled that the departmental heads should speak after all the non-official members have spoken.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, considering the relatively large proportion of the State expenditure which is on behalf of education, it is but natural that in the general discussion on the budget the non-official members should have devoted considerable time to the consideration of educational policy and educational administration. In the twenty minutes allotted to me, I will endeavour to defend both, as far as I can, but I shall not be able to deal with all the points that have been raised. Some of these will, no doubt, come up again when the demand for education is discussed on Saturday next and I hope that I shall be able to take them up then. I am of course prepared to admit that there are defects in the administration of the department; and it is always necessary to examine and re-examine the policy which is being followed. Personally, I welcome any criticism which exposes defects which may be remedied both in respect of administration and in respect of policy. I myself know of many ways in which improvements may be effected, but in most cases the mere outline of any scheme of improvement quickly brings one up against the fact that the scheme will involve increased expenditure, and the question then arises, where is the money to come from? This year more money is available and education gets an increased allotment, but the increase is not such as will permit of any great scheme being launched or any great change being made.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Director of Public Instruction is convinced that the opinion expressed on this side of the House is unanimous when it was said that the existing system of education is useless for the country?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am sure that the opinions expressed on the other side of the House are not unanimous. Many of the opinions cancelled each other; some were for and some against.

I hope that in the debate on the Education Budget, when it comes up for discussion, members of the Council will make the necessary allowances for the limits which financial considerations impose on educational developments. Without suggesting that any useful analogy can be drawn between conditions here and in England except that both here and in England we aim at the highest possible standard, I will give a few figures regarding education under the London County Council. The population served by the educational authorities under the Council is roughly the same as that of Travancore, *i. e.*, about 40 lakhs. The expenditure on education from rates and taxes is

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roughly £13,000,000 or Rs. 17 crores *i. e.*, about forty times the expenditure in Travancore, or eight times the total revenue of the Travancore State. To put the figures in another way, the expenditure from public funds in Travancore per head of the population is Re. 1 per annum and in London it is Rs. 40. It may be said that in London there are many forms of education which find no place here, but I should perhaps say that—

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether it is the whole expenditure of the County Council or whether part of it is borne by the Government?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I have not placed before the House the expenditure borne by the Government.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Is he aware that there are large donations made by private persons?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I am aware.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : What is the percentage of expenditure on collegiate education?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I have not got the figures.

It may be said that in London there are many forms of education which find no place here, but I should perhaps say that, of the sum of £13,000,000 spent on education, not a penny goes to collegiate education of the kind that we are familiar with here and that £10½ millions per annum is spent on elementary education of which £6 millions is for the salaries of teachers in Elementary Schools. I can also assure the members of this Council that there is no extravagant provision of any kind in Elementary Schools in London. Education in London too is not above criticism and if the educational authorities spending Rs. 40 per head do not escape it, the Travancore Education Department spending Re. 1 per head cannot hope to remain immune. The Government and the Department are answerable for the wise expenditure of the funds available and can have no objection to criticisms on this point.

Whilst dealing with the financial aspect, I should like to correct the impression which Mr. A. K. Pillai's speech may have left on this Council. His main criticism of the budget was that it was a rich man's budget in the sense that it favoured the rich man at the expense of the poor man, and that this was true even of that portion which deals with education. Mr A. K. Pillai stated, I think, and I hope I am not misrepresenting him, that of the total expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs budgeted for 1103, only Rs. 8 lakhs was for primary education. The figures, I should imagine, were taken from page 92 of the budget from which it is seen that the expenditure budgeted for primary schools for boys and girls, is Rs. 8·76 lakhs.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I ask the Director of Public Instruction whether he is satisfied that the amount spent on behalf of primary education is enough when compared to the huge amount of money that is being spent for collegiate education?

MR J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I will come to that point later on when I develop my figures. I think my friend knows what proportion is spent on collegiate education and whether that proportion is correct.

On the same page, *i. e.*, page 92, just above the figures for primary schools, there is an item of Rs. 7·75 lakhs for Vernacular High and Middle Schools a large proportion of which is for the primary classes in these schools. On page 100, there is also an item of Rs. 10 lakhs for grants-in-aid. Of this, Rs. 7·47 lakhs is for Vernacular schools (girls' and boys'.)

It is not possible to calculate exactly the amount of expenditure on primary education. But it will be seen that very nearly Rs. 21 lakhs is provided for Vernacular education. I may mention that in Vernacular schools (including primary Schools) in 1099, 92·8 per cent. of the pupils were in primary classes. The report of the Education Department for 1101 also shows on page 13 that in that year the expenditure on Vernacular education was a little over Rs. 22 lakhs, the receipts under the same head being Rs. 1·38 lakhs.

It may even now be the case that poverty alone still prevents some boys and girls from receiving the benefits provided in the recognised schools in the State. The Government have however done a great deal to remove any such possibility. In the primary classes in departmental schools and in most, if not all, of such classes in private schools, no school fees are charged; in the higher classes, both in Vernacular schools and in English schools, there are fee concessions on a very liberal scale and the qualification for a fee concession is, generally speaking, poverty. The budget estimates give no indication of the loss of fees due to fee concessions in departmental schools, but on page 104 is found a sum of Rs. 65,000 for grants to recognised private schools to meet three-fourths of the loss which Managers incur through adopting the scheme in their schools. There is also a liberal provision for scholarships shown on page 104 and some of these are definitely earmarked for members of the backward classes. I hope, Sir, I shall have an opportunity of referring to the kind of education which is provided in schools and the criticisms on it when the Education budget comes up for discussion.

I should now like to refer to Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai's remarks regarding the rejection of the application by the University for the further affiliation of the Women's College. The University has kindly favoured us with a copy of the report made to the Syndicate by the Commission which inspected the Women's College in connection with our application. I do not propose now to discuss this at length as with regard

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to it certain matters may have to be represented to the University. Until this has been done, it would hardly be proper, I think, to have a discussion of these matters in a representative and public assembly such as this Council.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether it is mostly on account of want of accommodation that it was not allowed?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am coming to that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know from the Director whether there has been any incorrect representation of facts as I placed them before the House?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not understand. Is it Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai's point that there has been a misrepresentation of facts?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Whether I did misrepresent any fact?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am coming to that too.

I may say, however, that Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai's information regarding the grounds for the rejection is partly correct. The available accommodation was not considered adequate by the Inspection Commission. I must, however, also state that there is no indication in the report that the buildings to be provided, the plans of which were submitted to the commission, were considered to be in any sense either unsuitable or inadequate and Mr. Narayana Pillai's apprehensions on this point would not appear to be justified.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from the Director whether the existing buildings were found to be insufficient by the Commission for the existing classes?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): In regard to the existing buildings, the Commission did say that they were not entirely satisfied.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know whether my observation in regard to the accommodation of the laboratory in the contemplated extended building whether that found favour with the University Commission?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot give an answer now. I shall have to refer to the report.

The report shows that the writer of the report, and presumably the other members of the Commission, misunderstood the statements made to them regarding the date when the various portions of the building were proposed to be ready. What was proposed to be ready for June 1927 they say would be available only, they understood, from June 1928. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai suggested that with regard to

the accommodation for the Science subjects, it was strange that I should have made proposals which the University were unable to accept. The refusal of affiliation, at present, by the Syndicate may have been partly due to the misunderstanding as to our proposals regarding accommodation, which I have already referred to, but I would suggest that even if, as regards accommodation, and also in other respects, our proposals were such as did not altogether commend themselves to the Commission, it may have been because the Commission did not see the matter in the same light as we here see it or fully realise the existing situation.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Was he not on the Commission and did he not explain things to the Commission?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, I explained things to the Commission.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether it was due to the inability on the part of the Commission to know things as they are, or whether it was the inability on the part of the authorities to make them understand, that the affiliation was refused?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): The fact that I have referred to was put down in writing and it was also said in my presence.

In our application to the Registrar, we had pointed out that at the end of the year 1101, there were in the Science College 29 women students in Group II of the Intermediate course and 42 women students in the Arts College studying in the B. A. classes along with a large number of men students.

These facts, it appeared to Government, warranted an application, the success of which would have permitted the Women's College to provide in two years for all or nearly all the women students requiring to take up Natural Science in the Intermediate Course and those who wished to prepare for the B. A. Degree Examination. The situation was one which might have been expected to appeal to the Syndicate as calling for special consideration, especially as the University has been insisting on the staffs of Women's College being composed of women as far as possible.

I may also add that I had satisfied myself that good provision could be made for the teaching of both sets of students and that the provision could be improved within a year or two so as to meet all reasonable requirements.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Commission found the *existing* staff in the Women's College satisfactory?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): They did not express—I think I would be wrong in discussing the Report—any considerable dissatisfaction with the existing staff.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Will the Director be pleased to place a copy of the Report of the University before the House ?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*) : That question is engaging the attention of the Government.

There is one general matter which I may just touch upon, namely, the one raised by Mr. K. K. Thomas who stated that the education must be handed over to the private agencies and only a few model institutions retained for direct control by the Department.

This in its broad outline is the policy of the Government, though I consider, and I think many members in this Council will agree, that some caution must be observed in the transfer, and the policy as regards new institutions has been increasingly followed during the last many years. Before any Government institution is handed over to a private agency, care must be taken to see that private agencies will be able to run the schools properly.

From the report of the department for 1089, I find that of the 2½ lakhs of pupils nearly 1½ lakhs or two-thirds were in departmental institutions and 79,000 in private institutions.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know from the Director whether he has been raising the number of departmental institutions year after year?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I think not. During the last two or three years, the number of Government institutions has either fallen or remained stationary, but private institutions have increased considerably in number.

In 1101, out of four lakhs and eighty thousand, a little over two and one-third lakhs or less than half were in departmental institutions and there were more than two and a half lakhs in private institutions. That is, in 1101, there were more pupils in private institutions than there were in 1089 in departmental and private institutions together. This represents considerable progression on the lines proposed by Mr. Thomas. The Council is also aware of the extent to which aided by Government grants University education is being increasingly undertaken by private agencies.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know whether the grants-in-aid to private schools have increased in that proportion ?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): It cannot have increased in that proportion. It might have increased in proportion to the number of schools. This I cannot exactly say in the absence of figures.

Mr. C. P. Thomas expressed the opinion that the department had no interest in the welfare of teachers of private schools although he said that we give a good deal of attention to buildings, equipment, etc. I may assure Mr. Thomas that the department is greatly interested in the private school teachers and, if managers will show the same concern, there is no doubt that the lot of the private school teachers will be improved.

For English Schools, to which Mr. Thomas referred, grants are awarded which, roughly speaking, amount to half the deficit incurred in working the school. Many schools do not apply for grants because they run at a profit. In such cases, the managers are well able to raise the salaries of their teachers. When a school is entitled to get a grant, then, to any increase of salary which the manager might give, the Government, under the rules, will contribute one-half.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know if the conditions of the Education Code are strictly applied in the case of the Government English Schools?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Not absolutely rigorously.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): In the case of strength in English schools, are not the private school managers insisted upon to keep only such number as is allowed in the Code?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): In such cases, I have given exemption to private schools.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does the department give exemption for more than two months as is prescribed in the Code?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): That I cannot exactly say now. But my impression now is that when exemptions are granted in the middle of the year, the same will be in force till the close of the year.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does not the member think that it is rather too hard to insist upon the managers of private schools to abide by the conditions of the Code strictly and be loose in the case of the departmental ones?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I did not quite catch the last part of the question.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does he admit that there is some disparity in the observance of the rule between departmental schools and private schools.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot say that exactly. But some relaxation is allowed in the case of Government schools.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know whether that relaxation is *actually* extended to private schools as well?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have already said that some relaxation is extended to private schools also. I was explaining that when private schools gain and the profit is not paid to the teacher, it is not the fault of the department that the teachers are not adequately paid.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know whether he understood me correctly? I said that so long as the department is not at all liberal in the matter of giving grants for equipment and buildings, the managers were obliged to spend a lot of money on them and therefore they are not able to give as much salaries to teachers as they would otherwise be able to do?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Unless the private school is working at a loss, the Government money should not be given in support of that school. If there is no deficit, it follows that the manager of the private school is in a position to spend what he considers necessary.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Is the Director aware that no grant was refused in all cases of deficit?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Deficit is calculated according to certain principles laid down in the Code or in certain Government orders. It may be that the managers are not fully aware how the deficit is worked out. If any manager has any doubt on that point, I shall be very glad to give him information.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Is the Director sure that orders or rules are not such as to act adversely against the managers getting grant and the teachers indirectly gaining thereby?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): What the managers deserve to get is the question.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does not the State stand to gain by the school being conducted by private agencies?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I would not say that the State stands to gain. If a private school is better than a Government school, it is the people that gain and the Government are not losers.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): So I understand that no distinction whatever is observed between the Government schools and the private schools in the matter of the observance of the Education Code?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): There is difference between departmental schools and private schools.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is there any difference in the attitude of the authorities with regard to private and departmental schools?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Private schools are treated as private schools and the Government schools are treated as Government schools. (*Laughter.*)

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is there anything like a favourite wife policy on the part of the Government towards private schools?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not think so.

I have said that in the case of schools run by managers, if the schools gain and the teachers are not paid enhanced salaries, it is not the fault of the department. In my opinion, if private school teachers are badly paid, the responsibility lies very largely with the private school managers.

MR. A. VIPAN (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, several members have urged for a larger development in the matter of communications. Since I took charge of the department, I have toured through a great part of

the State and during my tours, the need for such larger development has been brought to my notice. With a view to dealing with the question in a comprehensive manner, a proposal for the formation of a Road Board consisting of officials and non-officials for the purpose of considering and deciding as to what roads are to be constructed and the order in which their construction is to be taken up, is now under the consideration of the Government. When such a Board is created and it sets to work, it will become possible to proceed with the construction of roads in a systematic manner and I expect it will then be possible to spend more money on communications.

One of the members quoted figures with a view to show that though the revenues of the State had grown from Rs. 185 lakhs in 1096 to Rs. 200 lakhs and odd in 1100, the amount spent on communications was more or less the same between 7 and 8 lakhs. In this connection, I may invite the attention of the House to the Statement on pages 30 and 31 of the P. W. D. Annual Report for 1101, in which the expenditure by Service Heads is compared for the ten years from 1092 to 1101. This statement shows that the total expenditure on communications (works and repairs) had grown from Rs. 10,83,000 to Rs. 15,72,000 or in other words, the expenditure in 1101 was half as much again as that in 1092. In 1103, we have proposed an expenditure of Rs. 17,55,090 which is a further advance over the expenditure in 1101 to the extent of Rs. 2,18,000. The expenditure on works has increased from about Rs. 5½ lakhs in 1092 to about Rs. 8½ lakhs in 1103, and that on repairs or maintenance from about Rs. 7 lakhs in 1092 to nearly Rs. 9 lakhs in 1103. The budget for 1103 shows an advance of no less than Rs. 3 lakhs over 1096 in the matter of communications. These figures will, I hope, convince the House that the Government have not been unmindful of the need for making liberal grants for communications.

Another member said that the major portion of the grant for communications was consumed by the Kottayam and Alwaye Divisions and a major portion out of it by the roads in Peermade and the High Ranges. I have had the figures in the budget for 1103 looked into and it is found that only a third in the case of the Alwaye Division and a seventh in the case of the Kottayam Division of the grant for communications "Works" are allotted for works in the High Ranges and Peermade.

In the case of the former, it would not have been even one-third, had it not been for the fact that we have to pay annually Rs. 30,000 for the Devicolam-Periacanal road constructed and completed some years back under the agreement in force.

In regard to the taking over of the ryots' roads about which Mr. G. Narayana Pillai spoke, the matter was delayed for some time, pending the survey, demarcation and the transfer of the lands concerned to the head of *porambokes*. As this was taking a long time and as, in the meanwhile the roads were getting spoilt for want of maintenance, my predecessor suggested to the Government that the roads constructed before 1924 might be taken over for maintenance in anticipation of the

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survey, demarcation and transfer of the lands. The Government were pleased to accept the suggestion and 104 miles of roads have been taken over for maintenance from 1102 M. E.

In this connection, I may also state that the draft revised rules for Ryots' Roads forwarded by my predecessor are under the consideration of the Government. As the present rules in force were found to be too rigid, they have had to be revised and the revision was urged in this House also.

Several members have urged that the tolls on roads should be abolished.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Can the Chief Engineer think of any country where tolls are levied more than once within a period of 24 hours?

MR. A. VIPAN (*Chief Engineer*): I cannot say. The question is under consideration. Recently, the Government have abolished five tollgates against one new tollgate to be established in 1103 at Krishnapuram.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know the amount collected in the five tollgates together?

MR. A. VIPAN (*Chief Engineer*): I think it is Rs. 13,000.

Mr. G. Raman Menon, comparing the roads in Malaya, described the roads in Travancore as being in a disgraceful condition. To style their condition as disgraceful is, I venture to think, putting things a little too strong. He compared them unfavourably with those in Malaya. I am not sure if Mr. Raman Menon was referring to the main or important roads in Malaya, for he said that the roads there were metalled and asphalted.

There is only one road maintained by the Government in Malaya and that is the Main Central Road, and branch roads are neglected. The planters are constantly complaining about the state of their roads. In big stations such as Kula Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping, the roads are maintained, but this is done by a State grant, *i. e.*, a subsidy paid by the Sultan of the State.

Mr. A. K. Pillai remarked that buildings loom large. The various departments, such as Education, Medical, Judicial, Excise, Revenue etc., have been pressing for more accommodation. The average expenditure in the five years 1098 to 1102 is only Rs. 2,97,000 against the average of Rs. 5,69,078 in the years 1096 and 1097. The requirements of these departments cannot be put off indefinitely and so, in view of the growth in revenue, a sum of Rs. 4,11,785 is provided in the budget for 1103. The grant under "Repairs" also has had to be increased as numerous buildings which were hitherto under the maintenance of the respective departments have been transferred to the P. W. D. for maintenance.

Regarding the construction of a suitable building for the District Court at Trivandrum, about which the Deputy President made a reference, it is engaging the attention of the Government.

Now, coming on to irrigation, some of the members remarked that the provision for protective irrigation was poor. I find that the expenditure on protective irrigation has been steadily increasing from Rs. 31,412 in 1096 to Rs. 1,47,397 in 1100. For the year 1103, we have budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 1,49,651.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): What was the amount spent on irrigation in the year 1101 ?

MR. A. VIPAN (*Chief Engineer*) : I have not got the figure ready.

That the necessity for restoring protective irrigation works has been recognised by the Government will be proved by this steady growth in the expenditure and by the appointment of temporary Supervisors for investigation. The results of investigation in the Quilon, Kottayam and Alwaye Divisions are coming in now, and there need be no apprehension that expenditure will be stinted in this direction in the future. In the case of minor irrigation works, a certain procedure as laid down in Sections 8 to 11 of the Irrigation Regulation has to be gone through, and, as this takes time, it has been considered wise not to provide larger allotments until the preliminaries have been settled and the works become ripe or ready for execution. In the case of the major protective irrigation works, in areas outside the Kodayar Project, the question of cess is a matter that has to be settled beforehand in consultation with the Land Revenue Department. Anyway, the desire of the members that more money should be spent on irrigation will be borne in mind.

Mr. Kumara Pillai said that more money should be spent on reproductive irrigation works and extension of channels such as the Pattanam channel and the Thikkanamkod channel and that the Vannanpara scheme should be carried out. I shall look into these questions and see how far these are feasible.

Mr. A. K. Pillai made some remark about the allotment for protective irrigation not being proportionate to the cost of establishment, *viz.*, Rs 5 lakhs. I did not quite follow him. But I would refer him to page 162 of the budget from which it will be seen that the proportionate cost of establishment debited to protective irrigation is only Rs. 31,200 which works out to only 15 per cent.

Mr. Paul Daniel and Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai, referring to the sale of tank-beds, remarked that it was a short-sighted policy and that the breaches occur owing to the disappearance of these small reservoirs, and suggested that the tank-beds should be repurchased and made available as grazing grounds. It is fully recognised by the Government that the preservation of tanks which are useful to form internal storage is most important to the proper working of the project. It is only the few small tanks which, on account of the project, are quite useless as irrigation sources that are sold. The *ayacut* lands under such tanks are fed from the Kodayar Project channels,

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It remains for me to offer some remarks on the Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme and the Trivandrum Electricity Supply Scheme. As regards the former, the Deputy President, Mr. Subba Aiyar, warned us that the cost of the same should not, in actual execution, exceed the original estimate of Rs. 55 lakhs prepared during the time of Mr. F. J. Jacob. I may at once assure him that there is no likelihood of the cost approaching this figure. No doubt, the figure of Rs. 25 lakhs is an approximate one, but I believe it is a fair approximation. A special staff is now working at the preparation of correct detailed estimates.

As regards the purity of water, the reports so far received are favourable.

Regarding the Trivandrum Electricity Scheme, I may state that the scheme provides for street lighting, working of the machinery in the Government institutions in the town and for private consumption, up to a certain extent. The scheme can and will satisfy the demands of all private consumers, as it is merely a question of duplicating the plant. Care will be taken to select the site for the Engine Houses such that it will admit of expansion.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : May I know whether he proposes to complete the Shertallai-Arur road during the next year?

MR. A. VIPAN (*Chief Engineer*) : Yes, Sir.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : Mr. Madhavan Pillai said, Sir, that while the people were groaning under the miseries brought about by the floods, I raised the price of salt in the Shencotta taluk by 7 as. per maund. From what he said, it would appear that I was a big monster. But, to begin with, let me say, Sir, that the Shencotta taluk was one of those taluks not affected by the floods. (*Louder please.*)

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : Has he read the Land Revenue Commissioner's report?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes, I have read it.

Secondly, the sale of salt by the department is a commercial business; and we should always sell salt without actually incurring any loss. The breach in the railway between Tenmalai and Shencotta necessitated the carrying of 400 bags of salt in head-loads and cart-loads and the increase in the price by 7 annas is only the actual cost of transport that the Government had to incur on account of the breach in the railway. It should also be remembered that it was only these 400 bags that were sold at the higher price.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : How long was that line interrupted; for what period?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : The line was interrupted for the period during which it was necessary to carry 400 bags.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): What was the balance at the depot?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The balance was exhausted. That is why salt had to be carried in head-loads and cart-loads.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): What was the cause that led to the interruption of the railway?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): There was heavy rainfall on the railway line and the line was washed away as a consequence. But the Shencotta taluk was not affected at all. The agriculture or the trade in the Shencotta taluk was not at all affected by the floods.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the member mention the taluks which were entirely affected by the floods?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I am not in a position to give that information now. My point is that the people of Shencotta were not at all affected by the floods. No remission was granted to them. Their crops were not affected in the least. They did not sustain any loss. It appeared to me, Sir, when I heard Mr. Madhavan Pillai, that I was a cruel monster.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): I too thought so and still think so since you did that at that time.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): If you do so, I can only deplore your mentality. As I already stated, we are doing commercial business and so cannot incur loss in the sale of salt.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): The department should not have made any profit out of the sale of salt at that time when the people were in sore distress.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): We did not make any profit. The increase of 7 annas in the price was intended only to cover the cost of transport that the Government actually incurred on account of the breach in the railway line.

I shall prove, Sir, that we are not so inhuman, that the Excise Department is not so inhuman as Mr. Madhavan Pillai attempted to show. We allowed remission to the extent of Rs. 32,000 to those men who suffered from the floods. We granted a remission of kist to the shop-holders in the areas affected by the floods.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Was there any decrease in the quantity, sold in 1100, either of opium or ganja or arrack or toddy? Mr. Van Ross said that a sum of Rs. 32,000 was remitted in favour of the contractors. How did they lose when they were able to sell larger quantities?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I should be glad, Sir, if the doctor would kindly show that these particular shops sold more than in the previous year. There are many shops which are situated in places which were not affected by the floods at all. But we granted remissions only to shops situated in the affected areas.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): But the Excise Commissioner has not given the figures in regard to these shops alone. I see from the figures that the total quantity sold is more than in the previous year.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The total quantity sold might have increased; but the increase might have been in places not affected by the floods.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Excise Commissioner kindly give us the names of the contractors who were allowed remissions and the places where their shops were situated?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The member can get the information from the Administration Report which shows the remission granted against each taluk.

Mr. Madhavan Pillai spoke about the auction system also. The auction system has, certainly, some defects. But, considering all other systems for the disposal of shops, it has been found that the auction system is by far the best.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Sir, I did not say anything about the auction system.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I thought he referred to it. I am sorry if he has not.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Somebody else referred to that.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I have got it noted down against Mr. Madhavan Pillai's name. Probably somebody else referred to it. I am sorry if he did not. Somebody else said, Sir, that it encourages the drink habit and so on. But let me say, Sir, that it is about the best system that has been discovered as yet. The Government of India have also declared their opinion on this matter.

"They held that it is the best system hitherto evolved for the disposal of shops, that it had the supreme advantage of completely preventing the growth of vested interests, that it did not in fact stimulate consumption, that it was the only system by which the real value of a shop could be ascertained and that any other system would lead to corruption and chicanery in the disposal of the licenses."

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): What is the book that he is reading from?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Stathie on "Excise".

The Excise Committee appointed by the Government to consider this question came to the same conclusion after considering all the other systems that had been tried in other places.

In regard to export duty, Mr. Madhavan Pillai said that it was very extraordinary that this country alone levied it from the people. I admit, Sir, that Travancore is unique in this matter. Our customs revenue depends to a great extent on export duty. Travancore has a lot of raw materials which have great value outside. For example, our copra is superior to Ceylon copra and is therefore largely in demand.

The same is the case with pepper also. Such products can easily bear an export duty. Moreover, this export duty is being levied from very ancient times.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): In those ancient times, was there so much competition from outside?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I am not in a position to say that now. But I know there is competition now. All the same, our pepper is largely in demand outside. Every grain is sold out. Nothing is left in stock. After all, the export duty is not a big strain on the producer, and the whole amount collected is available for use in the country itself. In connection with the questionnaire of the Fiscal Commission, I had occasion to consult many land-holders and merchants in regard to this question of export duty. They had absolutely no complaint whatsoever about it. It is only a fraction of their margin of profit that they pay as duty; and moreover, as I have already stated, all that we collect is spent for our own benefit.

Mr. Madhavan Pillai also said that, although we profess in our Abkari policy that we were working for temperance, the actual results were absolutely against our professions. I am afraid I must join issue with him in this matter. We should not judge the result by comparing the consumption in a particular year with that of the previous year, because there are several factors which affect the consumption. But if we judge the results by comparing the figures of a series of years, that would be a fairer test. In 1095, the quantity of arrack consumed was 1,60,000 gallons, whereas last year, it was only 1,15,000 gallons. There has been a fall in the consumption to the extent of 45,000 gallons which works out to 3 lakhs of bottles. These figures will prove to a great extent the temperance work that the department has been carrying on. (Mr. W. H. Pitt: *Hear, hear.*)

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether there has been any increase in the consumption of toddy?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I am coming to that.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that the Excise Commissioner makes a distinction between temperance and prohibition?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Certainly, I do.

Mr. Sivatanu Pillai said that I claim to be the Pussy-foot of Travancore. Sir, I do not claim to be a Pussy-foot. I wish I could. But I must say, Sir, that I claim to be a temperance worker.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): How is his department disposed towards prohibition?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): That is a different question. I am coming to that.

As regards temperance work, Sir, the department has always been carrying on temperance work; and I am proud to say that in spite of the

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cheap sneer of Mr. Sivatanu Pillai, we are the best temperance workers in the State to-day.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is not the department opposed to prohibition?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I would request the member not to confuse temperance with prohibition. I will speak of prohibition presently.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does not the Excise Commissioner remember that on a previous occasion he said that the department is the best advocate either of temperance or of prohibition?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): No, I never said '*prohibition*'. I said '*temperance*'. I know there are several members who always talk of temperance and of the drink evil. But the actual work lies in going about the country, speaking to the people who are addicted to the evil, persuading them not to drink and doing such propaganda work. There is no use in merely talking of temperance and prohibition in this Council or on the platform.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Has the department done any such work?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Certainly, we are doing it every day. (*Laughter.*) We have been advising people not to drink. We have increased tree tax and the duty on liquor. We have reduced the number of shops. We are throwing all kinds of obstacles in the way of those who drink. It is easy for the members to stand up here and speak and sneer at the department.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ചങ്ങനാശേരിയിൽ ഒരു കോഓപ്പറേറ്റിവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ മദ്യപാനത്തെ വിരോധിച്ചു പ്രസംഗിച്ചതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ശാസിച്ചു എഴുതി അയച്ചതായി അറിയാമോ ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Absolutely wrong. An answer has been given to an interpellation about this matter. I am sorry that the member is bringing up the false story again.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അന്നു ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ കോഓപ്പറേറ്റിവ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ മുഖാന്തിരം അന്വേഷണം നടത്തണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): For the benefit of the member, I will state what exactly happened. The Co-operative Inspector refused to give loans to some men who used to drink. My Assistant Commissioner said that he should not frighten people in that manner and that he should not intimidate them.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is he aware that distinguished members of the House like Messrs. A. K. Pillai, K. I. Joseph and M. Sivatanu Pillai have been vigorously carrying on anti-drink campaign in their respective places?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): My objection to your work is that there is more of compulsion than of persuasion. Compulsion is what I am against. That will not do any good. We should rather point out to them the evils of drink, convince them of the evils and persuade them to leave off the habit.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am not able to hear what Mr. Van Ross is saying.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I say that the anti-drink campaign referred to by Mr. Sivatanu Pillai was more of compulsion than of persuasion.

MR. K I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know the grounds on which Mr. Van Ross makes that statement?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I decline to enter into the grounds.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is Mr. Van Ross sure that no other member has been doing anything in this direction? (*Laughter.*)

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I do not say so at all.

Then, with regard to prohibition, it is a wrong principle of sound government to impose a law when the people are not prepared for it and when they are against it. If the people are prepared for prohibition, there is no need for legislation at all, since even without such a law they would avoid drink.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know if Mr. Van Ross condemns the Government of America?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): America is making a sad spectacle of herself, as far as I am aware. This is what the Madras Mail says about the question.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I rise to a point of order. The member is quoting a newspaper.

PRESIDENT: He is *reading* it out.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): There is a prior ruling that information from newspapers should not be admitted.

PRESIDENT: So long as the member vouches for its accuracy, there is no harm in reading it.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I will not read it if you do not want it; but I will give the substance of it without reading it.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is the Madras Mail the authority on the subject?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The Madras Mail has got a sensible article which I will read to you. My point is that in this matter there is no use in contenting ourselves with platform speeches. You must go among the people and do propaganda work if you really love the people.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Will Mr. Van Ross recommend a scheme to appoint half a dozen people to do propaganda work, out of the allotment for the Excise Department?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): If all of you really love the country, you will certainly do propaganda work without payment. (*Laughter*).

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know why he was keeping a shop for the purpose of selling 22 gallons of arrack per year?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know—

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Let me first answer the question of Mr. Madhavan Pillai. There are some shops in the Shertallai taluk which sell very little arrack. Still we maintain them because, if they are taken away, that will give a direct incentive to illicit distillation. Already there is a good deal of illicit distillation, because patrol work is difficult as there are few roads there. And so these shops are maintained to take away the excuse of the people to carry on illicit distillation. As soon as the roads are completed and our men are able to move about, I expect a considerable increase in the consumption; because a good deal of licit arrack will be replacing the illicit arrack.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is it his argument that the arrack shop referred to by the Commissioner is a substitute for the road?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I am sorry the member has misunderstood me. I have no time to explain now.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does it mean that the arrack shops are situated in places where people do not want them?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): No.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is there not a complaint from the people to the effect that particular arrack shops should be removed?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): If there has been any representation and if I have been satisfied that it is genuine, then the shop has been removed from the place.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that the Excise Commissioner has been in receipt of such complaints?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, I have received and attended to them.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know why certain complaints have been treated with indifference?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Because I must have found the complaints not *bona fide*.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know how such complaints have been found not *bona fide*?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Because, in spite of these requests, illicit practice was going on in the neighbourhood with regard to arrack.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Was there any prosecution with reference to such illicit traffic?

MR A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Co nmissinoer*): Of course, if there was any such illicit traffic, there was prosecution.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it because there was such illicit traffic that such complaints were treated as not *bona fide*?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I think that we must trust the department to know its business.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether he is aware of the practice of temporarily transferring shops close to temples during festivals?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): No, not during the past three years.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know if any propaganda work was done in Shertallai?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, we did it; that is why no facility for drink was given during the last Puram festival.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he able to give the number of shops in Shertallai now?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I will refer the member to the Administration Report.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is it in any way less than the number we had in the previous year?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, it has been considerably reduced. During the time of the farming contract, there was a large number. I have considerably reduced it, and again during the auction last year, I reduced it by 5 per cent. and it will be again subjected to reduction at the renewal of each contract.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): As a result of the propaganda work, was there any reduction in the abkari revenue?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, we recently had to resell several shops at heavy loss. That was not entirely due to temperance work; it was also due to economic distress of the people of the place. I believe as trade develops and people have money, they will drink more.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know in what all taluks in the State drinking is in abundance?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): If the member will look into the Administration Report, he will be able to find the talukwar consumption in the State.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Was toddy selling at a higher price in those taluks than last year?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): No.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether drinking habit has anything to do with economic distress?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Am I to understand that one who is addicted to drink will ever care for the purse ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes, he will ; otherwise he will go to the jail.

There was one other point referred to by Mr. Madhavan Pillai, namely, the fall in the price of copra. He asked whether Government will enquire about it. If we look into the old figures, we will find that during the war and just after it the price of copra was abnormally high, and then we raised our tariff value accordingly, and when in time normal conditions in Europe were returning, economic distress remained and prices fell there ; but we have not gone very much below pre-war prices, so that Government had no occasion to be anxious.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Is the Commissioner aware that during the latter period of the war there was no demand for copra ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : It was at that time that the price began to decline.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is the Excise Commissioner aware that the British Government have abolished arrack shop in the Tenkasi taluk ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes, I am watching the experiment, so that I may benefit by the results of that experiment.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Am I to understand that, as a result of it the department is selling more arrack in Shencotta taluk ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : That is not what I meant.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : Did he read the report of the Madras Excise administration regarding the limitation of liquor traffic in 5 taluks ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : Does it not show that smuggling of arrack continues ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : As far as I know, they have not been able to prove even a single case.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sir, I wish to make one or two observations on the general matters that have been discussed in the House. Mr. A. K. Pillai said—and I believe he was followed by Mr. Sivatanu Pillai—that the budget that has been presented to the House is a rich man's budget. If the charge is a true one, then I think it is really a grave one. Sir, I emphatically repudiate that charge. For, if we examine the budget from the beginning to the end, we shall find that there are clear indications to show that this budget, more than any other that has been presented to this House in

the past, has been framed with special regard to the needs of the poor man. The departments which contribute to the moral and material improvement of the people have been specially considered by the Government. Take, for instance, education. Mr. Stephenson has very clearly pointed out how provision has been made in the budget for combating illiteracy in the backward taluks of the State. There is increased provision in the Education Budget for more primary schools; there is also increased provision for grants. All this is for the expansion of education, and most of these, especially the provision for primary education and education in backward localities, will go to benefit the poor. I will also refer to certain other items which go more to the root of the matter. Take the Medical Budget. Sir, we have provided money for opening seven new dispensaries—a record year, I should say. In no previous years have we sanctioned so many new dispensaries; and these are to be located in places which are not now in enjoyment of medical relief.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know what are the places where these dispensaries are proposed to be opened? Are they shown in the budget?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes; the budget itself shows where these dispensaries are proposed to be opened.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Do the Government expect the people of the locality to provide themselves with the building?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The people of the locality have shown their anxiety to such an extent that they have often offered buildings and furniture.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will it not be possible for the Government to take upon themselves this expenditure?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Why should the Government go to that extent when the people of the locality, at any rate the rich people, come forward and pay the money?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Supposing we consider a locality where the poor people alone live and are unable to put up buildings?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have never heard of a case like that. There has been no case, so far as I am aware, of any locality where the people have been refused a dispensary because they have not been able to provide the building.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know whether the Government are satisfied that the provisions for medical relief are going to reach the poor people?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think they would certainly reach.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know whether Mr. George listened to the criticism that has been levelled by Mr. Habeeb Mahomed this morning that the dispensaries serve only the rich people and that the doctors attend only on those patients who pay?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is not a correct statement. I believe it is the personal experience of many of us here that the needs of the poor people are met by these dispensaries.

That is one clear indication that, more than ever, the Government have been mindful of the case of the poor people.

Take, again, the question of public health. I do not think there was any previous year in which the Government decided to open eight new sanitary stations in one year, at places where these stations are most needed and where the existing conditions are decidedly such as called for urgent attention.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know the proportion of expenditure estimated on account of the increase in expenditure on primary education and increase in the number of Sanitary institutions and dispensaries as compared with the expenditure on water supply and electric supply schemes?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Water supply is for the health and sanitation of the town.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): What about electricity?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Lighting of the town by electricity will be advantageous to all people.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Telephone supply?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Certainly, commercial people and Government offices will benefit by it, bacause business will be transacted much more quickly.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Are all these measures considered beneficial to the poor people?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. I have said, Sir, that the budget has been condemned on the ground that it is a rich man's budget. I say, more than ever, it is the poor man's budget.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Am I right in understanding the Chief Secretary's position to be this, that is to say, comparatively, this year we have provided more for the poor people?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Consistently with the funds at our disposal, we have shown far more liberality towards the poor. In speaking of sanitation, I wish to say that a large amount has been provided for sinking of wells. Rs. 3,000 have been provided for the Sambavars alone, and Rs. 5,000 for the sinking of wells in rural areas. The total expenditure on this account alone comes to Rs. 13,000.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does it include any provision for the Karkad road?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I decline to be drawn into any controversy with regard to that. We have ample time to discuss that matter.

Speaking of public works, the Chief Engineer has clearly pointed out how in the matter of communications, the Government have been adopting a progressive policy. So I say it is unfair to be accused of a mentality of heartlessness and callousness when the Government have been particularly anxious, this year more than ever, to look after the needs of the people.

I should speak of another charge which my friend Mr. Raman Menon has levelled against the Government, *viz.*, that the Government are unmindful of the wishes of the representatives of the people in various matters. As instances, he cited the resolutions regarding abolition of tolls and the reduction of Anchal rates. I shall not discuss this at length, but I can assure the member that these matters have not been laid aside or forgotten. It is not that Government are unmindful of the representations of the people. The discussion in the Counci with regard to the question of toll discloses the fact that the Council was not at all averse to the rich man paying for the use of the roads. Now, the roads are maintained by the Government at considerable expense and that comes from the pockets of the taxpayer, the poor man included. I say that it is no new thing that the user of the road should pay something towards its upkeep—that is why tolls are levied. The only objection as far as I can make out is that the people who ply country carts are also taxed and that it is a vexatious tax. I may assure the House that the Government have not at all laid aside this question. They have asked the Chief Engineer and the Police Commissioner to devise ways and means by which the spirit of the resolution can be given effect to.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): What about the toll on boats in Kuttanad canals?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That has come up before the Government only recently and I may assure the member that the Government will consider the matter seriously. Then there is the other resolution about the reduction in the rates of Anchal cards and stamps; that also has not been alogether set aside. It is under the serious consideration of the Government. So, I think the charge that the Government are unmindful of the wishes expressed by the representatives of the people in this House is groundless. The consideration of these questions may take time. But, all the same, the Government can never be accusedof the charge of neglecting the representations ofthe members of this House.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ചന്തക്കരം നിൎത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഗവൎമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ധനസ്ഥിതി നന്നായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഗവൎമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ധനസ്ഥിതി നല്ലതുതന്നെ. ചന്തക്കരം നിറുത്തുന്നതിനു ഗവൎമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ധനസ്ഥിതിയെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാനില്ല.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ചന്തക്കരം നിൎത്തിയില്ല?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുണ്ടു?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ചന്തക്കരം സാധുക്കളിൽനിന്നും ഈടാക്കുന്നതാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ചന്തയിൽപോകുന്ന സാധുക്കളും ധനവാന്മാരും എല്ലാവരും കരം കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): കാലത്തു നടത്തുന്ന ചന്തകളും അന്തിച്ചന്തകളെപ്പോലെ ആണെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനറിയാമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

Sir, next I wish to correct the statement made by one or two members here that reproductive works should be executed only by loan money. I do not know whether that is an axiomatic proposition to make. There arise one or two considerations when we think about that. The argument brought forward was this. Why should this generation pay for the convenience which the next generation and the future generations will enjoy? I think, Sir, there is a popular fallacy underlying that. Unless the loan is raised on a permanent basis, that is, as a permanent debt, or unless it covers a period of, say, sixty or one hundred years, it is the present generation that will have to pay. It is they that are to meet the interest charges and the sinking funds. Unless the loan is carried on for a period covering over two or three generations, the existing generation generally pays for it. Then, again, is this balance that you are devoting for your purposes your own? I think it is the accumulation of previous generations. So, I say that there is a fallacy underlying the statement.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the Chief Secretary when the accumulation began?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It might have begun generations back.

Again, when we have got large surpluses and ample funds in our hands which we are depositing in interest-bearing securities outside the State in British India and where they are used for the construction of railways and irrigation projects, the proposition that we should borrow loans for meeting our own needs at a high rate of interest, I think, Sir, is one which is not at all economically sound.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the Chief Secretary whether the money deposited in British Indian securities cannot be given as loans to the municipalities here for this purpose?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is quite another matter. I am at the question of borrowing money for reproductive works when we have got money in our hands. It means that we should borrow money at a higher rate of interest while at the same time we lend our surplus balances outside either to banks or to the Imperial Government at lower interest.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ആരുടെ അപേക്ഷപ്രകാരമാണു് ഇങ്ങനെ ഇൻവെസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തതു്?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I rise to a point of order, Sir. The member is not in his seat.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is the position about using loan money for reproductive works. But, Sir, I agree with one aspect of this view, that our fluid resources should not be locked up in large projects. If we lock them up in large projects, what would happen is that for our normal developments we would not have money to spend.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): May I know from the Chief Secretary whether the Trivandrum Municipality has guaranteed any interest on the capital outlay for the works in connection with the water supply and electricity supply?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not yet.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Was the municipality ever consulted in regard to them?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think it was consulted about the water supply scheme some time ago.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know whether for the Kodayar Project Government funds were used?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, the surplus resources were used.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*). വെളിയിൽ ഇൻവെസ്റ്റ്മെൻറു ധാരാളം ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ കൊല്ലം-തിരുവനന്തപുരം റയിൽവെയ്ക്കു കടംവാങ്ങിച്ചതിൻെറ കാരണമെന്തു ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That was several years ago.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): What did the Government do in regard to the Quilon-Shencotta Railway?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): For that, we never borrowed. That was I think very many years ago.

Sir, I have only one point more to say. That is a minor matter. Mr. C. P. Tarakan complimented the Government about calling for tenders in the matter of the medical contracts.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Will the Chief Secretary kindly explain why it is that the Government did not make the Municipality of Trivandrum pay at least a portion of the expenses in connection with the two schemes that have been proposed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think that the Trivandrum Municipality is in a position to pay for them at present. It has only a very small balance in its hands.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are the Government prepared to take up the work in regard to water supply on behalf of the Nagercoil Municipality inasmuch as they have readily taken it up on behalf of the Trivandrum Municipality?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I believe the Nagercoil Municipality has offered to take up the work themselves.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Did the Government ask the Trivandrum Municipality whether they were prepared to take up the work?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think, Sir, the Trivandrum Municipality stands on a different footing.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I konw whether the Government asked the Trivandrum Municipality whether they were prepared to take up the work?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If the Nagercoil Municipality have offered to do the work themselves, I do not think it is necessary for the Government to ask whether the Government should do it on their behalf.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want to know whether the Government asked the Trivandrum Municipality whether they were prepared to take up the work.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have not the correspondence with me now. I believe the reverse is the case.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know whether the Government do not at all think of asking the municipality to spend in connection with the work?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The whole matter has not been finally considered and settled.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Have the Nagercoil Municipality offered to take up the work themselves?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I believe so That is my memory.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know from the Chief Secretary whether the water in Alleppey is in any way better than that in Trivandrum?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say. The members who have lived in Alleppey and in Trivandrum are expected to know much better.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): What about the water supply at Alleppey ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We must proceed to do one thing at a time.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Is not the water in Alleppey worse than that in Trivandrum ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think there are facilities in Alleppey for inaugurating water supply. Trivandrum is a much larger city and it is the Capital.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): Have the Government considered the matter of water supply in Alleppey ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not able to answer that question now. If it is pressed on the attention of the Government, they would consider it.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): Was not this matter brought to the attention of the Government by means of a deputation at Alleppey ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Who will receive the tax—the Municipality or the Government ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It has to be settled.

I was saying that Mr. Tarakan was complimenting the Government for inviting tenders for the medical supplies and suggested that the Government should do the same for the stationery contract. I may assure the member that we have already invited tenders for the supply of stationery and tenders have been invited both in India and in England.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Have not the Government ordered certain materials which are easily available in Trivandrum, I mean, have not the Government given orders to London agencies for the supply of materials which are easily available in Trivandrum ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We have not yet given any orders to the London agencies for the supply of stationery articles.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am not speaking of the stationery articles. I am speaking in regard to the medical stores. I want to know whether the Government have ordered certain materials which can be had easily in Trivandrum, as for example, ginger.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. It happens that getting tinctures from outside is much cheaper than the local supply.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I mean ginger and not tincture.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Does the member mean ഇഞ്ചി ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We have not ordered ginger.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, ginger is included in the list of materials under a Latin name. We may as well add pure water in the list under the name of *aqua pura*.

PRESIDENT: I do not understand you, Mr. A. K. Pillai. Is it ginger or tincture of ginger that you say? Will you make yourself clear?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I took the trouble of looking into the dictionary what the Latin name meant and found out that it meant ordinary ginger and found that it had been included in the list.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We have never ordered raw ginger. We have only ordered tinctures. I do not think the Medical Department uses raw ginger.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether the Government have not been putting off the most elementary and urgent works in rural areas pleading that there are no funds?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think so. On the contrary, the Government are anxious as far as possible to allocate funds for the betterment of rural areas.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, the most careful criticism that has been made against the budget came from my friend, Mr. Madhavan Pillai. It was a very thoughtful and thought-provoking speech. He asked me various questions. He asked me: "On what basis have you framed the budget? Do you know the people of Travancore? Do you know that they can bear the burden of taxation which this budget presupposes?" Well, Sir, since last night, I have been carefully considering how far I can say in reply to my friend as to whether I have known the people of Travancore sufficiently in regard to this particular point. I must say, Sir, that though I was born in Travancore and spent the best part of my life here—

PRESIDENT: I do not think he was referring to you personally. He referred to the administration and the officers as a whole.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Well, Sir, I will not say further about it. So far as the actual budget is concerned, on the receipt side, we do not propose any new tax and our budget went on the assumption of the existing taxes on incomes derivable by Government from the laws in force in the State. On the expenditure side, as the details have been given to the members both in the speech and in the budget as also in the further speeches that have been made, it will be clear that provision has been made, as far as possible, consistent with the moneys at the disposal of the Government for the year for the requirements of the various departments and in particular of the departments which spend money for the people at large in regard to matters affecting them

very vitally, I mean—education and public works. The details of these figures are already before the House and they have had explanations as to the various details connected with the expenditure on education under the various heads and also under Public Works.

Sir, there is one point, however, where, with the permission of my friend, I have to make a small observation, that is, in regard to the figures given yesterday. It was with regard to the burden of taxation that Mr. Madhavan Pillai refrered to the incidence of taxation in British India as a whole and observed that the incidence of taxation in Travancore per head of the population stands at a higher figure than the incidence of taxation per head of the population in British India. I do not think, Sir, that this is so. I have myself been looking up these figures and I find that against B. Rs. 5-9 as-9 ps. which Mr. Madhavan Pillai gave yesterday as the incidence of taxation in British India, including Land Revenue, our actual figure is only Sirkar Rs. 4·9, that is under Sr. Re. 5. If we add on both sides the burden of taxation from local rates which amount to a considerably larger figure in British India than here, the figures would be about eight annas more in British India and only Rs. ·07 more in Travancore.

The next point that I wish to refer to is the premium on Rs. 60 lakhs of 1960-70 bonds that we have purchased and which was shown in the accounts as a formal increase of revenue. In the first place, Sir, I shall say that it was pointedly mentioned in the speech that this increase was purely formal. I am only referring to it in particular, because one member at least, I think, mentioned that it was a case of jugglery with figures. I carefully wanted to avoid any such conclusion being drawn by the House. It is true that we bought at Rs. 89-4-6, which was the average price, and the difference between the face value at maturity and this cost price has, in accordance with the practice prevalent in the State during the past several years, been shown as an increase. Sir, Mr. Lampard asked yesterday what would be the position if we had to sell this security. How could we show in a statement of assets and liabilities the securities that we have purchased at a higher figure than the cost price or market value? There is certainly a great deal in what Mr. Lampard said and intended to convey. But the State balance sheet is quite different from a company's balance sheet. In fact, it is materially different. You do not see all the assets set out and brought forth in a State balance sheet. Where is the expenditure that has been incurred on the Trivandrum-Quilon line? You will not find it in the balance-sheet at all. We have chosen to spend it from our own resources, but it is not there. Then, again, all the money spent on the Kodayar Project does not appear here.

Coming more minutely into these figures—I do not wish to weary the House—I wish merely to point out that there is another class of securities for Sinking Funds. These securities are held at their cost price. If we want to convert them into money, we may get a little profit, but there will be no loss. Sir, when the time comes for us to use these securities for discharging our obligations in respect of the Quilon-Shencotta line, it will be quite reasonable to expect that these securities

[Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.]

that we have now purchased would have appreciated by that time sufficiently high so that the actual difference will not be so much as to cause us any anxiety. I do not mention all these with a view to justify the practice in vogue. I am only submitting this for the information of the House.

Sir, about the capital expenditure, members have enquired as to how I can call it commercial or in other words how I can call it really reproductive. They ask what safeguards I have provided for seeing that there is a return to the general taxpayer. I am sure the criticism directed by some members would have been perhaps avoided if they had realised that this would be more or less in the way of an advance from the general funds for particular purposes, which would have to be repaid to the general funds by a suitable provision for sinking fund, besides the interest, and by making proper arrangements for the return of this money by levy of suitable cesses or otherwise. In the budget, we have provided these as lump sums and we are only at a stage of preparing necessary plans and detailed estimates. When the stage of construction is reached, the Government would certainly see that the general taxpayer does not lose by the special benefits conferred upon the Trivandrum city by this advance.

Another point that I wish to submit to the House is in regard to the Land Mortgage Banks. Naturally, the question of agricultural indebtedness, to the extent to which it might exist, is keenly in the minds of members who must have come very intimately in touch with the people at large and it is only natural that they should advocate some means for ameliorating the condition of the poor classes who might be overburdened with debts, especially the agricultural classes. The question of Land Mortage Banks in India is yet a matter of experiment and the Government are giving their careful consideration to this matter. They are studying the details, but they are not yet in a position to say how soon they might be able to establish these banks.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Do the Government expect that the agriculturists would be able to raise long-term loans?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): That is the point to which I am coming. If in this matter the co-operative societies will come forward and give long-term loans, the Government might consider the matter.

I was about to say that the figures for the agricultural loans would be standing over Rs. 5½ lakhs at the end of next year and members might have noticed that we are giving an advance of Rs. 5 lakhs to the State-aided Bank of Travancore which has been started. So that, it will be seen that the Government would have placed at the disposal of the Bank and for other purposes connected specially with the ryots about ten and a half lakhs of rupees at the end of next year. I am not mentioning these

details to say that this is sufficient to meet the needs of the agricultural people. But I am only giving the information as much as it is now in the budget.

There is only one other point which is a small matter—it is now 5 O' clock and I do not wish to detain the House by referring to details,—it is only about the Medical Department. One member asked whether we could not introduce a system of charging for medicines in the case of the rich. I might inform the House that the Government have before them a scheme which the Medical Board has submitted for trying to subsidise hospitals and dispensaries in places which are suitable and where enterprising doctors are willing to come forward at a moderate remuneration. The scheme is before the Government and is receiving their consideration.

Another question which was raised here was that a scale of fees should be fixed for the visits of doctors. That question also will be solved soon because the Government have to slove it in the case of the class of doctors who will be coming into the field.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Before he sits down would he answer my point with regard to the decision of the civil courts in regard to grant of *pattas* and rectification of the same?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I may mention that I made a careful note of it and I must confess I shall certainly devote my careful consideration to it.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I understand from the member whether with respect to the recovery of the agricultural loans, there is any trouble?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I am sure, Sir, the Land Revenue Commissioner can answer the question better as he is operating the Land Improvements and Agricultural Loans Regulation.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): How did you arrive at the incidence of taxation at Rs. 4.9?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I took the same basis as in British India as Mr. Madhavan Pillai has mentioned. He can take my assurance for that.

PRESIDENT: We will now adjourn and re-assemble on Friday morning at half past eleven.

The Council adjourned at 5 P. M.

T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION, 1102.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

Saturday, the 6th August, 1927/23rd Karkatakam, 1102.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum' at eleven thirty of the clock, M. E. Watts Esquire, B. A., Barrister-at-law, Dewan, presiding. All except the following members were present: Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai and Mr. N. V. Joseph.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Vaikam-Vechur Road.

77. **MR. A. J. JOHN** (*Vaikam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date of commencement of the construction of the Vaikam-Vechur road;

(*b*) the present condition of the work; and

(*c*) whether the bridges are completed?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The construction of only the first section, 3 miles and 2,360 feet of the road of 6 miles, was taken up in Dhanu 1101. Estimates for the rest of the road have been called for.

(*b*) Gravelling the first section is in progress.

(*c*) For the one bridge on the first section, the Attarattodu bridge, an estimate for a cart-bridge is under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer. There is already a foot-bridge over the Maranveetil *todu*. The question of the construction of cart-bridges over this and the Vallayil *todu* which this road crosses will be considered with the improvement of the rest of the road.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): With reference to the answer to part (*b*), may I know the distance of the gravelled portion?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I am not able to say that.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know the total estimate for the road?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Rs. 9,460

G. P. T. 249. 300-12-3-103. B

Expenditure on original means of communication in Vaikam Taluk.

78. **MR. A. J. JOHN** (*Vaikam*): Will the Government be pleased to furnish information on the following points:—

(*a*) the original means of communication sanctioned for the Vaikam taluk during the last ten years (1093-1102);

(*b*) the amount sanctioned for each of the above works;

(*c*) the amount spent for each of the works; and

(*d*) the names of the original means of communication completed during the last ten years (1093-1102)?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) A statement* containing the required information is laid in the table.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): With reference to the answer to part (*a*) of the question, the statement that is given is from 1092 onwards. But I wanted the statement from 1093 and I wish to know whether it is a mistake?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The member wanted figures for the last ten years. From 1092 to 1101, it is 10 years.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): I specially asked for figures from 1093 to 1102.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): We did not take the figures for 1092, as the figures for that year were not available.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): I wanted only from 1093.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*) If so, the figures for 1092 may be disregarded.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know from the member whether the 12th item in the statement is a work in the Vaikam taluk?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Perhaps a portion of it may be in the Vaikam taluk, as it is included in the Chief Engineer's statement.

Improvement of the Irrigation Canal from Kuruntara River to Chirattakadavu.

79. **MR. A. J. JOHN** (*Vaikam*): Are the Government aware that the irrigation canal that starts from the Kuruntara river to Chirattakadavu through Elamula paddy fields in Talayolaparampu is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and, if so, whether they will arrange for its improvement immediately?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The matter will, however, be investigated after the monsoons.

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*Vide Appendix — page 340.

Inspection of Irrigation Tanks, etc., in the Trivandrum Division.

80. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the inspection notes of the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, for the year 1101, contain any reference to irrigation canals, *todus*, or tanks or to the conversion of paddy lands into garden lands or to subdivisions and fragmentation of holdings; and

(*b*) if so, whether they will lay on the table an abstract of his observations?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

Touring Work of Tahsildar, Trivandrum.

81. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the places where the Trivandrum Tahsildar stayed in camp for more than 24 hours in the year 1101; and

(*b*) the number of nights he stayed in camp from his headquarters during the same year?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) 1. Madattuvilakam
2. Attipra
3. Rendamada
4. Uliyazhattura
5. Pallipuram
6. Kizhtonnakkal
7. Katinankulam
8. Andurkonam
9. Anchamada
10. Pangappara
11. Airupara.

(*b*) Seventeen.

Textile Institute.

82. **MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the Textile School or Institute was brought into being;

(*b*) how many students were trained in that school and in what courses of study;

(*c*) how many of them have entered Government service or taken to independent occupation; and

(*d*) how many girl students received training in knitting and were entertained in schools?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Central Technological Institute, Trivandrum, was opened in Edavam 1099.

[Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai.]

(b) 17 students; 6 in weaving, 5 in dyeing and 6 in knitting.

(c) No one has been taken to the Government service. Some are employed in private schools and the others are believed to be carrying on the industries they learnt in the institute.

(d) 4 women received training in knitting; one has been entertained by the Friend-in-need Society, Trivandrum, and another by the Nicholson's Girls' High School, Tiruvalla.

Collection of Fee from Pupils of Form VI.

83. **MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state why they found it necessary to notify that, from the next school year, the fees of pupils of Form VI would be collected in eight equal instalments instead of in nine instalments?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Fees in the Preparatory Class and in Forms I to V of English Schools were used to be collected in 8 equal instalments, while the fees in Form VI alone were collected in 9 instalments. It was thought better, for the sake of uniformity, to reduce the number of fee instalments for Form VI from 9 to 8 and to make them the same as for the other classes.

Adur Munsiff's Court Building.

84. **MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to complete the construction of the new building for the Adur Munsiff's Court in the Kunnattur taluk, and, if so, by what time; and what is the cause of the delay?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. The work will be taken up and completed as early as practicable. A provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made for the work in the draft P. W. D. budget for 1103. The work could not be taken up earlier owing to paucity of funds.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know the total amount of the estimate for the building?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There was a revised estimate of Rs. 35,780 and I understand that it has since been reduced slightly to about Rs. 28,000.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Can we expect the building to be completed early next year?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say that. But the work will be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Are the Government aware that the court-house is still held in a thatched building?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I believe so, and, until the new building is constructed, it will continue as at present.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to complete the building next year in view of the fact that thatched buildings are not safe?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government cannot lay down an absolute date, but they can only ask the Chief Engineer to expedite the work.

Filling of new Vacancies in the Secretariat and Account Office.

85. **MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have ruled that, when vacancies arise in the Secretariat and the Account Office, the applicant who has put in the longest acting service previously should be given preference over others and that applicants should come in only according to the length of their previous service?

(2) Are the Government aware that this rule has most adversely affected such communities as the Ezhava and the Mahomedan, who are backward in education?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) This is the general rule, as regards acting appointments. Substantive appointments are made by selection, mere length of acting service being not necessarily the deciding factor.

(2) The Government do not consider that the Ezhava and Mahomedan communities have been adversely affected.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): With reference to the answer to part (1), may I know whether there has been any deviation from the general rule as regards acting appointments?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In which office?

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Either in the Account Office or in the Secretariat.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not recollect.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Am I to understand that when the question of filling up acting vacancies comes up, the Government will not consider the claims of acting men?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Their claims will be considered.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): What are the deciding factors which go to determine the question of efficiency, qualification, etc.?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): What is said in the answer is that previous service merely will not be the only deciding factor. There are many other things such as efficiency and qualification.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Does the member mean to say that when the question of filling up acting appointments comes, the question of efficiency will be considered or caste?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Even there, if a person is proved to be inefficient, he will not be taken back.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): With reference to answer to part (2) of the question, are the Government aware that qualified applicants belonging to Ezhava and Mahomedan communities are often refused admission on the ground that they are new applicants?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That may be, and it is in accordance with the general principles.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Are the Government aware that even in the case of substantive appointments they are refused on the ground that there are acting men?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The claims of acting men will be considered, if they are efficient.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Am I to understand that when acting vacancies arise, their claims will be considered and that the claims of others will not be considered?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In all cases of filling up of substantive appointments, the claims of acting men will certainly be considered.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): I would like to know from the Chief Secretary whether the newly qualified people will have any chance if the chances of those acting men are taken into consideration?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The service of acting men who have already got into the service must certainly be considered. As regards the others, they must wait.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Do the Government observe the principle of giving preference to poorly represented communities over others?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That will be considered at the time of making the first appointment.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Am I to understand that even in the case of acting appointments that will be considered?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They are considered at the first appointment.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): I am asking the Chief Secretary whether he is aware that, in certain cases, the claims of such communities have been persistently overlooked by certain officers?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not aware. If the member makes a definite statement, I can enquire.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): I shall make a definite statement on another occasion.

Opening of a Hospital at Varkala.

86. MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government sanctioned the opening of a hospital at Varkala several years ago?

(2) Is it a fact that it is more than five years since the necessary site for the purpose has been acquired by the Government?

(3) If so, will they be pleased to state why the hospital has not yet been opened?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) and (2) No hospital was sanctioned for the place, but a site was acquired with the idea of opening a dispensary there.

(3) The question has been engaging the attention of the Government and they now propose to open a dispensary from the 1st Chingam 1103.

Nagarur-Vamanapuram and Madavur-Kilimanur Traces.

87. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the present condition of the Nagarur-Vamanapuram and the Madavur-Kilimanur traces in the Chirayinkil taluk; and

(*b*) if so, the present condition of these traces?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) No. In regard to the Madavur-Kilimanur trace, the Government have, on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, accorded administrative approval to the conversion of this trace into a cart-road at an approximate cost of Rs. 3,300. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has also been included for it in the draft budget for 1103.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Government have any information at present about the condition of the Vamanapuram-Nagarur trace?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): No information at present.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): My question includes two traces. One is the Kilimanur-Madavur trace and the other the Vamanapuram-Nagarur trace. The answer given refers to only one of them. So my question is whether the Government have any information about the present condition of the Nagarur-Vamanapuram trace.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The answer covers that. What the question says is whether the Government's attention has been drawn to it. It does not state by whom. Their attention has not been drawn so far as the second road is concerned.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Government have information as to the condition of the particular trace?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The first part of the answer says that the attention of the Government has not been drawn. In the second part, the Government have stated what action they have taken in the matter.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to call for information about the condition of the Nagarur-Vamanapuram trace?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Nilakkamukku-Kayikkara Road.

88. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any representations for opening a short road from Nilakkamukku to Kayikkara in the Chirayinkil taluk, and, if so, whether they have considered those representations ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes; and after due consideration, the Government have decided that the road referred to is not necessary.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Government have any idea about the number of persons crossing and re-crossing the Kayikkarakadavu per day?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): This statement has not been obtained. But in view of the canal and the railway, the Government consider this road as superfluous.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from the Government whether they are aware of the fact that at present there is an English High School on the other side of the Kayikkarakadavu?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): There may be.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Does the member know that the market for the backwater region is on this side of the *kadavu*?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): That information is also noted.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from the member whether the question of opening this small road was referred to any P. W. D. officer in my taluk?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Government have made a reference.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): What was the purport of the report submitted by the Division Officer?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Government have got the Chief Engineer's report and in view of the railway line close by and two *Kayals* also and a cross canal connecting both these, the road suggested by the member is considered not necessary.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Does the member know that there is no means of communication to the other side of the Kayikkarakadavu? The railway line goes from Trivandrum to Quilon and not to the other side of Kayikkara.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The information is noted.

Road from Nilakkamukku to Kayikkara.

89. **MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): (1) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any representation from the inhabitants of Vakkam in the Chirayinkil taluk regarding the necessity for opening a road from Nilakkamukku to Kayikkara ferry and

(*b*) the action taken on those representations?

(2) Are the Government aware that in view of the growing importance of the locality the necessity for a road in Vakkam is felt more keenly than ever?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) and (2) The member is referred to the answer given to interpellation No. 88 by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.

Economic effects of the Nanjinad Vellala, the Nayar and the Ezhava Regulations.

90. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state if the inspection notes of the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, for the years 1101 and 1102 contain any mention as to how far the Vellala, the Nayar and the Ezhava Regulations have affected the economic condition of these important communities in the State?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer is in the negative.

Hiring of Building for use of Members of Council and Assembly.

91. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): In view of the fact that the cost of erection of temporary sheds in connection with the meetings of the Legislative Council and the Popular Assembly has risen from Rs. 1,200 in the year 1098 to Rs. 1,553 in 1100, will the Government be pleased to state what objection there is to renting out a suitable building in the immediate neighbourhood of the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall for the use of the members of the Legislative Council and the Popular Assembly?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): As it is proposed to construct semi-permanent sheds in the premises of the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall for use in connection with the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, it will not be necessary to take a building on rent near the Town Hall for the use of the members. A provision of Rs. 4,000 has been included in the preliminary budget for 1103 for this work.

Sanatorium for Tuberculosis.

92. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): (1) When were orders issued by the Government approving of the recommendation for opening a sanatorium in Travancore for tuberculosis patients?

(2) Was any site for that purpose selected by the Darbar Physician, and, if so, where and when?

(3) If a site was chosen, was it approved of by the Government?

(4) If it has not been approved of by the Government, will they be pleased to state the reason therefor?

(5) If the site is approved of by the Government, will they be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in beginning the work?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) Orders were not issued approving of the recommendation for opening a sanatorium for tuberculosis in Travancore.

(2) A site for the purpose was selected by the Darbar Physician in July 1919 near the Cape at the 53rd mile of the Nagercoil-Cape road.

(3) No.

(4) The site chosen was not approved of by the Government for the following reasons:—

(*a*) owing to the close proximity of the sea on three sides of the proposed site the atmosphere of the place is surcharged with heavy salt-laden moisture;

(*b*) very near the place there is a good deal of wet cultivation under the Kodayar Irrigation system; besides, there are stagnant pools and tanks dotted over the surrounding area;

(*c*) the elevation of the land is only slight;

(*d*) readings spread over a number of years are not available regarding humidity and density of the atmosphere and direction and force of the periodic winds; and

(*e*) information is also wanting regarding drainage and contours, sub-soil and strata formations and sources of water supply.

(5) In view of the answers to parts (3) and (4), this does not arise. The Administrative Board, Medical Services, has, however, been asked to report further in the matter.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): With reference to part (2) of the answer, is the learned Secretary in a position to disclose the name of the Darbar Physician who selected that site?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): If I remember correct, it was Dr. Perkins.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): With reference to the answer to part (5), seeing the matter has engaged the attention of the Government so early as 1919, will the Government be pleased to call for the report of the Administrative Board promptly?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Amount spent on Irrigation Works in Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha Taluks.

93. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether, any amount has been spent on irrigation works in the taluks of Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha during the last fifteen years (1087-1101);

(*b*) if so, the amount spent and for what items of work;

(*c*) whether, in the interests of agriculture, they will deepen the several *chiras* in the two taluks which were formerly used for storing water for agricultural purposes but which are now silted up with sand;

(*d*) whether, in order to facilitate agriculture, they will restore to its original depth the *poramboke chira* in Survey No. 953/8 in Arakkuzha *pakuthi*, which was once used by the people to store up water for several agricultural centres in the locality, but which are now silted up almost to surface level; and

(*e*) whether they will repair immediately the dam constructed years ago across the canal included in Survey No. 1167/1 of the Mulavur *pakuthi*, near the Mulavur mosque?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) Information has been called for.

(*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) These *chiras* and dam will be arranged to be investigated by the Temporary Irrigation Supervisor working in the Alwaye Division.

Scarcity of cultivable Land.

94. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*):

(1) Will the Government be pleased to state the average number of cents of arable land per head of population in the State?

(2) Are the Government aware that, as agriculture forms the mainstay of the people in this State, and as the extent of arable land available per head is diminishing with the increase in population, the people find it difficult to get lands for agriculture?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to remove the scarcity of cultivable land by disafforesting portions of reserved forests lying in various places adjoining homesteads, and by assigning them in small blocks in favour of persons of the landless depressed classes, free of *taravila*, and in favour of the landless individuals of all communities at reduced rates of *taravila*?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) Roughly, 74 cents per head of population, according to the last census.

(2) The answer is in the negative.

(3) The Government, acting on the reports of the Disafforestation Committees, are disafforesting lands for cultivation wherever possible. The *Puduval* Rules contain necessary provisions for concessional registries of lands to members of depressed classes and to the poor and landless among other classes. No hard and fast rule, as suggested by the member, can be laid down to regulate the assignment of such lands.

Appendix.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 78.**

Statement showing the original means of communication sanctioned for the Vaikam taluk from 1092 to 1101 with the amounts sanctioned and spent.

No.	Name of wrk.	Amount sanctioned for the work.	Amount spent to date.	Whether the work is completed.	Remarks.
	1092.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Opening a road from Talayolaparampu to Kuttattukulam	90,400	81,100 743		Work almost completed.
2	Constructing a screw pile kerb bridge in Tirumanivenkitapuram road	5,050	5,341	Completed.	C. R. sent.
3	Constructing Vadayar bridge at the 15th mile, Ettumannur-Vaikam road	23,900	28,444	Do.	Do.
4	Providing a foot-bridge across Maranveetil *todu* on the 4th mile, Valianapuzha-Vechur road	2,260	2,972	Do.	Do.
	1096.				
5	Constructing a pathway to Mount Carmel Convent at Vaikam	360	250	Do.	Do.
	1099.				
6	Deepening and widening the Kaniyan *todu* and constructing a bridge across it in lieu of a culvert	4,280	732	"	Pending acquisition of land.
	1100				
7	Proposals in connection with the Satyagraha situation at Vaikam	890	229	"	"
	1101.				
8	Improvements to Vallayil *todu* in Vaikam taluk	1,520	40	"	Work commenced.
9	Improvements to Vaikam-Vechur road, 1st section, up to Vallayil *todu*	9,460	1,044 3,283	"	Work in progress.
10	Improving and deepening the Anchumuna *todu*	2,040	1,539 283	Completed.	
11	Certain works at Murinjapuzha forming road in the 6th mile, 3rd furlong of the Vaikam-Udayamperur road to reduce the width of the Murinjapuzha ferry	2,400	..	"	Pending acquisition of land.
12	Gravelling the Shertalla-Arukutti road, miles 6 to 8¼	6,500	3,033	"	"

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE DEBATE.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance. (Mr. Sivatanu Pillai presented a written Statement to the president.)

PRESIDENT: I have just received from Mr. Sivatanu Pillai a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House under paragraph 38 of the Travancore Legislative Council Manual. This is what Mr. Sivatanu Pillai says in his written statement:—

"In the matter of discussing the right of depressed classes, to use the public roads at Suchindram, maintained by public funds, the House could not get an opportunity yesterday of getting a *full dress* debate on the question for want of ample time, though on a former occasion the House recorded its verdict in its favour.

As the Government seriously wished to take the sense of the House on the subject for a second time by providing in the budget for 1103 for another new approach road to the village of Karkad which would be rendered superfluous if the existing road through the village of Suchindram be thrown open to all classes, it is but fair and urgent to allow the House an opportunity to do it, the matter being a definite one of public importance.

(1) The expenditure involved is over Rs. 10,000.

(2) It is highly imperative that the House be given an opportunity to record its opinion on the question of such vital importance as the 'elementary right of all classes without exception to use the public roads maintained from public funds.

(3) The omission to do it would be construed in a manner seriously jeopardizing the dignity, status and intelligence of this House.

(4) It is urgent, as the failure to discuss the question involves waste of a respectable amount of the tax payers' money.

(5) It is of recent occurrence, the occasion arising only since yesterday.

So far as I can make out from the statement, there are two distinct matters mixed up in it. One, which apparently is the object of the motion, appears in two places in the statement and that is the right of the depressed classes to use the public roads of Suchindram, and the other, the elementary rights of all classes, without exception, to the use of all roads. As to the general question, one is the elementary right of citizens to use all thoroughfares maintained by the State and the other is the right of all classes to use the Suchindram road maintained at public cost. Incidentally, there is another matter which somehow seems to be introduced into this, that is the road to the Karkad Village which the House sanctioned yesterday. What was sanctioned by the House, so far as my position goes, cannot be revoked unless it comes up again for sanction.

In regard to the motion, there are two general propositions, the right of all classes to use all roads in the State and the right of depressed classes to use the Suchindram road. These two matters have been going on and receiving the attention both of the Government and the general public and the particular section of the community interested in it for the last two years and more. That being the case, I cannot by any chance regard it as an urgent matter of public importance, as Mr. Sivatanu Pillai says. It is not of such urgency as to merit the adjournment of the ordinary business of the House to discuss the question.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): A resolution may be moved for the purpose.

PRESIDENT: I was also about to say that if Mr. Sivatanu Pillai wishes to move a resolution in the matter, it is up to him to do so, because it is the most appropriate way to register his wishes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): We can avoid an expenditure of over Rs. 10,000 if we discuss it now.

PRESIDENT: That is entirely unconnected with the matter and two subjects cannot be imported into the same adjournment motion. You can take it as a definite assurance from the Government that the Suchindram road question has absolutely nothing to do with the Karkad road. It is merely a matter of providing means of communication to certain people in the State. As I said before, two matters cannot be introduced into one motion.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know whether the grant was once rejected by the Council?

PRESIDENT: And passed the second time, without question. Accordingly, I say, neither on the general principles nor on the particular case, even supposing both could come under the same adjournment, I do not consider that the matter is so urgent as to suspend the budget business of this House.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND II—EDUCATION.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 40·16 lakhs under Demand II—Education.

Motion 47.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,600 for travelling allowance by Rs. 600.

വളരെ വൈമനസ്യത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷൻ ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇന്നലെ ചീഫ്ഇഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ ട്രാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസ വെട്ടിക്കുറക്കണമെന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ കൊച്ചുകുഞ്ഞുപിള്ള അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ട സമയം അതു കുറക്കാൻപാടില്ലാ എന്നും ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയർ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ചു ജനങ്ങളുടെ അത്യാവശ്യങ്ങളെ മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണെന്നും അതിനാൽ ട്രാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസ് കൂട്ടുകയല്ലാതെ ഒരിക്കലും കുറക്കാൻപാടില്ലാ എന്നും ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ ആദ്യമായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു് ഞാനാണ്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു്, അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വവും, ജനങ്ങളോടു് ഇടപെട്ടു് അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ നേരിട്ടറിയുന്നതിനു

ച്ചുമതലയുമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ട്രാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസ് കുറയ്ക്കണം എന്നു പറയുന്നതു്, പ്രഥമദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ന്യായമല്ലെന്നുതോന്നിയേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ൧൧൦൧-ൽ-൯൨൨-രൂപായും ൧൧൦൨-ൽ ആയിരം രൂപായും മാത്രം ചിലവാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതായിട്ടാണു ബഡ്ജറ്റുകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നതു്. വരുന്ന ആണ്ടത്തേയ്ക്കു ൧൬൦൦ രൂപാ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുവരെയുള്ള അനുഭവം വിചാരിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ മേലും ഈ സംഖ്യമുഴുവനും ചിലവാകാൻ ന്യായമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. നേരെമറിച്ചു് രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ശരിയായി സഞ്ചരിച്ചു്, നാനാവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെയും ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടു് അതനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാൻ സന്നദ്ധനാകുകയും അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തെ സൎക്കീട്ടിൽ അതനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാമെന്നു് ഏറ്റുകൊള്ളുകയും ചെയ്യുയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സ്വാഗതം പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the motion is to reduce the travelling allowance under Direction from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,000. If Rs. 1,600 is sanctioned, it will be distributed as follows :—

Rs. 1,000 for the travelling of the Director of Public Instruction,

Rs. 400 for the Overseer, a member of the staff who deals with buildings with regard to their construction and the passing of grants and so on,

and Rs. 200 for the clerks and peons who have to travel with the Director of Public Instruction and a peon who has to travel with the Overseer.

I believe no complaints have been made about the way in which the Overseer does his work. So, I suppose he should have his Rs. 400. A sum of Rs. 200 may also be allowed for the peons and clerks. If that is allowed, there is only Rs. 1,000 left and if we deduct about Rs. 600, as suggested in this motion, from the allotment, then there will be only Rs. 400 left for the Director. I do not know whether it is the argument of Mr. Tarakan that the Director should only travel to the extent of Rs. 400. But I believe the complaint is that the Director does not travel enough. I also agree. It is always a nice point which can only be decided in the circumstances which actually exist as to how much time the Director should spend at headquarters and how much time he should spend on tour. I am not satisfied with the amount of travelling I have been able to do either last year or this year. Certain alterations are being proposed which I hope, when made, will permit the Director to travel more. I may say that during

[Mr. J Stephenson.]

my nine months' leave, I had time to think about these matters and I came to the conclusion that it would be good if the Director could in every month spend a week on tour. That would be a good arrangement and I shall try to work up to it. I have not been able to do it so far as there have been many special matters this year which needed my attention. If there are no such matters next year and if the amount is sanctioned, I shall endeavour to spend most of it.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): How many days does the Director expect to travel next year?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have just informed the House that I expect to travel something like one week every month. In the months in which the Council meetings are held, I may not be able to travel.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): How many miles does he expect to cover?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): At the rate of 8 annas a mile, it would be 2,000 miles. It would be something less than that because travelling allowance includes *batta* also.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does he believe that he can travel so much with the amount that is now allotted?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): That depends upon how far he travels. The point is the number of institutions to be visited.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does he expect to inspect all the important institutions in Travancore?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the Director think that this amount of Rs. 1,600 is sufficient for the purpose?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot really answer that question. If it is found to be not enough, it may have to be increased.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I only asked him whether in his opinion this amount is sufficient.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot say.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Will the member be pleased to enlighten the House as to the new proposals he makes in regard to more travelling?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): There are certain arrangements which have been proposed in regard to management in the office which, if they are sanctioned, will free the Director from travelling.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is there not a Manager to look to the work in the office?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): There are at present a Manager and a Personal Assistan in the office. But there should also be a Head Clerk.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): How does he expect to be relieved of his duties in the office by the addition of a Head Clerk if he is not able to cope with it with the assistance of the Personal Assistant and the Manager?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): With the appointment of a Head Clerk, the work will be done better and sooner.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I wish to know from the Director what his additional proposals are and how the Head Clerk will be able to relieve him of his duties in the office.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): The appointment of the Head Clerk will affect only the turnout of office work. There are, of course, schemes from the Devolution Officer which are now under the consideration of the Government. When orders are passed on them, it is expected that I shall be relieved of much of the work in my office.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I wish to know from the Director whether the statement made in paragraph 4 at page 15 of the Administration Report for 1101 refers to the work done in the course of his tour. I shall read the statement.

"Mr. Stephenson presided over 2 meetings, one at the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, in connection with the celebration of the completion of 25 year's service by the Rev. G. Parker, M. A., B. D., the Principal of the College and the other in connection with the Educational Exhibition held at Tiruvalla in the month of Makaram 1101".

I wish to know whether the first item, namely, the presiding over by Mr. Stephenson at the Nagercoil College forms part of his legitimate work in the course of his tour as the Director.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not know what the member exactly means. If the member's point is whether I got travelling allowance for that visit, the answer is yes.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Karthikapalli*): Can the other members speak after the official member's reply?

PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, the Director of Public Instruction has been year after year coming to this House and explaining the difficulties he is labouring under in the discharge of the Director's work proper. Last time, the then Director had been telling us that on account of heavy strain in the office he found that the days he spent to be so hard and characterised the work that the Director had to do as some sort of "dog's work". I also sympathise with the Director and appreciated the amount of work he had to do in running the office. I have been trying to understand from the Director as to how he proposes to change the present state of affairs so that he may divert his attention more to his work proper and to his satisfaction. I think a Head Clerk has been proposed to be appointed. I fail to see how the addition of a Head Clerk will relieve him of his duties in the office and enable him to go on tour in the various parts of the State. I understand that the Devolution Officer has not yet submitted his report.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I may inform the member that the Devolution Officer has already submitted his report and that it is under the consideration of the Government.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): But we do not know how his recommendation will be considered by the Government. We all desire very much that the Director goes from one end of the country to the other and see how work is done in the several departmental and non-departmental schools. For some time past, there have been, for want of proper checking, several discrepancies and deficiences in the administration of these schools and I wish that some means may be suggested either by the Director or by the Government whereby the Director may be relieved of some portion of his duties. Last year, Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar told us that the Director's work from morning till evening has been more in the nature of routine work in the office and how difficult it was for him at the same time to go about and check the subordinate officers. If the Government will supply him with an additional hand or some other assistant to whom he can depute some of his important work, I have no objection because I hold that Rs. 1,600 is necessary for travelling for a man of the status of the Director of Public Instruction.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know from the member whether he knows that there are circuiting officers in the persons of the Inspector and Inspectress of Schools?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Then, why do you want the Director to go on circuit at all?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): That is not an answer to my question. May I know if he is pleased to tell me what will be the nature of the work that the Director has to do during the course of his circuit as differentiated from that which the Inspector and Inspectress have to do?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): He has to see whether the reports submitted by the Inspectors are correct and has also to give directions which he may think necessary.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does he know the nature of work that is being done by the Inspectors of Schools?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I do not know the exact nature of their work, but I have some idea.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Will the member take it from me that what he wants the Director to do is not much different from what the Inspectors of Schools generally do now?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I do not think it is so. He is not to supply information.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, as regards the inspection work of the Director of Public Instruction, it seems to me that the Government should not insist upon a large amount of inspection work by the Director now, because the chief work of the Directing authority ought to be to frame educational policies and reforms and to keep the Education Code, Inspection Code and

other rules for controlling the work of the subordinates up-to-date. These things, I think, are more appropriately done by the Director from time to time in the ordinary course of affairs than by any special committee or special officers appointed for the purpose. There are inspecting officers for schools and they ought to be competent for inspection work. In other States, an Inspector General is found sufficient for conducting the whole work of the Education Department. Here, there are separate inspecting officers for Vernacular schools, girls' schools and English schools. Under these circumstances, I think at least the Government should avoid having to appoint special officers for revising the code or revising the circulars in the Education Department. All such work should be done in the office of the Director of Public Instruction. A large amount of unnecessary work appears to be thrown upon the controlling officers of the department so that they appear to have very little time to see to the real work of controlling, to suggest new methods of teaching or to suggest new schemes and policies and reforms in the Education Department. At least so far as the Director of Public Instruction is concerned, I think a large amount of inspection on his part is not necessary. At the most, he should be required only to inspect the colleges. The Colleges are inspected by the University authorities and the Director also can inspect them. So far as the schools are concerned, I think the Director need not in the ordinary course of affairs be asked to inspect unless special occasion arises. It seems to me on the whole that the point may be stressed that the Director of Public Instruction should be more concerned with the framing of the policies of the department and the framing of the rules and codes for the work of the department than to do inspection work.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Sir, I also wish to express the opinion that there is not much good in insisting upon the Director of Public Instruction inspecting institutions which are already being inspected by responsible Inspectors or Inspectresses. I do not say there is not any need for checking the work of inspection done by these officers. But such checking can be done without a constant round of inspections. Here and there, institutions might be inspected and the information gathered by the Director might be compared with the information given by the officers with regard to these institutions and in that way I am sure the work of inspection done by the inspecting officers can be checked. As my friend Mr. Raman Menon has pointed out, and I think, as my friend Mr. Sivarama Panikkar also implied, the work of the Director of Public Instruction should consist more in formulating policies in connection with the educational work of the State. He should always be keeping himself in touch with the course of public opinion on matters connected with education. He should find time to hold periodical conferences with those who are directly engaged in the work of education and with leaders of public opinion, both officials and non-officials, who are interested in the work of education. He can spend his time in finding out the educational needs of particular localities in the State. In this, the work of the Director of Public

[Mr. C. P. Thomas.]

Instruction should be guided by those who have been pleading again and again that the Director of Public Instruction should be free from the burden of routine work in his office. It is not with a view that he may do more travelling work, but it is in order that he may be enabled to devote enough time to questions of educational policy, of introducing reforms in the courses of study and similar matters.

With regard to the colleges, I am sure there is need for the Director of Public Instruction to devote more time for their inspection. It is true that the University has got to do that function, but it is only rarely that the University Commissioners come for inspection and it would be a pity that, when they come for inspection, they find out defects in our collegiate institutions which ought to have been found out earlier by the Director of Public Instruction and remedied by him. So, I think, with regard to such institutions, the attention of the Director of Public Instruction should be devoted more frequently than he is able to do now.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Are not the Principals capable of attending to that work?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I think, Sir, that they are simply authorities for their particular institutions and since there are a number of such institutions, I think it is necessary that the Director of Public Instruction should inspect them. For that matter, I may say that there are responsible Hedmasters of High Schools and it may be said on the same ground that there is no need for Inspectors of Schools.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does Mr. Thomas think that the case of Headmasters of schools is the same as that of the Principals of colleges?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I think it is the same.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does Mr. Thomas think that the Headmasters of schools may be classified on a level with the Principals of the colleges?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I think the work of the Headmasters in the High Schools is the same as the work of the Principals in the colleges.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, I do not suggest that any amount should be reduced out of this sum of Rs. 1,600 provided for the travelling allowance of the Director. I think it is necessary that the Director of Public Instruction should make occasional travels in the different parts of the country. But the only point on which I beg to differ is that the work that the Director should attend to during his tour should be different from the work that is generally attended to by the Inspectors. From the Administration Report for 1101, which I quoted when I put a question

to the Director, I understand that the matter he attended to in the course of his travel was not of a nature expected of the Director. On one occasion, he presided over a meeting held in connection with the completion of 25 years' service of a Principal of a college and on two other occasions he visited the old buildings of the English High school, Chengannur, and the Primary school for boys, Chengannur, with a view to decide their suitability for accommodation. I think the question of determining whether a particular building is suited for accommodation or not could be left to the discretion of the Inspector himself. The Inspector who is a responsible officer may very well attend to such work. If it is the safety of the building that is in question, I believe, the Director himself is not the person to express an opinion thereon. Some officers of the Public Works Department may in such cases be entrusted with the matter.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is the member aware that there is already a departmental Overseer to attend to the safety of buildings?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I was only saying that the Director is not personally in a position to attend to it. The only occasion when he has done any useful work during his tour that year, I think, was when he presided over the Educational Exhibition held at Tiruvalla.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂൾ സൈററിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കും ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രെസ്സിനും തമ്മിൽ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I shall state the cases where the Director should make local inspection himself. My point is that the Inspectors may do the ordinary inspection work, but in exceptional cases, *e. g.*, when complaints are raised against them, it is for the Director to make a local inspection. So, I suggest that, in future, in making his tour, the Director should keep the wider outlook of the Education Department and educational policy in view and need not engage himself with minor details.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Will the member please state the nature of the work he expects of the Director?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I said that when there is any complaint against the Inspectors, the Director has to enquire into it. For example, if the people complain against the report of the Inspector in the matter of granting recognition to a school, the Director should himself inspect.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does the member therefore insist that constant touring is abtolutely necessary?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not say so. I only say that the Director need go on tour only in case of need and that the ordinary routine inspection work may be left to the Inspectors. That is my position.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): സർ, ഡയറക്ടരുടെ സക്കീട്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇതുവരെയുള്ള അനുഭവം തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം സമ്മതിച്ച സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഇതേപ്പററി അധികം പറയേണ്ടതായ ആവശ്യം വരുമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഭാഗത്തെ സാമാജികന്മാരിൽ ചിലർ ഡയറക്ടർ സക്കീട്ടു ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതിനാൽ അതിനെപ്പററി എനിയ്ക്കും രണ്ടു വാക്കു് പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. സാധാരണ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സക്കീട്ടിനും ഡയറക്ടരുടെ സക്കീട്ടിനും വളരെ വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടു്. കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകളെ പരിശോധിക്കാൻ എക്സൈസ് പെററി ആഫീസർമാരും അവരെ പരിശോധിക്കാൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരും അസിസ്റ്റൻറു കമ്മീഷണർമാരും ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് പിന്നെ എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ എന്തിനു സക്കീട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ അതിനു സമാധാനം ഇല്ല.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovalu*): എക്സൈസ് കമ്മിഷണരുടെ സക്കീട്ടു കള്ളുഷാപ്പു പരിശോധിക്കാനാണൊ?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): ഡയറക്ടർക്കും കള്ളുഷാപ്പു പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടൊ?

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ കള്ളുഷാപ്പിൽ പോകേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. സംസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും പ്രത്യേകം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവർ സക്കീട്ടുചെയ്തു് അവരവരുടെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച കാര്യങ്ങൾ അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു. അതുകൊണ്ടു സംസ്ഥാനം ഒട്ടുക്കുള്ള അധികാരം വഹിക്കുന്ന ആളും എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളിലും മനസ്സിരുത്തി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നആളുമായ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ സക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യേണ്ട എന്നു് ആരെങ്കിലും പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഒരു വലിയ അക്രമമാണെന്നെ എനിക്കുപറയാനുള്ളു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ വിസ്താരമായ ഭാഗത്തെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കാനാണു ഡയറക്ടർ സക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. സ്കൂളുകളുടെനിലയെപ്പററി ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു പോകുകതന്നെ വേണം. ഏതേതുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഏതുനിലയിലുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമാണു വേണ്ടതെന്നും ഏതുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണു സ്കൂളുകളുടെ ആവശ്യമുള്ളതെന്നും അന്വേഷിച്ചറിയേണ്ടതു ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ചുമതലയാണു്. അങ്ങനെ സക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെങ്കിൽ സിക്രേട്ടറിയേററിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ള ഒരു സിക്രട്ടറിമാത്രം

മതിയാകും. അങ്ങിനെ ആയിരുന്നാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയമായ ഒരു അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. ബറോഡ, മൈസൂർ, കൊച്ചി മുതലായ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസാധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ ധാരാളമായി സക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യുകയും അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു നാൾക്കുനാൾ ഉന്നമനം ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് അവിടത്തെ രാജ്യഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ വായിച്ചാൽ മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതാണ്. നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസാധ്യക്ഷരായിരുന്നവരിൽ ഒരാൾക്ക്, മാധവരായർ സ്റ്റാറ്റ്യു ഏതെന്നും, ജനറൽ ആസ്പത്രി ഏതെന്നും, കിഴക്കേതെന്നും, തെക്കേതെന്നും, അറിയാൻ വയ്യ എന്നു കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ സക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യാതിരുന്നാൽ അതിൽനിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഫലം എന്താണെന്നു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലല്ലൊ. അതിനാൽ ശരിയായവിധം സക്കീട്ടു ചെയ്യണം എന്നു ശക്തിയോടുകൂടി പറയുകയും അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്തു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് അവശ്യമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ എടുക്കാമെന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ സ്റ്റീഫൻസൺതന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുകയുംചെയ്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷനെ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion 48.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,980 for Direction by Rs. 10.

I realise the gravity of the position which I take when I propose a cut in regard to the Direction of the Education Department. The Director of Public Instruction, Sir, I would conceive as a great ambassador of knowledge and culture in the Travancore court. I should not allow that that department should be considered as one of the red-tape type of Government departments. It ought to be considered apart and alone. In countries where the popular rights are valued, where culture is appreciated at its true value, education is not bound down by the rules of a department. It is an anomaly that education should be controlled by the Government. Government always stand for *status quo*. They are always eager to perpetuate things as they are. That is exactly the policy of any Government, whereas the aim of education is always to go forward, always to demolish the old barriers and to pave the way for progress. I have always considered that it is an anomalous state of affairs when an institution that stands for *status quo* is controlling an agency that is directly for progress. Realising as I do the gravity of the subject, I feel very nervous indeed to move for a cut in regard to Direction.

Coming more concretely to our departmental affairs, I also realise that our present Director, and for that matter, every one of our Directors, has been over-worked; but they are being over-worked not as

[Mr. A. K. Pillai.]

Directors but as something like office managers. They do every work except the work of Direction. Sir, I am not saying this in a disparaging tone. I do realise their difficulties and, as has been mentioned here on more than one occasion, not only in connection with the previous cut but also in the previous sessions, the Director is trammelled with extraneous work of a routine nature. He has got to do the policing of the Inspectors, the Assistant Inspectors and even Headmasters. He has little time, I may say hardly any time at all, to enunciate policies, to formulate schemes, to examine and re-examine the state of education. Education must be a living force. It is not enough that the Education Department exists. It must really live. It must justify its existence by enunciating policies and examining policies at various stages and see whether each policy suits the conditions. The various schools under the Director of Public Instruction must be something like laboratories where the has got to watch how the policies are growing and how they are working. It is in that connection that I should value the inspection. He is not going there, as has been suggested indirectly by somebody, as the Excise Commissioner goes to detect something. It is not like that that he goes on tour. He goes there openly and he goes there with something to give and to receive. He goes there to study for himself how the plan is working, how the policy is developing and where it requires modification or readjustment. For that purpose, Sir, the Director must be left entirely free. He must be an officer at large. He must have enough time to go about. He must be untrammelled by the rules of Government routine. But when we examine these things, when we try to find out if this is exactly the state of affairs here, we shall be disappointed. I do not blame the Director, but it is the State that has been the cause. We want that the Director should not be one who is merely promoted as a matter of course. He should not be one who was first an Assistant Professor and was then made a Professor, then an acting Principal, a permanent Principal, further an acting Director and lastly the permanent Director. We want in the Director a man who has been a life-long student of education. He must be an expert not in Chemistry not in Literature, not in Physics, not in History nor in Mathematics. We want him to be a man who has been studying educational problems, not merely by sitting in his office room but by travelling in various countries and studying the various types of educational institutions. That howevre, is not the case here. Can we then claim with any right that justice is being done by the Director of Public Instruction? Unhappily, we find that education in Travancore is going on as it did, some thirty years ago. Many countries have been going ahead; especially, after the war, we find new eras have come into existence. But, in Travancore, things are going on merrily as in the old bullock-cart days. We want a man who understands what education really is and who has got enough time to study educational problems. Sir, I have presented the question in its general

and broad outline, and the time allotted to me being very, very brief I resume my seat.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Should there not be somebody to attend to the Direction of the administrative side of the department also?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I have tabled a separate motion to deal with the administrative side of the present system. When that motion comes up, I will answer that.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : What does the member say as regards educational reconstruction?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I have already presented my case in its broad outline. Moreover, the time at my disposal is very, very brief to have any sort of adequate presentation of all the aspects.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : May I know whether Mr. A. K. Pillai—

PRESIDENT : The member has resumed his seat.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : I support Mr. A. K. Pillai's motion. The Director of Public Instruction is burdened with multifari ous duties of a minor charactor. The curriculum of studies which was framed twelve years ago has been left practically without any change. I do not think any serious effort has been made by any of the successive Directors, to see, how far this curriculum is working to the advantage and profit of the students. As far as I know, there is no attempt to get together a conference of those who are working this curriculum in order to find out the defects of the curriculum and in order to bring about any improvements suited to the advancing age.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Has the member come across any faulty feature in the working of the curriculum?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : I have no time to discuss the details but still I know there are many, defects.

Again, there is the direct method of teaching English, introduced about twenty years ago. So far as I know, there is no attempt made to find out how the direct method of teaching is successful or not, whether there is need for modifying that system or for doing away with that system. Further, there is the question of adopting the Vernacular as the medium of instruction in English schools in the lower classes. With regard to this question also, although reference has been made in various representative bodies and the Headmasters' Conference, so far as I know, this question has not received the continued attention of any Director of Public Instruction. No decision has been come to on that subject.

Then, there is the question of specialisation in general knowledge subjects in High Schools. I say that the very fact that such questions have not been tackled by the highest educational authorities in the State

[Mr. C. P. Thomas.]

and no decision has been made is proof enough that the Director of Public Instruction has not been able to devote his attention to subjects which ought to have received his attention as the head of the Education Department.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): I do also quite concur with the motion of Mr. A. K. Pillai. From an interpellation put to him, I gauged that his point of view is to have a thorough overhauling of the present system of education that we are having now. In that aspect, I quite agree with him. While the problem of unemployment is facing us so fiercely, it is high time, Sir, that we should try to make some change in our present educational system. However, when we think about it, we will see that it is very difficult to make any change at all because, in this respect, we know that we are not our own masters to introduce a change in the present system of education. In order that it might concur with the ideals of the educational system that is obtaining in the Madras University, that University also should agree with us in that respect. Still, we must have our ideal as a bread and butter winning ideal, in the policy of education. For this purpose, the Director of Public Instruction requires some amount of touring, touring inasmuch as it enables him to study the local conditions, also touring abroad particularly to learn types of institutions, as Mr. A. K. Pillai puts it, and also to study the conditions prevalent there and to examine and to re-examine how far these conditions apply and these institutions can be kept up-to-date in our State. So far as things go, an educational reconstruction is absolutely necessary. Some two years ago, I do remember that a comprehensive Committee was promised with regard to introducing some sort of change in our educational system. I am sorry to note that nothing substantial has been done in that direction till now. I believe this House and the Government as well as the Education Department will seriously consider and try to introduce some change that will at least conduce to the well-being of the people at large.

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): സർ, എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി: എ. കെ. പിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടു ഞാൻ വളരെ സന്തോഷപൂർവ്വം യോജിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം എന്നുള്ളതു് എത്രയോ പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അതു് രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രേയസ്സിനും നന്മയ്ക്കും നിദാനമായിട്ടുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു. അതിനെ ശരിയായ ചാലിൽകൂടി നയിപ്പിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ഗുണത്തിനു പകരം ദോഷംചെയ്യു എന്നും വന്നേക്കാം. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വകയ്ക്കു് ആണ്ടുതോറും കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ പണം അനുവദിച്ചു വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൂടാതെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ രക്ഷകർത്താക്കന്മാരും ഈ വകക്കു് അസംഖ്യം പണം ചിലവിടുന്നുണ്ടു്.

എല്ലാംകൂടിചേർത്താൽ ഒരുകോടി രൂപയ്ക്കുമേൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ആണ്ടുതോറും ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതായികാണാം.

ഇത്രയും ഒരു വലിയതുക ചിലവുചെയ്യാൻ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിനു ശക്തിയില്ല. എങ്കിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം എന്നതിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിന്നായിട്ടു കൊണ്ടു് നമുക്കു ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുതന്നെയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൽ ആക്ഷേപം സങ്കടവുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസമ്പ്രദായം ശരിയായ രീതിയിൽതന്നെയാണോ നടത്തുന്നതെന്നു സൂക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ടതു് എത്രയും പ്രധാനമായ സംഗതിയാണു്. ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടു മുതലായ പരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളെ അപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന്നു് ഓരോ കമ്മീഷൻ ഏല്പിച്ചുവരാറുണ്ടു്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്താകട്ടെ എത്രയോകാലത്തിനുമുമ്പു നടത്തിവന്നിരുന്ന ഒരു പതിവനുസരിച്ചു് ഇപ്പോൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കാലാനുസൃതമായിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി അപ്പഴപ്പോൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇതു് ഒരു വലിയ പിശകാണു്. ഈ പണം ഇങ്ങനെ ചിലവിടുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇതൊരു വെറും പാഴ ചിലവല്ലയോ എന്നുംകൂടി സംശയിക്കേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള ന്യൂനതകളെ എല്ലാം എടുത്തു പറയാൻ എനിക്കു് ഇവിടെ സമയമില്ല. എങ്കിലും പ്രധാനമായ ഒന്നു രണ്ടു സംഗതികളെപ്പററിമാത്രം പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ടു കുട്ടികൾക്കു പ്രധാനമായി കിട്ടേണ്ടതു് മനഃസംസ്കാരമാണു്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പൂർത്തിയാകുമ്പോൾ ഈശ്വരഭക്തി, രാജഭക്തി, ഗുരുത്വം, വണക്കം, നല്ലനടപ്പു, ആരോഗ്യം ഇത്യാദി ഗുണങ്ങൾ കുട്ടികളിൽ തെളിഞ്ഞുകാണണം. ഇതാണു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകേണ്ട ഫലം. (*Hear, hear,*) നമ്മുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ടു ഇതൊന്നും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. പണ്ടു നമ്മുടെ പൂർവികന്മാർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിന്നു് ഇത്രയൊന്നും പണം ചിലവാക്കിവന്നിരുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും കുട്ടികൾക്കു മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ഗുണങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു സഹായിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപദ്ധതിയെയാണു് അവർ നടത്തിവന്നിരുന്നതു്. പണ്ടുള്ളവർ കുറച്ചു സംസാരിച്ചു വളരെകാര്യ്യങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തി. ഇന്നാകട്ടേ, നാം ധാരാളം സംസാരിക്കുന്നു. കുറച്ചുകാര്യ്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നു. എല്ലാ സംഗതിയിലും അന്നും ഇന്നും ഉള്ള വ്യത്യാസമിതാണു്. അന്നു സംസാരം കുറവു് കാര്യ്യനടപ്പധികം, ഇന്നു സംസാരം അധികം കാര്യ്യനടപ്പു കുറവു്. പണവും ഇന്നു ധാരാളം ചിലവാകുന്നു. കയ്യിലുള്ള പണവും കൊടുത്തു കടിക്കുന്ന പട്ടിയെ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതുപോലെയാണു് ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപദ്ധതിക്കു പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നതു്. മാതാപിതാക്ക

[Mr. C. Keralavarma Koiltampuran.]

നമാക്കു കയ്യിലുള്ള പണവുംപോയി, കുട്ടികൾ തിരിയെ വീട്ടിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ വലിയ ഉപദ്രവവുമായി. ഈ രീതിയെ മുഴുവനും മാററി നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടുനടപ്പിനും, സ്വഭാവത്തിനും, ആചാരത്തിനും ഭാവിശ്രേയസ്സിനും ആവശ്യമായ ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപദ്ധതിയെ രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടകാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

രണ്ടാമതായി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് നാട്ടുഭാഷകളെ തീരെ നിസ്സാരമായി തള്ളികളഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചാണു്. നാട്ടുഭാഷകളെ ചവിട്ടിത്തേച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയുടെ പ്രവൎത്തനം. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു രീതി ഇവിടെവച്ചുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ പോകയാണെങ്കിൽ നാട്ടുഭാഷക്കും രാജ്യത്തിനും എങ്ങിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടാകും? ഇവിടെ അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗക്കാർ (Depressed classes) എന്നു് ഒരുതരം ജാതിക്കാരെ നാം ധാരാളം കണ്ടുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവരുടെ ഉന്നമനത്തിനു വേണ്ടി പലരും ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അതുപോലെ പാശ്ചാത്യപരിഷ്കാരംകൊണ്ടു് അധഃകൃതമാക്കിയിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മാതൃഭാഷകളെ ഉയൎത്തണമെന്നു് ആരും വിചാരിക്കാത്തതു് വളരെ വളരെ പരിതാപകരം തന്നെ (മി: എ. കെ. പിള്ള (*Hear, hear.*) നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടുഭാഷകളെ "depressed languages" എന്നുതന്നെയാണു ഞാൻ വിളിക്കുന്നതു്. (ചിരി) ഡിപ്രസ്സഡ് ക്ലാസ്സസ്സിലുൾപ്പെട്ട ജനങ്ങളുടെ തീണ്ടിനു് ഒരു താരതമ്യം കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതായതു്, ൧൬ അടിദൂരം, ൨൪ അടി ദൂരം, ൩൬ അടി ദൂരം, ൬൪ അടി ദൂരം ഇങ്ങിനെയാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഈ നയവും നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ അനുകരിച്ചുകാണുന്നു. അത്ഭുതംതന്നെ! സംസ്കൃതത്തിനു് പന്ത്രണ്ടടിദൂരം (ചിരി). വേറെ ചില ഭാഷകൾക്കു് അതിൽ കൂടുതൽ, ഒടുവിൽ മലയാളത്തിനു് ൬൪ അടിയും തീണ്ടൽ വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു് (ചിരി). വിശേഷംതന്നെ! "പശ്യതി പശ്യതിപരദോഷാണി, ആത്മദോഷം നപശ്യതി". സവൎണ്ണർ അവൎണ്ണൎക്കു തീണ്ടു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പുഛിക്കുന്നു. അതെസമയംതന്നെ അവർ നാട്ടുഭാഷകൾക്കു തീണ്ടൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. സർ, നാട്ടുഭാഷകളെ തീരെ പുഛിച്ചുംകൊണ്ടു് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതികൊണ്ടു് ഏതു രാജ്യത്തിനു് ഈ ഭൂമിയിൽ ഗുണം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്? ആൎക്കെങ്കിലും അറിയാമെങ്കിൽ പറഞ്ഞാൽകൊള്ളാമായിരുന്നു. ഏതു ചരിത്രത്തിൽ കാണും?

നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ സകലകാൎയ്യങ്ങളിലും നാട്ടുഭാഷകൾക്കു താഴ്ന്ന സ്ഥാനമാണു കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. കാളേജുകളിലും മലയാളത്തിനു് നൂറു അടി തീണ്ടും തികച്ചുണ്ടു്. സംസ്കൃതത്തിനു് കുറച്ചുഭേദം. സംസ്കൃതം ആപ്‌ഷണൽ എടുത്തു പഠിച്ചു് ഉന്നതപരീക്ഷ പാസ്സായ ഒരാളിനു പണ്ഡിററു് എന്നു് ഒരു പേരു കൊടുത്തു കാളേജുകളിൽ ആക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ശമ്പളവും കുറവാണു്. എന്നാൽ വേറെ വല്ലതും ആപ്‌ഷണൽ എടുത്തു പഠിച്ചയാളാണെങ്കിൽ ഉടനെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു് പ്രൊഫസ്സറോ മററോ ആയി നിയമിക്കുന്നു. ശമ്പളവും ൩൦൦ രൂപാ കൊടുക്കും. ഇതിനു കാരണം തീണ്ടു കല്പിച്ച ഭാഷ പഠിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണു്. (ചിരി). ഇപ്പോൾ ആർട്ട്സ് കാളേജിൽ വളരെ യോഗ്യനും, ബുദ്ധിമാനും, സമൎത്ഥനുമായ ഒരാളാണു് സംസ്കൃതഭാഷയുടെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ. അദ്ദേഹത്തെപ്പോലെ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വളരെ ദുൎല്ലഭമാണു. യൂനിവേർസിററിയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനെ ബഹുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനെ പോലെ അത്ര സൎവ്വീസ്സുള്ളവരും നമ്മുടെ കാളേജുകളിൽ വേറെ ആരെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ള കാൎയ്യവും സംശയമാണു്. എന്നിരുന്നിട്ടും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ല. ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതലില്ല. പ്രൊഫസ്സർ സ്ഥാനമില്ല. അസിസ്റ്റൻറു് പ്രൊഫസ്സർ സ്ഥാനംപോലും ഇല്ല. ഇതെന്തുകഷ്ടം! അദ്ദേഹം സംസ്കൃതമല്ലാതെ വേറെ ഒരു ഭാഷ എടുത്തു പഠിച്ചു് ഡിഗ്രി എടുത്തിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹം ചീഫ് പ്രൊഫസ്സറായി ൭൫൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളവും വാങ്ങുമായിരുന്നു. തീണ്ടലുള്ള ഭാഷയെടുത്തു പഠിച്ചതുമാത്രമാണു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ അപരാധം.

ഇനി മറെറാരുദിക്കിൽ നോക്കുവിൻ. സംസ്കൃതം ക്യൂറേററും മലയാളം ക്യൂറേററും തമ്മിലുള്ള ശോചനീയമായ അന്തരം (Individious distinction) രണ്ടുപേൎക്കും ജോലിസമം. രണ്ടു ജോലികൊണ്ടുമുള്ള പ്രയോജനം സമം എന്നിട്ടും ശമ്പളവും സ്റ്റാററസ്സും വളരെ വ്യത്യാസം ഈ ആഫീസ്സുകളിലുള്ള പണ്ഡിതന്മാൎക്കും, ക്ലാൎക്കുകൾക്കും, ഇങ്ങേഅററം ശിപായിമാൎക്കു പോലും വ്യത്യസ്തമായ ഏൎപ്പാടുകൾ വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പന്ത്രണ്ടടിതീണ്ടും നൂറു അടി തീണ്ടും ഇവിടേയും കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. (ചിരി). ഈ നയം ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു് ഉടനെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കണം. അവൎണ്ണൎക്കു നാക്കുണ്ടു്. അവരുടെസങ്കടങ്ങളെ വിളിച്ചുപറയാം. ഇപ്പോൾ അവർ ധാരാളം മുറവിളികൂട്ടുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. അതിൻെറ ഫലമായി അവരുടെ തീണ്ടൽ ഇല്ലാതായിത്തുടങ്ങി. നാട്ടുഭാഷകൾക്കു നാക്കില്ല. വിളിച്ചുപറയാൻവയ്യ. സർ,

[Mr. C. Keralavarma Koiltampuran.]

എന്നാൽ കുഞ്ചൻ, തുഞ്ചൻ, ഉണ്ണായിവാര്യർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള മഹാന്മാരുടെ ghosts നാടൊട്ടുക്ക നടന്നുകരഞ്ഞു ആവലാതി പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ഹജ്ജൂർകച്ചേരിയുടെ മുകളിലും ഡയറക്ടർ ആഫീസ്സിന്റെ മുകളിലും ആണ് അധികമായി ഞാൻ അവരെ കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഞാൻ നേരംപോക്ക പറയുകയാണെന്നു നിങ്ങളാം ആരെങ്കിലും ശങ്കിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ? ഹേയി! ഒരിക്കലും നേരംപോക്കല്ല. നിങ്ങളാം ആരുനോക്കിയാലും കാണാം, നമ്മുടെ പരേതന്മാരായ മഹാകവികളും ഭാഷാഭിമാനികളും വാവിട്ടുകരഞ്ഞുംകൊണ്ടു നിൽക്കുന്നതു്. പക്ഷേ ആകാഴ്ച കാണണമെങ്കിൽ നോക്കുന്നവർ നാട്ടുഭാഷാഭിമാനികളായിരിക്കണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒന്നും കാണുകയില്ല. സർ, ഈ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും മററും മലയാളത്തിനു തക്ക സ്ഥാനമില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിന്നു് ഈ ലോകത്തിൽ എവിടെ സ്ഥലം കിട്ടും? ആക്സ്ഫോർഡിലോ, കേമ്പ്രിഡ്ജിലോ, ജർമ്മനിയിലോ, അമേരിക്കയിലോ ഞങ്ങൾപോയി ഞങ്ങളുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയായ മലയാളത്തിന്നു് ഒരു ചെയർ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി അതിനെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു് സങ്കടം പറയട്ടേ? സർ, ഇതിൽപരം ശോചനീയമായ ഒരവസ്ഥയില്ലെന്നറിയേണ്ടതാണ്. ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ, നാട്ടുഭാഷകളിൽ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യംകൂടിയുള്ള ഒരാളെത്തന്നെ എപ്പോഴും ഡയറക്ടറായി നിയമിക്കണം. അതു് ഉടനെ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെങ്കിൽ, ഡയറക്ടരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനു നാട്ടുഭാഷാ പ്രവീണന്മാരായ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ മെംബറന്മാരടങ്ങിയ ഒരു ഉപദേശക സംഘം നിശ്ചയിച്ച് ഇവരുടെ കൂടിയാലോചനയുടെ ഫലമനുസരിച്ച് ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി നാട്ടിൽ നടപ്പു വരുത്തണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ താഴ്മയായ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*) : സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. പിള്ളയുടെ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്‌വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ എനിക്കു പരിചയം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും അതിന്റെ നടത്തിപ്പ് ഏറെക്കുറെ നന്നല്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെഅഭിപ്രായം. ഒന്നാമതു് ഈ രാജ്യം ഒരു മലയാളരാജ്യമാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ഇംഗ്ലീഷും മലയാളവും പഠിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരായ ആളുകളുടെ നില നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇന്നു ൧൦൦-നു ൯൫ വീതമാനവും, ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്ഭാഷ അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തവരന്നാണു് വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെഇരിക്കുന്നതായഈരാജ്യത്തു മലയാളഭാഷയെ പോഷിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരത്തോടുകൂടി ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കൂടുതലായി യാതൊരേർപ്പാടും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതായി കാണുന്നില്ല.

പഴയ മാമൂലനുസരിച്ച മലയാളഭാഷാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലേയ്ക്കു കുറെതുക ബഡ്ജററിൽ അനുവദിക്കുന്നു എന്നേയൊള്ളു. നേരേ മറിച്ച കാളേജിലേക്കുവേണ്ടതിലധികം ചെലവുചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിന്നും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും വളരെദോഷത്തിനു കാരണമാവുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നത്. കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംചെയ്തു് ഉയന്നപരീക്ഷയിൽ പാസ്സായിട്ടു സർട്ടിഫിക്കററും കൊണ്ട് ഒരാൾ വന്നുചേരുന്നു എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുക. ആ ആൾ സയൻസിൽ ഒന്നാമനായിട്ടു പാസ്സായിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. ഇനി എന്താണ് അയാൾക്കുള്ള ഒരുപജീവന മാർഗ്ഗം? അപ്പോൾ ദേവസ്വം ഗ്രൂപ്പുസൂപ്രണ്ടുദ്യോഗമൊ അതുപോലുള്ള മററു വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗമോ ഒഴിവുണ്ടെന്നു കണ്ട് അതിലേക്ക് അപേക്ഷയും കൊടുക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ താൻവളരെസംഖ്യയും, ബുദ്ധിയും ചെലവു ചെയ്തു പാസ്സായ ആ സയൻസും ഈ ദേവസ്വത്തിലുള്ള ജോലിയും തമ്മിൽയാതൊരു സാമീപ്യവും ഉള്ളതല്ല. പിന്നെ ഈ സയൻസിലുള്ള പാസ്സുകൊണ്ട് എന്താണ് പ്രയോജനം? എന്നാൽ അതു വേണ്ട, താൻപഠിച്ച വിദ്യകൊണ്ട് ഏതെങ്കിലും തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്തു കാലയാപനംചെയ്യാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനും ഇവക്കുസാധിക്കയില്ല. ഈ നിലയിലുള്ള ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപദ്ധതി മേലും തുടന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോവുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെപേർ തൊഴിലറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാതെ ആയി തീരുന്നതു കൂടാതെ ജന സാമാന്യത്തിനിടയിൽ ദാരിദ്ര്യവും വദ്ധിച്ചു വരും. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഈ നിലയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നടത്തോളംകാലംഎത്ര തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ കമ്മററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാലും ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗം നൾകാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഇപ്പോൾത്തന്നെ നമ്മുടെരാജ്യംവിദേശികളെ ശരണം പ്രാപിച്ചാണ് സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നത്. അവരുടെ സഹായം ഒരുകാലത്തു കുറയുന്നതിനോ തടസ്സം വരുന്നതിനോ ഇടയായാൽ, നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെനില എന്തായിരിക്കുമെന്നു നാം ആലോചിച്ചു നോക്കുക. ഇങ്ങനെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു കുറെക്കാലംകൂടി ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നയം തന്നെ അനുവത്തിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ തൊഴിലില്ലാത്ത ജനങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ട് ഈ രാജ്യം മുഴുവനും നിറയുന്നതാണ്. അതിന്നുഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഭയങ്കരാവസ്ഥ എന്തായിരിക്കും? അതുകൊണ്ട് ഏതുനിലയിലും ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനിലയെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരങ്ങളായ മലയാള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലേയ്ക്കു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻെറ കൂടുതൽശ്രദ്ധ പതിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്ഥാവിക്കുന്നതോടു കൂടി മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. പിള്ളയുടെ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ ഏ. കെ. പിള്ള കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടു ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽ എന്തോ വലുതായ തരക്കേടുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പ്രജാസഭയിലും നിയമസഭയിലും ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ കാര്യകാരണസഹിതം പ്രതിപാദിച്ചവരുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിനെ ഗുണപ്രദമായ വിധത്തിൽ വേണ്ട ഭേദഗതികൾ വരുത്തി ശരിപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഇതുവരെ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ന്യൂനത ഉണ്ടെന്ന് എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഏതുവിധത്തിൽ അതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കാമെന്ന് ഇനിയും വ്യക്തമാക്കീട്ടില്ല. ഒരു രോഗം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് എന്തു രോഗമാണ്, ഏതു നിലയിൽ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്താമെന്ന നോക്കേണ്ടതാണല്ലൊ.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): വൈദ്യന്റെ ശേഷിക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണ രോഗം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാത്തതെന്നാണൊ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. TRIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ശേഷിക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടോ രോഗത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവം കൊണ്ടോ എന്നു വ്യക്തമല്ല.

ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും കൃഷിക്കാരാണല്ലൊ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരിൽ അധികംഭാഗവും കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളാണ്. അവരിൽ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗക്കാരും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചശേഷം തങ്ങളുടെ പൂർവ്വീകന്മാർ ചെയ്തുവന്ന തൊഴിലിൽ വൈമുഖ്യം കാണിക്കയാണ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ വേറെ വല്ല തൊഴിലും ഉണ്ടോ? സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗം, വക്കീൽപണി തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള ചില തൊഴിലുകൾഉണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതു് എല്ലാവർക്കും കിട്ടുകയില്ല. എന്നാൽ കൃഷി ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രധാന തൊഴിലായതുകൊണ്ടു ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളും അതിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അവരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിഞ്ഞതിൽ പിന്നീട് ആ തൊഴിലിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമെ രാജ്യത്തിന് അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടാവു.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): പൂർവീകന്മാരുടെ തൊഴിലിൽ ഏർപ്പെടാനുള്ള വൈമുഖ്യംകൊണ്ടു കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ ഭൂമികൾ വെറുതെ കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ വെറുതെ കിടക്കുന്ന ഭൂമികളും ഉണ്ട്. ഏതു തൊഴിലും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടണമെങ്കിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചവർ കൂടി തൊഴിലിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചവർക്ക

കൃഷിത്തൊഴിലിൽ ഏർപ്പെടാൻ വൈമുഖ്യം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനത്തിലധികം ദോഷമല്ലേ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നു ശങ്കിക്കണം. ബാല്യത്തിലെ തന്നെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസമയത്തു കുട്ടികളെ കൃഷിക്കു അഭിരുചി ജനിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ പഠിക്കണം.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ബാല്യത്തിലെ കൃഷി അഭ്യസിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നോ മററു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറയുന്നോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിയുമ്പോൾ ആ ഭാഗം വ്യക്തമാകും. വാണിജ്യം വ്യവസായം മുതലായതിലും കുട്ടികൾക്കു താല്പൎയ്യം ജനിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിലുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ അവർ പഠിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ കേവലം കൃഷിയും കച്ചവടവും പ്രധാനതൊഴിലായ പാശ്ചാത്യരാജ്യത്തെ രീതിയനുസരിച്ചുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇവിടത്തേക്കു പൂൎണ്ണമായി പററിയതല്ല. എങ്കിലും കുറച്ചെല്ലാം അതും വേണം. മലയാളവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളോടുചേൎത്തു് ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പാട്ടത്തിനൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു പൊന്നുംവിലയുംകൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങിയൊ എടുത്തു് ഓരോ തോട്ടങ്ങൾ സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചു വയ്ക്കണം. അതിൽ ക്ലിപ്തസമയങ്ങളിൽ കുട്ടികളെക്കൊണ്ടു വേലചെയ്യിക്കയും, ധാന്യങ്ങളും ചെടികളും നട്ടു പിടിപ്പിച്ചു് അവയുടെ വളൎച്ച മുതലായവയെ അവരെമനസ്സിലാക്കി അതിൽ അവൎക്കു വാസനയുണ്ടാക്കയുംവേണം. (Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai *Hear, hear.*) അങ്ങനെ പരിശീലിച്ച കുട്ടികൾ പഠിപ്പു കഴിഞ്ഞു വരുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്പോൾ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തു നിന്നും പുറത്തു വരുന്ന ചിലരെ പോലെ കൃഷിക്കു കൊള്ളാത്തവരായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. പഠിത്തം കഴിഞ്ഞു വരുമ്പോൾ പതിനെട്ടോ ഇരുപതോ വയസ്സാകും. അപ്പോഴാണു് ഓരോ തൊഴിലിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അതിലേക്കു് ഉതകുന്നതായിരിക്കണം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപദ്ധതി.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ളവർ മുഴുവനും കൃഷിയിൽ വിമുഖന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാർ മുഴുവനും നിരക്ഷരകുക്ഷികളും കൊള്ളരുതാത്തവരുമാണോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): കൊള്ളരുതാത്തവരല്ല.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): അങ്ങിനെയല്ലേ ധാരണ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെ ധാരണയില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചവൎക്ക് കൃഷിയിൽ ആസക്തി കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ബുദ്ധിപൂൎവ്വം പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചു ഭൂമിയിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആദായം എടുക്കാനുള്ള മാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വരുന്നില്ല. അമേരിക്കയിൽ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളോടു ചേൎത്തു കൃഷിപാഠശാലയും വ്യവസായശാലയും ഉണ്ടു്. അമേരിക്കയിലെ ബുക്കർ. ടി. വാഷിംഗ്ടൺ എന്ന പ്രസിദ്ധൻ ബാലികാബാലന്മാൎക്ക് കൃഷി കൈത്തൊഴിൽ പരിശീലനം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാലത്തു ലഭിക്കത്തക്കസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തി. അപ്രകാരം ഈ രാജ്യത്തും വ്യവസായവും, പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു കൃഷിയും പരിശീലിക്കുന്നതിനു പാഠശാലയോടു് ഓരോ തോട്ടവും ചേൎത്തു് ചില വ്യവസായശാലകളും ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തി കുട്ടികൾക്കു പരിശീലനം നൽകണം.

മലയാളവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ പ്രാധാന്യം നൽകണം. ജനങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിനും മലയാളമല്ലാതെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പഠിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. രാജ്യത്തുള്ള സകലജനങ്ങൾക്കും എഴുതാനും, വായിക്കാനും കഴിവുണ്ടാക്കണം. അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കൂടുതൽ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൎമ്മെന്റു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം. അവൎക്ക് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാലത്തു പുസ്തകങ്ങളും ഭക്ഷണവും വെറുതെ കൊടുക്കണം. വളരെക്കാലം നമ്മുടെ അടിമകളായി വേലചെയ്തവരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളാണു് അവർ. ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ പ്രമേയത്തെ ബലമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, the position of the Department of Education at present is something like the position of Turkey before the war. Among the European countries, Turkey used to be called the 'sick man' of Europe for many a year even though after the war that appellation would hardly befitting. A similar position practically may be given to our Department of Education in the group of the departments of the State. It is a department which has been long recognised to be not serving much useful purpose. Every administrator who was at the helm of affairs in Travancore invariably recognised this stagnant condition. But somehow or other, nobody was able to do anything substantial to change the course of instruction in Travancore. Bearing this aspect of the matter in mind, it is very difficult to find fault, personally, with any Director of Public Instruction. We have had a series of Directors, all of them eminent men in their own way; but, so far as the results are concerned, they agree practically in not having achieved anything substantial. The position of the Director of Public Instruction has been compared a little while ago by the mover of the cut motion himself. I would make it a little more clear by observing that

he combines in himself not only the function of the physician but also of the chemist. It is the duty of the chemist to find out, invent and discover new medicines. The application of such medicine falls to the lot of the doctor or the physician. In the present instance, I would observe that both these functions must be combined in the Director of Public Instruction so that there may be a successful management of the whole department. For, if the Director of Public Instruction lays down new principles or new policies in the field of education, if he himself does not get satisfied that these are correctly applied, then there is the risk of the whole thing going askance. Then, from timely inspections and periodical observations, he has to see whether any particular principle he has introduced in the field of education works well. He then has to see what the public has done to avail itself of the course of education. Therefore, according to my humble view of the matter, it will be of no use if the Director simply goes through every paper that comes to his office. He will have to go to the schools in the State and give the necessary directions in the matter of education. He has also to see by his own inspection that all the schools are properly inspected periodically and that all the instructions are carried out on proper lines.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Does he not think that the Director should go through the inspection reports?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): He has not only to go through the inspection reports, I say, but has to check the very nature of the inspection itself. I am quite sure, Sir, that if I am allowed to inspect some of the schools in the State, I shall pick out a number of useless teachers from many of them in spite of the periodical inspections carried on with respect to these institutions. I shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the authorities that a number of teachers now employed in the departmental schools are not able to do teaching work. As I already submitted, this is due to the defect in inspection. The mere fact that there is an Inspector who has to conduct periodical inspections of several schools is hardly sufficient. The Director has to check the inspections carried on by the Inspector.

I would go a step further Sir, after all, education is not intended to attain salvation. It is not intended for success in the next world. It is intended for practical success in this world itself. Education, therefore, has to be carried on with some end in view. As regards the sort of education now afforded in colleges and schools, I must say that this end is hardly realised. That is my humble view of the matter. No doubt, the products of the English schools and colleges, at any rate some of them, are able to talk and write English very well. But, in all other respects, in spite of the courses of studies in Science, Mathematics and other subjects, they hardly make any use of the learning they have received in the educational institutions. Now, as a result of the present course of education, the outcome is this. There is a scramble for Government employment. There is crowding at the bar.

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

These two visible phenomena are among our despairs. It has been very rightly observed by some of the gentlemen who spoke in Malayalam that, in spite of the learning that they received in these institutions, the successful candidates simply serve but ornamental purposes. For example, Sir, I am a graduate in chemistry. I do not know if anybody would now grant that I know chemistry at all, since for the past several years I have had nothing to do with chemistry and was engaged in quite a different field.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): But has it not improved your intellect?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): If it is only for the purpose of training the intellect, any branch of knowledge properly taught is quite sufficient.

Then, again, as for the realisation of the end to be achieved by education, the Director of Education has to get himself into closer touch with the people of the country as a whole. The pure official routine will hardly give him any clear idea of the needs of the country. I would, therefore, point out that, before a person makes a successful Director, he must necessarily have known the needs of the country, and for this he must move among the people. He should know their requirements, and the system of education should be such as to suit them. The conditions of the people, their poverty or affluence, all these things must be present to the mind of the Director before he is asked to formulate a course of education for the people. It is absolutely futile in the case of a poor man of the depressed classes if his child is asked to take up a course of education which would cost him Rs. 50 a month. The Education must be within the reach of the people of the State and it must also be useful to them. A sort of sympathy must exist between the department and the people; and not a red-tape outlook towards them. When considered in this light, Sir, I have very serious doubts whether that sort of enthusiasm which we might expect in the case of a person who moves among the people, could be found in the case of a European officer who knows very little about the people of the country. A person who moves among the people will know their requirements and conditions and can direct the course of education to suit them. All these functions cannot be carried out successfully by a European officer put in charge of the department. (*Hear, hear.*) No doubt, some of them are very enthusiastic in their own branches of learning. I have been told on one occasion by a student of the Dehra Dun Forest College that he had a lecturer in Forestry who used to smile at certain trees of beautiful and symmetrical growth. Such enthusiasm in regard to their own walks of learning might certainly be found in certain gentlemen. But that is not sufficient. We want their enthusiasm to be directed in favour of the people of the country. The Director should visualise the difficulties of the people and should adopt the system of education to their needs. He should cut the coat according to the cloth, so far as the people are concerned. That is what is

needed, Sir, at the present time. Any amount of money that is spent upon such a course of education would prove useful to the people and would also be within their reach. The Director should consolidate the State as a whole. If such a state of affairs can be brought about by you. Sir, while you are in power, heart-felt gratitude of the State will go forth to you. As I have been observing during the course of the general discussion upon the Budget, I think the Rs. 45 lakhs now, provided for in the Budget, are not going to be of any use to the people of the country except in producing a set of glib talkers and fine writers in English and Malayalam.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know from Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. —

PRESIDENT: He has resumed his seat.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): If absolutely necessary, I am prepared to stand up, Sir, (*Laughter.*)

MR. L. A. LAMPARD (*Planters*): Sir, education is hardly the subject which I would be expected to speak upon really, except that in the ordinary course of business one receives numerous applications from young men who have left school several years before. In all these applications, the chief point is that the applicant is the holder of a certificate—the School Leaving Certificate, for instance or that he is a graduate of some description. No other qualification such as experience or training of any technical nature is usually put forward. In selecting candidates for positions, it is very difficult; I am speaking from the point of view of business, to select young men from among a number of applicants. The mere fact that the applicant is a graduate or that he has received a School Leaving Certificate is really no qualification for a position in business or on an estate. Unfortunately, when you go into these things more deeply and discuss with these young men, whatever be the nature of the work that you suggest to them, they always come back to the position of a clerk. On numerous occasions, in my own experience, we offered to train men in saw milling and engineering and other kinds of work, but almost invariably these young men refused to take up any form of manual work. I do not know whether it is a question of caste or of religion. But they refuse to do things which I think in England every young man is expected to do when he starts off on a business career. It seems to me therefore that the form of education, as it is being imparted, is hardly suited to modern conditions in this country. I believe India was a great country for learning, and about 500 years ago it was quite satisfactory if men did nothing but learn. But now-a-days one has to put one's learning into practice. The type of education now imparted to the people of Travancore does not seem suitable to the conditions of the country.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപദ്ധതിയിൽ പല ന്യൂനതകളും ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു്. എല്ലാപ്രജാസഭകളിലും നിയമസഭയുടെ ബഡ്ജറ്റു യോഗങ്ങളിലും എല്ലാവരും ഐ

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

കകണ്ടേന്ന അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിലും ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഇതേഅഭിപ്രായം തന്നെയാണുള്ളത്. ഈ ന്യൂനതകളെ പരിഹരിക്കാനുള്ള വഴികളെ ആലോചിച്ചു നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ ആളില്ലാത്ത ഒരു ദോഷമാണു നമുക്കു് ഇപ്പോൾ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിലേക്കു നമ്മുടെ ഡയറക്ടർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു സമാധാനം പറയുമായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ നമ്മുടെ ഡയറക്ടർ സമ്മിശ്രമായ പദ്ധതിയനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു വിഷയത്തിൽ പരീക്ഷ ജയിച്ചു വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിഞ്ഞു് ഉദ്യോഗം സമ്പാദിച്ചതു് ഒരു കാളേജിലാണ്. അതിനാൽ അതിനകത്തുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി മാത്രമെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു പഠിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടൊള്ളു. ഏതാനും കാലം ആ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഇരുന്നപ്പോൾ ഒരു ദിവസം കാലത്തു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഡയറക്ടർ ഉദ്യോഗവും കിട്ടാനിടയായി. അദ്ദേഹം ഇരുന്നിരുന്നതായ കാളേജിലെ കസേരയിൽനിന്നും മാറി ഡയറക്ടർ ആഫീസിലുള്ള ഒരു കസേരയിൽ കയറി എന്നുമാത്രമെ ഒള്ളു. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരാളിന് ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായ ഈന്യൂനതയെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നും ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിലേക്കു പലവിധമായുള്ള അറിവുകൾ പുറമെനിന്നും സമ്പാദിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമെ സാധിക്കുകയൊള്ളു. രണ്ടാമതായി കാണുന്ന ന്യൂനത ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ മേലധ്യക്ഷനായിവരുന്ന ആളിനു നാട്ടുഭാഷയെക്കുറിച്ചു് യാതൊരു അറിവും ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളവർ ഡയറക്ടരായി വരുമ്പോൾ നാട്ടുഭാഷക്കു് ഒരു ചിററമ്മസ്ഥാനമാണ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. ഇവിടെ അങ്ങനെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ളതിന് ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും നാട്ടുഭാഷയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു് എന്തെല്ലാം ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു എന്നു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു സംഗതി നിരാക്ഷേപമായി എല്ലാവക്കും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതാണ്. ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമായി നാട്ടുഭാഷാ സ്ത്രീവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു നാട്ടുഭാഷയുടെ യാതൊരു ഗന്ധവുമില്ലാത്ത ഒരാളെയാണ് നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇതിൽനിന്നു ഡയറക്ടർക്കു നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനോടുള്ള താല്പര്യവും, അതിനെ വദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ഉത്സാഹവും എത്രത്തോളമുണ്ടെന്നു നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടും നമുക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണു. എൻെറ ഒരു പെൺകുട്ടി ഒരു പെൺപള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പഠിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറസ് വന്നു പരിശോധിച്ചതിൻെറ ഫലങ്ങളെപ്പററി ആപെൺകുട്ടിതന്നെ എന്നോടു

പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു കേട്ടപ്പോൾ ഠരം വിദ്യാലയത്തിൽ അയക്കാതെ വീട്ടിൽ വാദ്ധ്യാരെവച്ചു പഠിപ്പിച്ചാൽ ശുദ്ധമായ നാട്ടുഭാഷ പഠിപ്പിക്കാമെന്ന് എനിക്കു പലപ്പോഴും തോന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതുപോലെ ഠരം നാട്ടിലുള്ള പലക്കും തോന്നാൻ ഇടയുണ്ട്. നാട്ടുഭാഷയെപ്പററി സ്നേഹിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഡയറക്ടർ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നാട്ടുഭാഷയെ നല്ലതുപോലെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുമായിരുന്നു. അതിനാൽ നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിയുകയും അതിനെ സ്നേഹിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരാളെയാണ് ഇതിലെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): ഠരം നാട്ടു ഭാഷയെന്നു മെംബർ പറയുന്നതു് ഏതിനെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ് ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavanko*: ആ പദം ഏതിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാണെന്ന് വളരെ ആലോചിച്ചും സൂക്ഷിച്ചും ആണ് പ്രയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): ഏകവചനത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞതു കൊണ്ടാണു ചോദിച്ചതു്.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavunkod*): ഇതിനു മറുപടി പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള ന്യൂനതകളെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനു തന്നെ ഡയറക്ടർക്കു സമയവും സൌകര്യവുമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. മുമ്പ് എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ആഫീസ് മാനേജരെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തി ചെയ്യിക്കേണ്ടതായ ജോലികളാണ് ഇന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ നടത്തി വരുന്നതു്. പോരെങ്കിൽ വേറെ ഒരു വിഷമവും കൂടി വന്നുചേർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. കെമിസ്ട്രി ജയിച്ചഡയറക്ടരാണെങ്കിൽ ഹിസ്റ്ററിയിൽ പരിചയമില്ല. അതുപോലെ ഹിസ്റ്ററിയിൽ ജയിച്ച ഡയറക്ടരാണെങ്കിൽ മാത്തിമാററിക്സിൽ പരിചയമില്ല. അതിൻെറ ഫലമായി കാണുന്നതു മററു് ഐച്ഛികവിഷയങ്ങളെ വെറുക്കുകയും അവയോട്ട് അനുകമ്പ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതാണ് സാധാരണയായിട്ടു കണ്ടു വരുന്നതു്. ഇവരെല്ലാവരുമായി ആലോചിച്ചു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പദ്ധതിയെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കാൻ അവർക്കു സൌകര്യവും സമയവും ഇല്ലാതെയാണ് വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വളരെ ഗൌരവമായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ കമ്മററിയിൽ ഞാനും ഒരു മെംബറാണ്. എനിക്കു പല ആളുകളുടേയും അഭിപ്രായം അറിയാനിടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേയും കമ്മററി റിപ്പോർട്ടു വായിക്കാനും ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

ഇതേ നിലയിൽ തുടൎന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ ന്യൂനതകൾ അപരിമിതമായി വൎദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതിനും, തന്നിമിത്തം രാജ്യത്തിൽ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ വൎദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകുന്നതാണു്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവൎമ്മെന്റു വേണ്ടപോലെ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയിലുള്ള ചില ന്യൂനതകളെപ്പററിയാണു് എനിക്കു രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ പരിഹരിക്കാനായി ഗവൎമ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും വളരെപണം ചിലവാക്കി ഒരു തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ കമ്മിററി ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം വേറെ തൊഴിലില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം ഈ കമ്മിററിയെ ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തിയതെന്നാണു്. ഇവൎക്കു മയിലേജും പടിയും കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു് അനുസരണമായ ഗുണം ആ കമ്മിററികൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു് എനിക്കു് അഭിപ്രായമില്ല.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തിയതു ഈ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ നിശ്ചയപ്രകാരമാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ആയിരിക്കാം.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ നിന്നും പാസ്സാക്കിയ ഒരു നിശ്ചയത്തെ മെംബറിനു് ആക്ഷേപിക്കാമോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ആക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നില്ലല്ലോ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ തന്നെ പലരും ഇതാവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതായിട്ടറിയാമോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ഫലമാണു് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മക്കമ്മിററിയുടെ ആവശ്യം നേരിട്ടതു്.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): ഈ കമ്മിററി ഇവിടെമാത്രമല്ല മററു പല സ്ഥലത്തും ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെയും വേണമെന്നില്ല.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അതിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോൎട്ടു വായിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അതു വായിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഠരം അഭിപ്രായം പറയാനിടയായതു്.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളെ ചുവടെ പകത്തുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായമാണെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടെയും വേണം എന്നല്ലാതെ ഠരം രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു കമ്മിററിയുടെ ആവശ്യമില്ല.

രാജ്യത്തെ യുവാക്കന്മാരുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തെ ക്ഷയിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ് എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുന്ന ചെറുപ്പക്കാരിൽ കണ്ണാടിവയ്ക്കാത്തവർ വളരെ ചുരുക്കമാണ്. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ഈ ചെറുപ്പക്കാർ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പോയാൽ ഒരാശുപത്രിയാണെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകും. ഇവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ധാരാളം രോഗികളെകാണാം. അവർക്കില്ലാത്ത ഒരു രോഗവുമില്ല. അതിനുള്ള കാരണം ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്പ്രദായമാണെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ രീതിയുടെ ന്യൂനതനിമിത്തം കൃഷിയും വ്യവസായവും ഇപ്പോൾ നശിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അനേകം മെമ്പറന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻഒന്നുംപറയുന്നില്ല.

വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ ക്രമത്തിലധികം വദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനു കാരണവും ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി തന്നെ. ശരാശരി ദിവസം ഒന്നിന് ഒരു കൂലിക്കാരനു കിട്ടുന്ന എട്ടണപോലും ബി. എൽ. പാസ്സായവരുംപ്പടെയുള്ള വക്കീലന്മാക്ക് കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ അത്ര വളരെയുണ്ട്. പിന്നീട് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ച ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ചെറുപ്പക്കാരുടെ ചിലവിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. അതായതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നീടുള്ള അവരുടെ ആഹാരത്തിൻെറ രീതിയും വസ്ത്രധാരണ രീതിയും വളരെക്കൂടിയനിലയിലാണ്. അതിൻെറ ഫലമായിട്ടു ഇവിടെ യാതൊരു തൊഴിലും കിട്ടാതെ അവർ വിദേശങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിതന്നെ തുടൻകൊണ്ടുപോയാൽ ചെറുപ്പക്കാരാരും ഠരം രാജ്യത്തു കാണുകയില്ല. മിക്കവാറും ആളുകളും മലയാ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കുപോകും.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): മെമ്പറിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം ചെറുപ്പക്കാർ ഇവിടെ പട്ടിണി കിടക്കണമെന്നാണോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ട് ഇവിടെ ജീവിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെയാണ് ഇവിടത്തെ യുവാക്കന്മാർ അന്യദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കു പോകുന്നത്.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*A[?]gastisvaram*): വക്കീലന്മാർക്കു വ്യ അണക്കൂടി കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ദോഷം കൊണ്ടാണെന്നാണോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : അതെ. ഇനി ഡയറക്ടരുടെ നയത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളത്. കാളേജു പ്രൊഫസർമാരേയും പ്രിൻസിപ്പാലിനേയും ആണ് ഡയറക്ടരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നത്. തന്നിമിത്തം കാളേജിലേക്കു കൂടുതൽ പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിനും അതിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ഡയറക്ടർ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നു. മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കെ. നാരായണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ മലയാളം, തമിഴ് ഈ രണ്ടു ഭാഷകളും പരിചയമില്ലാത്ത ഒരാളിനെ മലയാളവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ഡയറക്ടരാക്കുന്നതു തെറ്റാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയറായിട്ട് എൻജിനീയറിങ്ങ് യോഗ്യതയില്ലാത്ത ഒരാളെ നിയമിക്കാം. ഈ ന്യൂനതയെല്ലാം അറിഞ്ഞിരുന്നിട്ടും, ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു യാതൊന്നും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതു വലിയ കഷ്ടമാണ്.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kotta[?]akara* cum *Kunnattur*) : In supporting the motion under discussion, my friends on this side of the House have been referring to the defects in the present system of education. All that has been said by them, I am in agreement with. But I should like, in this connection, to examine the question whether the system of education as it exists now is itself being carried on properly. In doing so, I wish to make a few observations regarding the lack of discipline and the lack of efficiency in teaching which contribute to the poor results in class and public examinations of our English schools, mostly departmental. Discipline, as we all know, leads to good teaching; and good results necessarily follow. Therefore, in tracing back the causes of poor results, we come to lack of discipline. Instances are not rare of reports about serious misconduct on the part of pupils which has, in certain cases, gone to the extent of deliberate assault on some of the teachers. The moral tone of most schools is not what it ought to be. This, I believe, is due to the want of tact and the want of resource on the part of the teachers themselves. From my memory, I can confidently say that all successful teachers have been men of strong character and profound scholarship. The personality of the teacher, his general behaviour and conduct, his noble manners and amiable disposition and his vast erudition must be such as would leave a strong impression upon the minds of his pupils. Judged by these standards, most of our teachers,

today, fall far short of the mark since they regard teaching only as a bread-winning profession. Children are children everywhere and at all times. If the teacher regards his pupils with indifference and scorn, it is nothing but natural that the students would pay him back in the same coin. Pupils readily take their teachers for what they are worth and begin to indulge in a variety of freaks and pranks calculated to undermine the discipline of the school.

I am quite aware that the Education Department possesses several successful teachers as well. But, unfortunately, it happens that able teachers are often grouped together in the same school, while teachers with little or no experience are found in the majority of schools. It is therefore nothing strange that the maintenance of discipline in most schools has become a hopeless task. I would therefore request the Director to effect a careful re-arrangement of the staff of the various schools so that all schools might get a fair proportion of efficient and capable teachers.

While speaking of teachers, I have not forgotten the headmasters of schools. What has been pointed out above as indispensable requisites in a good teacher, apply to a headmaster a hundred-fold. The headmaster is the motive power that sets the school wheel a-going; and his character and attainments should be of a very high order. More seniority in service shall not be the guiding principle in elevating a person to the position of the head of a school. A person should have in him several qualities of head and heart combined in him in order to deserve such an onerous and important position. I am afraid that many of the headmasters of today do not come under this category. In many cases, they are found to be 'small men", quite unequal to the sacred and noble task before them. It is no wonder then, Sir, that cases of assault, on headmasters by their own students and assistants and even by strangers, are sometimes brought to our attention.

I would therefore earnestly request the Director to use his best discretion in the selection of headmasters, without being influenced by considerations of service and seniority and other matters.

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): In the matter of education in our State, we find two observations frequently made. The first observation is that this State is in the forefront of the different States and Districts in India in the matter of literacy and general education. That is always taken to be a boast for our State. In the same breath, everybody cries down the kind of education that is being imparted. To my mind, these two things do not easily fit in with each other. It is admitted that education, as it is now imparted, is defective. But, I believe it is not applicable to education as imparted in Travancore alone. The defects pointed out are various and in some respects self-contradictory. Will the defects be removed if more attention is paid to the Vernaculars? That seems to be the belief that some gentlemen entertain. There are yet others—and these might be classed among those who say that education now imparted is too literary—who say that it should be more vocational and that industrial subjects should be taught in our schools. Of

[Mr. Paul Daniel.]

course, these may be real defects. But the task before the department and even before the Government in this respect is gigantic. The previous Dewan, as most of the members of the House may know, in order to tackle the question of educational reform in the State, appointed a very strong and influential committee over which he himself presided, and gave to the consideration of this subject a good deal of time and attention; but, after all, nothing tangible was produced. The defects, as they are called, are still found in the education given, and the same outcry is still here, there and everywhere. But, strange to say, the eagerness to be admitted into the schools to obtain the kind of education which is being cried down all around, is still being kept up and is growing year after year. The number of pupils sent into the schools for this education, which, as I said, is being cried down everywhere, is, as we all know, increasing year by year. There are applications to the Education Department for opening new English schools everywhere. Often, the Director is blamed, the Inspectors are blamed, for not encouraging the opening of English schools all over the country. And, for what are these English schools to be opened? Simply to extend this education which is considered to be blameworthy by everybody.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Does it follow from that that the people support the present system of education?

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): They are very eager to reap the benefit of the present system of education. That, I think, cannot, be denied. Then, I wish to point out that these defects are inherent, perhaps in the education that is given, not only in Travancore, but also in the neighbouring States, throughout India and perhaps all over the world. Slight changes may be made. But are not these defects emphasised on account of various conditions obtaining in our own State? Therefore, I just wanted to say that these defects—defects there are, no doubt, as Mr. Kumara Pillai has been pointing out - lead to unemployment and ultimately starvation among our people. But if something could be done by opening vocational classes or vocational schools or by encouraging the teaching of industrial subjects in our literary schools, the defects may to a small extent be reduced. While reading through the budget, I observed that no additional grant is set apart this year for teaching weaving in some schools at least. I think that is a thing which should receive the consideration of the Government. There may be similar vocational subjects that might be tacked on to literary schools established in our State.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I want to ask a question?

PRESIDENT: The member has resumed his seat.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I appreciate very much the fairness and open-mindedness with which this motion has been discussed, and I accept also a great deal of what has been said with regard to what is necessary; but, as I indicated in my

speech on the general discussion of the budget, we should retain what is necessary; and it is necessary also that we should have reform. To take the remarks made by Mr. A. K. Pillai, I think I can accept them *in toto*. The State does require, the Education Department does require, an officer to do all the things which Mr. A. K. Pillai wants to be done. But Mr. A. K. Pillai will also agree with me that the things which are now being done have also to be done and that they could not be done by the officer doing the work which Mr. A. K. Pillai refers to. There may be defects in the direction. But these defects in direction can only be removed by providing more funds and getting more officers. The whole thing hinges upon that. There is work for two men, or indeed five men are required for doing the work that Mr. A. K. Pillai requires. On the administrative side, I could probably do the work; but, for work on the academic side, more money is required. I may perhaps illustrate what the position is by giving figures showing the state of affairs in Mysore. One can gather from the newspapers what the activities there are. There are several kinds of activities there. Looking at the budget, one finds that apart from the amount spent on University education and the amount contributed by District Boards, etc., the amount spent on education is roughly the same as the amount spent here.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ഇന്നത്തെ കാളേജിൽ നിന്നും പുറത്തുവരുന്ന വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികളുടെ ഭാവി എന്തെന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ ചിന്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have often thought of that. And the question has been particularly brought to my notice by the unemployment committee. I was saying that, in Mysore, the amount spent on education is the same as we spend here. The amount spent on Direction is a little more than twice what is spent here, so that, if the Direction here is criticised, let it be criticised in relation to the amount which is spent.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Then, why is it that the Director has not asked for more money?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): How does the member know that the Director has not asked for more money?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): From the budget I understand that he has not asked. That is the only source of information for us.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): The Director is one thing, the Government is another. At present, I am speaking on behalf of Government.

I have indicated in what manner it may be possible for the Director to be freed from the kind of work which in this debate has been said to occupy his attention. I am sure next year I shall be able to pay more attention to the important matters referred to in this debate. Some of the criticisms I cannot accept. Mr. C. P. Thomas said that the

[Mr. J. Stephenson.]

curricula of studies which were introduced twenty years ago remain as they were. He did not point out, although he was invited to do so by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, what the defects were in those curricula. And I hope that this House will agree with me that it is not necessary to revise a thing unless some defects are disclosed. I may, however, point out that the syllabuses have been revised within the last twenty years. A special syllabus has been framed for girls' schools in Forms IV, V and VI, to give them training in what I may call domestic economy and other similar subjects. The primary school syllabus for girls has also been revised. Similarly, in regard to vernacular schools for boys.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): In Rule 89 of the Education Code it is said that "the course of instruction in the Vernacular and English schools shall be in accordance with the curricula published by the Director under the authority of Government." I wish to know from the Director whether his duty is only to publish it, or whether the choice of the course of study is in his hands?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): The syllabus is approved by the Government.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is the choice made by the Government or by the Director?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Final approval rests with the Government.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Has he anything to do with the choice?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What has he to do with the curricula for Vernacular schools?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): He makes an enquiry and sends up proposals to Government.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): My question is whether he has got anything directly to do with the curricula of studies in Vernacular schools.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): He has a lot to do with it.

Then, I would like to refer to one point in Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai's speech. I quite accept the position that it would be better if the Director moved among the people and visualised the difficulties under which they labour as regards education. My chief difficulty, as a matter of fact, however, is not in visualising the difficulties under which people labour with regard to education. My difficulty is to find how those difficulties may be removed. I know hundreds of difficulties an I can visualise them clearly. What I do not see is how they are going to be removed. With regard to Mr. Lampard's point that the

people coming from schools are unwilling to go through the mill; that is, to start at the bottom in an industrial factory and learn things from the very beginning, quite a common thing in England for a well-educated youth to do. I would not attribute the difference in attitude which exists here to the kind of education which is imparted in our schools. The kind of education that is imparted here is much the same as that which is imparted in England. But the difference in the attitude may be due to better adaptability on the part of the people there. But whatever may be the reasons for the difference in attitude, I think it is not due to the difference in the kind of Education.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the learned Director kindly give us an idea as to why the double-shift system is getting unpopular?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I understand the question, but I should like to have it made clearer, that is, I should like to know whether that system is getting unpopular with the people or with the department.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is it getting unpopular with the people or with the department?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is unpopular with the people.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Was the present Inspector of Vernacular schools in favour of the introduction of the system?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): The introduction of the system took place before the present officer became the Inspector. It took place when Mr. Subrahmanya Sastri was the Inspector. He made the recommendation.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Mr. Subrahmanya Sastri supported it?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes. It was a system proposed by me to the Government as an experimental measure.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): How is that working?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): The latest reports on it show that it is working very badly. We could not expect a system such as that to work very well anywhere.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know why in the aided primary schools the number of pupils in the first class, *viz.*, 89,079, dwindled into 20,000, while, on the other hand, in the departmental schools it is not so? I want to know whether it has anything to do with the shift-system.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I don't quite catch the point. The shift-system applies to the first and second classes. Are these figures for such classes?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Anyhow, if it is unpopular with the people, the number in the first class should dwindle. On the other hand, the number in the 4th class has decreased considerably.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): These figures are for the whole State. The system was, I believe, started only in about 60 schools and the number concerned in those schools would be about 2,000. It is in force in 83 schools.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cun Neduvangad*): If the double-shift system is very unpopular with the people, my point is that there would have been a fall in the number of boys in the first class. But I find that it is in the fourth class that the number has considerably fallen.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): There are many points in this. The system is unpopular not with the pupils, but with their parents, because they say that the instruction given in the double-shift system in three hours is not the same as the instruction given in five hours, previously.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Is it the opinion of the parents or based upon the report of the teachers?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot say. The report came from the Inspector of Vernacular schools, I presume, after proper enquiry. I don't think teachers object. They get extra allowances.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): That is another matter. I should like also to know why the figure as regards the departmental schools is smaller. There is a fall from 52,000 to 39,000, while in the aided schools, the fall is from 89,000 to 20,000

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Is this in the report?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Yes.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): May I know the page?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): I have got only notes.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have not got the report with me. The thing is, there is such a wide disparity between the figures.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): May I have an explanation from the Director for the difference in the fall in the number of pupils?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): It looks to me as if the departmental schools were managed well and well appreciated by the public. Mr. C. P. Thomas suggested that in many private schools there may be less proportion of the boys withdrawn than n departmental schools.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Can it not be also that a large number of boys are retained for grants? Is it not open to that interpretation also?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): That may also be.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): In regard to Vernacular schools, out of 127, 32 passed 12 per cent less. Is it a satisfactory condition?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot say now that any definite action was initiated in the Director's Office. These facts concern inspecting officers who will mainly tackle them.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): It is also said that only 19 per cent. of the 1st year students in the 7th class passed the examination. Is that a satisfactory state of affairs?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is a most unsatisfactory state calling for immediate attention.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What is the present attitude of the Government towards the double-shift system? Have they passed their final verdict on that?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is still under consideration, if my recollection is correct.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If so, why have they reduced the number of schools where the system had been introduced?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): There is no charge of policy as regards the system. It was only started in schools for getting teaching done without increasing the number of teachers in schools where the classes required division.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): My question was what is the reason for reducing the number of schools where the system had been introduced?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): It must be because teachers became available in schools in which the double-shift system had been introduced and therefore reversion to the original practice took place.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): But the report does not say that.

"It is said the double-shift system which was introduced as an experimental measure in some departmental vernacular schools in the school year 1924-25 was discontinued in the year 1100 in 50 schools as the strength of the double-shift classes in them had declined. Thus, at the end of the year 1100, the system was working in 138 schools only. As experience proved that the system was not popular, it was not introduced in any school in the year 1101 M. E. On the other hand, it was discontinued in 55 schools. The number of schools where the system was working at the end of 1101 was thus only 83."

[Mr. K. I. Joseph.]

Is it because the Director or the Government was satisfied that the system was a failure that the reduction in the number of schools where the double-shift system had been introduced, was made, or is the matter still under the consideration of the Government?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director Public of Instruction*): I do not quite note the point.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): How did the Government know that it was unpopular? I shall make my point clearer. The system it was said was under investigation. But it is said in the Administration Report that the system was found unpopular. How the Government knew this is my point.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): From the report of the inspecting officers.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it based only on the report of the inspecting officer or did the Director himself make any personal enquiry?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I think the report was submitted during the time of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar. I cannot answer for him.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the Director think that the matter was properly investigated?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is he aware that the system is a success in Cochin?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not know.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will he kindly enquire about it?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he of opinion that the system will not work better even if the teachers concerned and the headmasters equally are paid better?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I think all the teachers will work better if they are better paid.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he aware that the headmasters of the schools where the double-shift system is working are not paid any extra allowance?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am aware of it.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he aware that the headmasters of the schools have to attend the schools from 9-30 in the morning to 4-30 in the evening in schools where this system is introduced?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): As such, are they not entitled to get something extra?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, certainly.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he also aware that the headmaster is not given extra?

MR. J. STEPHENSON ((*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. K.SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Will not the headmasters work better if they are given extra?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): That does not necessarily follow.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know why he has not asked for more funds in the budget for that purpose?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): How does the member know that I have not asked for more funds?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Director tell me if better pay is given to the teachers, the system will be improved?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, it will.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I wish to ascertain from the President how long the Director of Public Instruction will be allowed to continue his speech.

PRESIDENT: His time is up.

C1 **MR. A. K. PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the Director what exactly is his position with regard to my cut motion—whether he thinks that the present educational system is all perfect?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I spoke about that at the very beginning.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I must confess that I was not able to catch him at this distance.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Will the Director be pleased to say whether the time has come to take up the question of considering the introduction of reforms?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): The question of reforms is one which could have been taken up at any time and within the last twenty or thirty years there has not been a time when the Director would not have proposed reforms. The main difficulty however is how to start reforms without more money.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): How can it be started unless an attempt is made to discuss the question and arrive at some conclusions?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): The attempt will be made.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it his position that the reform is overdue ?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is possible at any time. A report could be prepared and reforms could be introduced at any time if more money were available.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Does he accept the motion or oppose it?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I oppose the motion.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : In the light of his admission regarding the position taken up by Mr. A. K. Pillai, what objection has he to accept the motion which refers to the unsatisfactory nature of the present system of education ?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*) ; I do not think it would be correct for me to accept the motion because that takes away a sum of money.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): മലയാളംസ്കൂളുകളും സംസ്കൃതസ്കൂളുകളും ഡയറക്ടരുടെ കീഴിൽ നിന്നും എടുത്തു വേറെ ഒരാളിന്റെ അധീനതയിൽ ആക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I think that is a question which could be considered. I do not think the Director is very well qualified.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടർ നാട്ടു ഭാഷകൂടി അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I admit that.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) ; Can I expect the Government to elucidate their position with regard to this motion ?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I have been representing the Government's position.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : Is he of opinion that the Director of Public Instruction should have no control at all over the Vernaculars of this State ?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Does he refer to Vernaculars or Vernacular schools ?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : Vernacular schools.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Then my answer is yes.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2·5 P. M. and re-assembled at 2-52 P. M.

Mr. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, very important issues have been raised regarding education during the course of the discussion on this motion. So, it is necessary that the question should be pressed in an acceptable form. I was very greatly impressed by the remarks made by Mr. Subba Aiyar yesterday about token motions. But I have to differ from him in one respect. That is this. When the members speak, they may refer to many subjects, but when they vote, I think the vote is upon the motion brought forward by the mover. So the question depends upon what the mover presses. In regard to this question, I should like to make it clear what position should be pressed by the mover for the acceptance of this House. It is acknowledged on all hands that the present system of education is very defective. From the scientific point of view, education is the training for ordinary life. If we look at the education prevalent in our country, we find that it is wholly divorced from the ordinary life of the citizen. That is the main defect of the present educational system. The question is how to reform it. The various consequences of the defective system of education have been ably pointed out by my friends, both in Malayalam and in English. I shall confine myself to the question as to what steps we should adopt for remedying this state of affairs. As I pointed out before, the crux of the difficulty is that our educational system is divorced from the ordinary life of the citizen. This difficulty can be remedied only if the policy of the Education Department is shaped with the co-operation of the ordinary citizen—of the representatives of the ordinary citizen. With the best intentions in the world, the bureaucrats, after a period of service as bureaucrats, become wooden in their nature. They cannot respond to the needs of the people; they cannot understand the needs of the people. I have talked with many friends in official life both before they have put in a large number of years of service and after that. I found very great difference in the outlook. So, the proper policy is to entrust the shaping of the educational policy of the department to the representatives of the people. Of course, education requires expert knowledge; but the expert knowledge that is necessary is the expert knowledge of the ordinary life of the country. Herbert Spencer has pointed out that even in England, at that time, a number of years ago, there was a great divorce between education and ordinary life. There they have been trying with success to bridge the gulf. We are left behind. We ought also to make up for lost time and reform our educational system. The best way of doing that is to appoint a Board of Education for controlling the whole policy and administration of education in the State. Instead of the Director of Public Instruction, there should be a Board of Education on which the representatives of the people should in my opinion have a majority. Then the present system of unsympathetic dealings with schools by bureaucratic officials and the present system of paying more attention to red-tape and routine than to the real needs of education can be got rid of. It is not the number of officials that make education effective. If education should be improved, the pay of the teachers should be raised and the tone of the teachers should be improved. The character of the teachers should be improved. I find that Rs. 5 lakhs is

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

additionally spent for education. But nothing has been done to increase the pay of the lowest grade of teachers. All these things could be remedied and all the defects can be remedied only by bringing education under the control of the representatives of the people. So, I support the motion and suggest that the mover should press upon this House that a Board of Education should be appointed with the representatives of the people on it, to control the whole working and administration of the Education Department.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I beg to press the motion to the vote of the House and, in doing so, I shall not take up the time of the House except to say one or two words. I have been looking forward anxiously to an assurance from the other side of the House. But Mr. Stephenson has not been able to give any encouraging answer at all. I would urge the motion not on any definite scheme but on the greatest common measure of our understanding, the understanding on this side of the House, namely, the need for a thorough overhauling of the system. So, I urge the motion for the vote.

PRESIDENT: I propose in a very few words, not exactly to wind up the debate, but to convey a general impression of the Government's attitude in this matter. That is this. As the Director himself indicated in his speech, the Government, no less than the people at large, have an uneasy feeling that all is not well with the present system of education. Furthermore, when in committee discussion, we proposed to place before this Council so large a sum—a record figure—of forty lakhs of rupees for the purpose of education in the coming year, I felt certain that the largeness of the amount would at once arrest the attention of this House and the people of Travancore in general and that in the course of the discussion here distinct views and attitudes and distinct aims would be given in the speeches of the members here and in the public press and by personal expressions of views. It is in the hope of elucidating such views that I have listened to the debate today, with very great attention. Unfortunately, I have failed to see much in the way of constructive suggestions put forward. That, I have no doubt, is due to the very nature of the subject. It is too wide, too comprehensive—possibly involving revolutionary changes—to be dealt with by individuals in the short space of time allotted to them in the budget debate. Nevertheless, there are indications and very distinct indications. On behalf of Government, I can give the assurance that they are now, after carefully watching the events during the last two years, thoroughly convinced that the system as Mr. A. K. Pillai put it, needs overhauling from top to bottom and that the question will be taken up without very much more delay.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will it not be better to have the verdict of the House recorded?

PRESIDENT: Upon what?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Upon the fact that the Government have accepted my proposition.

PRESIDENT: I did not see anything concrete which the Government may follow in the motion to be put to the vote of the House. I cannot find anything in a speech of ten minutes or more putting any concrete and definite proposal.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am not able to follow you.

PRESIDENT: I say that though your speech dilated upon a variety of subjects, you never put forward anything concrete.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I will put it that a reforming and remodelling of our education is necessary.

PRESIDENT: That is a concrete proposition.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): It was accepted by the Government.

PRESIDENT: Yes. Now, do you want to press your motion?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): No, I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion 49.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

49. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,980 for Direction by Rs. 100.

It has already been said in the course of the discussion on the prior motion that the present system of education is not at all satisfactory and the Government also have in a way admitted this position. So, I do not mean to dilate much upon the evils in the present system. But in the course of the discussion on the last motion, nothing was said about any constructive programme. Of course, I admit that it is a wide question on which we cannot lay down any programme in the ten minutes allotted to us. So, I shall indicate the general lines upon which the attention of the Government should be directed. At present, the Director is concerned with three sorts of work, the direction of the educational policy, the administration of the department, and inspection work. I have already pointed out in the course of discussion on a previous motion that the inspection work of the Director is superfluous. For inspection, there are a number of Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors. We do not see so many grades of Inspecting Officers in the Land Revenue, the Excise, the Police or any other department.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): May I point out to the member that in British India and everywhere else there are such Inspectors as we have here?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not speak of affairs in British India. I am comparing the Inspecting Officers in this department with those in other departments in Travancore. In the Education Department, there is a long line of Inspecting Officers. Hence, it is not ordinarily necessary that the Director should himself do the work of the Inspecting Officers.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : Is the member aware that about 660 schools were left uninspected?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : That is what I say. If the Inspectors are not doing their work properly, remove them. If the existing number of Inspectors is not sufficient to supervise the work done in these schools, additional hands may be appointed. But my point is that the Director should not himself go from one place to another for the purpose of checking the work of the Inspectors. In the Land Revenue Department, above the Dewan Peishkars who attend to the work of a Division, there is only the Land Revenue Commissioner. Above him, there is nobody else. But in the Education Department, there are the Assistant Inspectors and to supervise their work there is the Chief Inspector. I do not understand why you should have then a Director to inspect the Chief Inspector. I should think an efficient and capable Chief Inspector may be appointed and the inspection work completely left in his hands and relieve the Director of inspection work.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Does the member object to the Dewan inspecting the schools?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : The Dewan or any other officer may inspect the schools in case there is need for it. The Dewan is expected to make local inspections in the case of every department whenever there is a need for it.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : Should the Chief Engineer inspect the schools?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : In case of necessity he should also inspect.

I do not understand the necessity for having a man above the Chief Inspector for inspection work. I think the work of the Director will be considerably reduced if he is relieved of his inspection work.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*). : You say that the work of the Chief Inspector should not be made subject to supervision?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : In extraordinary cases, the Government or the Director may supervise his work. But in ordinary cases, such as whether a particular school-house could accommodate a particular number of pupils, inspection by the Director is not necessary. The important item of work that is now attended to by the Director is routine administrative work. The Director himself was complaining that because of the routine work in his office he was not able to do much travelling. Such office work could very well be attended to by a lower grade officer who has got sufficient office experience. For that purpose, such a high-paid officer is not necessary. The chief work to be attended to by the Director should be the direction of the educational policy. That should be his chief work. But under the present conditions, I doubt whether it will be expedient to entrust this work in the hands of a single individual and that one who is not acquainted with the Vernaculars of the State. In this State, educational

work is being carried on mostly by private agencies and they are doing substantial help to the Government in this matter. Such being the case, it is necessary that they should have a voice in shaping the educational policy of the State. So, in the place of one individual, I would suggest the creation of a Board consisting of Government's representatives and also representatives of private institutions and the public at large. If such a Board is appointed, the Government will be in a position easily to understand the view-point of the private institutions and the people at large. Without that, the Director will very often be guided by the reports of his subordinates. For example, in the case of the important question of the double-shift system, the Director was saying that he was completely guided by the report of the Inspector. If there had been a Board, he would have known whether the system is working satisfactorily and whether the people want it. So, I suggest that for the purpose of directing the educational policy, a Board must be appointed consisting of Government members such as the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries and the Director of Public Instruction and some non-official members representing private institutions and the people at large. The chief complaint about the present educational system is that it is not sufficiently vocational. That is why I mention the names of the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Is it to be an Advisory Board?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): I mean it to be a Board to direct the policy of education in the State. There should be one expert—I do not say anything about the personnel at present—who has got experience in educational matters.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I just want to clear a doubt, whether he would have both the Director of Public Instruction as well as the Directing Board above him.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): I say that there should be a Board of Education to consider all questions of educational policy.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Does the member suggest that the Director as such may be done away with? (*Laughter*).

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): I say that the Director's work may be split up into three, one portion may be placed under the Chief Inspector, one under the Office Manager and the other entrusted to a Board of Directors. This is the suggestion I have to make. Anyhow, I may add that the suggestions I have made are in a very general way since the details of the scheme cannot be considered in a few minutes. I would therefore suggest that for considering these and other educational matters, a conference of competent persons may be called by the Government and their opinion called for. In the alternative, a committee may be appointed to enquire into

[K. I. Joseph.]

these matters. I wish that the conference on the committee be convened by the Government as early as possible, say within three months.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is it his idea that as regards the administrative side of the Director's work the office manager or the Secretary may be safely entrusted with the work of the Education Department?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): You may give whatever name you like, but my point is that the administrative affairs may be entrusted to a manager or some such officer.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he aware that the Secretary will have to control the Inspectorate as well as the Principals of the Colleges?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): For the purpose of attending to the inspection work, there is the Inspector. The Secretary has to attend only to the routine administrative matters.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): In doing so, will he not have to exercise control over them in matters of correspondence?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Of course, he will have the control, subject to the authority of the Government. These are matters of detail.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know what the status and grade of this officer should be?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): The status and pay should be those of an ordinary Secretary?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he aware that there is already a Secretary who looks after education in the Secretariat?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): There is no harm in entrusting the work with him.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Will he be satisfied if this work is entrusted to that Secretary?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Oh, yes.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he capable of exercising control over the officers in the Education Department?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If the individual now in office is not capable, another may be appointed in his place.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): I do not mean the individual, but the office.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I have already stated that one who has got sufficient experience may be entrusted with that work.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Will Mr. Joseph like the idea of his being controlled by an officer of a lower status?

Mr. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not understand his question.

Mr. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Will he himself agree to the proposal of himself being placed in such a position as to be controlled by one who is much lower in status than him?

Mr. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Suppose I am a manager of an institution dealing with the management of a school. I will surely be willing to be bound by the decisions of the Secretary.

Mr. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): It is not a question of dealing with a manager, but with the Inspectors and Principals.

Mr. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): So far as the department is concerned, the Secretary is expected to work under the orders of the Government.

Mr. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he aware that it is not a question of signing papers only?

Mr. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I say it is purely a matter of departmental administration.

Mr. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Is the Secretary to be under the Board?

Mr. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): He will be under the direct control of the Government. I have already said that I speak these things only in a general way. My point is that a conference may be held or committee appointed to consider all these questions. I do not say that my suggestions should be accepted as such without enquiry.

Mr. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): In the scheme suggested, there seems to be a lecuna as to who should see that the directions of the Board, that is now contemplated, are properly carried out.

Mr. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): The Chief Inspector.

Mr. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): So, a new office has to be created?

Mr. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): One of the present Inspectors may be made the Chief Inspector. Within the time allotted to me, I have only touched on several matters of importance and that my final submission is that an enquiry into these should be made either by a committee or at a conference.

Mr. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, while supporting this motion, I propose to avail myself of this opportunity to bring to the pointed notice of the Government as well as the public the vagaries of the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools. Sir,—

Mr. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I wish to know whether that matter comes under Direction?

Mr. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I wish to know why my friend objects to this. I am perfectly in order because it is explained in the motion that it is with a view to discuss the unsatisfactory conditions of the administrative side of the Education Department.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): There is a separate motion proposed by Mr. Nilakanta Pillai himself for that.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): It is left to me Sir, to move it or not. I can speak at any time and I cannot be compelled to move that particular motion.

PRESIDENT: What is the number of the other motion?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): It is motion No. 89 and it may not come up for discussion today. (*Laughter.*)

PRESIDENT: I should like to hear the Law Member.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): If my friend wanted to deal with the administrative side of the department, I do not know what prevents me from saying that there is want of administrative control over some of the officers of the department.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The motion under discussion relates to the grant for direction. It is seen that the Inspector does not come under direction, but he comes under "Controlling Agencies."

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): What I wish to submit is that there is no proper direction and that there is no proper administrative control over the subordinate officers of the department. There cannot be any hard and fast rule to knit two motions together. When token motions were discussed today and yesterday, all sorts of irrelevant matters were allowed to be discussed. When I stood up, a particular disqualification was raised by my friend. I submit that it is not an irrelevant matter and if it comes at all, it should come under this head and nothing else.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): From page 78 of the budget, it will be seen that the amount, *viz.*, Rs. 17, 980, sought to be reduced by the motion is the amount to be voted under Direction. So, this motion relates to the amount under Direction. The details of that will be seen on another page of the budget. It will also be seen from the provision made in the budget in that page that the Inspector does not come under Direction at all.

PRESIDENT: Is it the practice in this House that the motions should come under the accepted heading in the budget?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Nilakanta Pillai, you see that I am advised that rules and practice in this House require motions to follow the set budget heads in the estimates and you apparently realise that is so. So, I say that the very motion on which you now propose to talk about is the objective of a motion you have under 20 B—Vernacular School Education.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I think the Law Member is not clear. I am not making my motion, but I am supporting a motion with arguments. If such interpretations are made, a member cannot do anything in this House.

PRESIDENT: We are anxious to give members as much scope as possible within the limits of the rules and practice in this House. I should like to have the views of Mr. Subba Aiyar, the Deputy President, on this subject.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Mr. Nilakanta Pillai wants to speak on a matter totally different from the motion before the House. He says that he is not moving a motion. Therefore the question is whether the speech is pertinent to the subject and relates to a matter which is under discussion. I do not see how a matter raised under Controlling Agency, *i. e.*, under a different head, can be brought in here.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, everybody seems to be confused in the matter. When I wanted to draw the attention of the Government to the acts of a subordinate officer under the Director of Public Instruction, I am really attacking the Director for not supervising the acts of his subordinates. I do not understand why it is objected to. And I see people are putting so many interpretations. Now, what I beg to state is that the Director is not in a position to have a proper supervision and so I am entitled to speak on this motion.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The speech has to be in that line.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I remind the President that Mr. Joseph moved the cut motion with a view to discuss the organisation of the Direction and not the personnel of it. That point has to be borne in mind.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): I think that Mr. Nilakanta Pillai will be entirely within his province.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I rise to a point of order whether he can object to my speaking. I say he must sit down.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): I am speaking on the point of order raised and my position is this. Mr. Nilakanta Pillai will be within his province if he restricts himself to the indifference with which the direction is being carried on; but he could not be allowed to go into the details of the work of the subordinate officers unless he alleges that the Director was indifferent in the matter.

PRESIDENT: You have forestalled what I was going to say, Mr. Joseph. I was just going to say that Mr. Nilakanta Pillai may, under this head, discuss the Director's latches and lapses, but he cannot go into the details of the individuals over whom the Director exercises control and for whom separate allotments are provided in the budget.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, it seems that there is a lot of complaint on the part of the teachers who were disbanded while the Vernacular schools were closed for midsummer recess

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

in 1101 that they were not re-entertained in the Department though they were entitled to be re-entertained. I understand that the Chief Inspector relieved with the sanction of Government all the acting teachers, hundreds in number, even though many of them were acting in permanent vacancies and most of them were at all events acting in long vacancies which have not ended. It was stated that most of the persons thus relieved could be reappointed according to their acting service at the reopening of the schools.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know the number—

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I shall answer any question at the end of my speech. It was also said that the Inspector merely wanted time to make out a list of vacancies, in accordance with the permanent, long or short nature of the vacancies and fill up these vacancies by persons in accordance with their length of acting service. Though several newspapers of the State protested against this step, the public thought that they had better wait and see what he was going to do. But, when after the re-opening appointments were made, it was found that a fairly large number of persons having several years of acting service to their credit were ignored and persons of less acting service and, even persons with absolutely no acting service were preferred and appointed. The exact figures under the various items, I am not in possession of at present. Though interpellations have been asked by me for information on these heads, in the last as well as in this session, no reply has yet been given. I think that I can fairly say that the number of these aggrieved persons come to about three digits. At all events, their number is not inconsiderable. I have got the names of some persons whose claims were ignored and also the names of some of the fresh men who were newly taken in. Sir, I hope that I need not describe the pitiable plight of these persons who spent four or five years of the best part of their life in a particular calling in which they thought they could spend their life, and which they were encouraged to look upon as more or less permanent. I can only say that it is miserable. The scandal that this injustice has given rise to has become universal. Among the fresh hands so entertained, there are Nayars, Tamilians, Brahmins, Ezhavas and others. Evidently, no one can say that the Inspector was actuated in this case by the usual communal spirit. The irregularities in the appointments can be classified under various heads. (1) Persons with absolutely no acting service being preferred to persons with acting service ranging from one to four years. (2) Persons with shorter acting service being preferred to persons with longer acting service. (3) Persons with acting service in Mission Schools being perferred to persons with acting service in departmental schools and (4) Persons with lesser examination qualifications being preferred to persons having higher examination qualifications.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Does Mr. Nilakanta Pillai allege that the Director of Public Instruction has not enquired into the matter?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I am sure that the Government might have become aware of this scandal. But the public are completely in the dark as to what they are doing to set right this grave injustice and trace the reason for this suspicious conduct on the part of the Chief Inspector.

Another scandal connected with the Vernacular School Inspector is in regard to text-books. When alternative text-books are prescribed for a particular subject, the Inspector in some cases prefers one book to other books and asks the Assistant Inspectors to sell these books in their Districts. The History book of Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar, Palace Special Officer, received this preferential treatment.

There are grave irregularities in the distribution of grants-in-aid and furniture grants both with regard to the amount and the time of distribution. Furniture grants are given to some institutions without the Inspector verifying the furniture.

The book called "അമരപദാൎത്ഥ നിഘണ്ടു" which has been approved for the libraries and which costs Rs. 2/8 each copy, has been circularised to be purchased by the teachers. Without the knowledge of the Text-Book Committee and even without, I understand, the consent of the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Nelliyappa Aiyar's Map of Kerala was ordered to be purchased for the various schools for Rs. 2,500.

The allegations made against the Inspector by the public are varied and very serious. I do not mention them all here, Sir, but I would only appeal to the Government to look into the whole matter. It is the prime duty of the Government for the sake of purity of administration to enquire into the complaints persistently made against high officers occupying responsible positions and to do what is proper under the circumstances.

To bring my speech into conformity with the motion before the House, I must say that in spite of these allegations raised by the public and brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction, what he was all the while doing in the matter is kept in the dark and we are not in a position to know it. When such complaints are made against an officer occupying a responsible post, it is the duty of the Director at least to satisfy his conscience to look into the matter and to convince the public that the matter is at a particular stage. The curiosity of the public ought to be satisfied when there is a loud clamour that there is a sort of injustic committed in a particular department.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Can it not be that the Director has not made any enquiry because there is no evidence?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): It is for the Director to say whether he enquired into the matter or whether there was no evidence for him to go upon. I am now ready to answer any question that may be put to me.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know from the member whether the charges made against the Inspector of Vernacular Schools are based upon facts or upon hearsay?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): My speech is based upon the facts which came to my notice one way or the other.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Did he not say in the course of his speech that he had no figures to substantiate the statement made by him?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I only said I am not in possession of all the facts. What facts I have got are with me now and I shall give them to the member to go through if he chooses.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member whether he brought these facts to the notice of the Director at any time?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): This is the first opportunity of bringing them to his notice and I am making use of this opportunity to bring them not only to the attention of the Director but also to the attention of the Government as well as the public.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) Does the member think that the Director has been indifferent in this matter?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Certainly, he must have been.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the member allege that the Director was really indifferent in the matter?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): The Administration Report for the year 1101 does not contain any information about the complaints made against the Chief Inspector. If the Director had been enquiring into the matter he ought to have said something in the Report about the nature of the complaints.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): My question is whether the member alleges that the Director has been indifferent in the matter.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): If the Director was not indifferent, let him come forward and with an open heart tell us what he has been doing in the matter.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I wish to know if there is no definite allegation which has been made by the member whether his speech was relevant at all.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Definite allegations are in the speech that several acting teachers have been disbanded and that new hands have been put in while the previously acting hands were not entertained. All these points are definite and they are not vague.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know whether the member is aware that encomiums were poured on this Inspector in the last session?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I know how to discount and value those encomiums.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, before making this allegation here, may I know whether the member attempted to verify the truth by consulting the Director about it?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): It is not my habit to have any private consultations with the officers. I have nothing to do with them outside this House, except in my professional capacity.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know whether discussion is permitted on matters which are irrelevant to the motion before the House?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, it has been admitted by the President and the member is calling it irrelevant. That is unparliamentary and he must withdraw that statement.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I wish to have a ruling from the Chair.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): No ruling is necessary and I have to state that it is casting reflections upon another member of the House to say that what I said was irrelevant.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thomas, you must show that it is not relevant before you can call it irrelevant.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പിലെ ഭരണ നയത്തെപ്പററി വിമർശിക്കുന്നതിനുദ്ദിഷ്ടമായ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ എനിക്കും രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയാനുണ്ട്. രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള എല്ലാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സൌകര്യം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു പര്യാപ്തമായിട്ടു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻേറാ അതിൻെറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനോ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നില്ല. കഴിയുന്നതും യോഗ്യതാനുസരണം എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കണം. ഇതിനു വ്യത്യസ്തമായിട്ടാണു് ഈ വകുപ്പു നയിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതു്. എൻെറ ബഡ്ജററു പൊതു വിമർശനത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ വടക്കു കിഴക്കേ അററത്തു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ വളരെ കുറവായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതി അനേകം പ്രജാസഭായോഗങ്ങളിലും നിയമസഭായോഗങ്ങളിലും തുടർച്ചയായിട്ടു വാദിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഒന്നാണു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും എപ്പോഴും ചില വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു തന്നെയാണു നിയമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ജനസംഖ്യയിൽധാരാളമുള്ള ഈഴവർ, മഹമ്മദീയർ, കത്തോലിക്കർ ഇവരിൽ നിന്നും ഇംഗ്ലീഷു വകുപ്പിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായി ആളുകളെനിയമിക്കുന്നില്ല.

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

മലയാളം വകുപ്പിലേസ്ഥിതിയും ഇതുതന്നെ. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും റവന്യൂവകുപ്പുപോലെ മററുള്ളവരെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കാതെ സവർണ്ണക്കായി സംരക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. "ഓരോഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞവർഗ്ഗക്കാരെ അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിയമിക്കണം, അവരുടെ അവകാശത്തെ വിസ്മരിക്കരുതു്" എന്നെല്ലാം ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും പണ്ടേ ഉത്തരവു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ മിക്കവാറും നിയമനാധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഈ ഉത്തരവിനെ വിസ്മരിച്ചു തങ്ങളുടെ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവരേയും പ്രത്യേകം അവരുടെ പാർശ്വവർത്തിക്കാരേയും നിയമിക്കുന്നനയമാണു തുടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ആജ്ഞയെ അനുസരിച്ചു വിവിധവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശത്തെ കാണിച്ചും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കയും ജനാവകാശത്തേയും ഗവർണ്മെൻറുത്തരവിനെ ലംഘിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കയും ചെയ്യണം. ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി എത്രമാത്രം പറഞ്ഞാലും പ്രയോജനമില്ലാതെയാണു് ഇപ്പോഴും ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഡയറക്ടരെ പററി പറയുകയല്ല. കീഴിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ പററി പറയുകയാണു്. ചെയ്യേണ്ടവർ ശരിയായിട്ടു ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യിക്കേണ്ടവർ ചെയ്യിക്കയും വേണം. ഈവിഷയത്തിൽ ഡയറക്ടരും വീഴ്ചക്കാരനാണു്.

വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളും ഇല്ലാത്ത പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വേണ്ടപോലെ പ്രവേശനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ള ആളുകളെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരായും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരായും നിയമിക്കണം. അതിലേക്കു ഡയറക്ടരേയും നിയമനാധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയും ഗവർണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകമായി ചട്ടംകെട്ടണം. വകവെക്കാതെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കണം. ഇതാണു് എനിക്കു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രസ്ഥാപിക്കാനുള്ളതു്.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, with reference to this motion of Mr. Joseph, I shall first deal with the points dealt with by the mover. (Mr. Kumara Pillai: Louder, please.) I must say at the outset that I had some difficulty in understanding what exactly the proposals were.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If the Director had asked me then, I would have explained.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Well, I did not. First of all, there was the suggestion that Direction could be better done by a Board than by a Director. When the proposal began to materialise, it was seen that the Board was to have on it non-official members, the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries. What was to happen when the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries doing their own work, I do not know. It was not made clear. There must be some continuous agency, whether it is a Director or a Board. It must be continually at work. If a Board, it cannot have on it persons attending to the work of the Education Department for a week, a fortnight or even a month and then leaving this work to attend to other affairs.

That would be the case if the proposal were accepted. Then I think the mover himself was inclined to drop that proposal. He next suggested that, at the beginning at any rate, a Committee should be appointed. Well, the President has already announced that matters connected with Direction will receive the consideration of the Government and I am sure that this proposal for the appointment of a Committee which I suppose is a Committee of enquiry will also receive the consideration of Government.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Within what time will the committee be appointed?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): There has hardly been time to come to any conclusion in this matter. I hear this proposal now for the first time.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is not the Director aware of such a proposal and even a promise made some two years back?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I think there was a promise made, but it was in regard to a committee of Headmasters. I take it that the committee now proposed is not one of that sort.

With regard to what Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai said, that I have been lax in regard to a certain branch of the department where certain things have been going on and that I have not been able to stop them, I can inform Mr. Nilakanta Pillai that the matters to which he referred were brought to the notice of the Government and to me and that an enquiry has been made in the matter. The matter is now under consideration and I have no further remarks to offer in regard to it.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from the Director of Public Instruction whether the various facts referred to in my speech are more or less correct?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): That I cannot say. Mr. Nilakanta Pillai's speech dealt with four things, one of which related to appointments. Those appointments have been enquired into and, as I said, the matter is under consideration. The other

[Mr. J. Stephenson.]

matters referred to by Mr. Nilakanta Pillai are those relating to text-books, grants to schools and maps. In regard to these, there has been no enquiry.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Director be pleased to enquire into these allegations in the light of the facts mentioned in my speech?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Not in the light of what has been said, but if Mr. Nilakanta Pillai will give me information with definite particulars regarding the allegations which he made, then I shall make the necessary enquiries.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Chief Inspector has sent a circular that Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar's book should be preferred?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): First of all, it has got to be proved that what the Inspector did was wrong. I believe that Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar's book was in Tamil and I do not think that there is any alternative book in the same language.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I am referring to Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar's book on History. There is also an alternative book which has been suggested.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): First of all, we have to find whether there is anything wrong in the proceeding of the Inspector. If what he has done is perfectly right, no enquiry is necessary. I will make a note of what Mr. Nilakanta Pillai says now and if *prima facie* there is a case for enquiry, the enquiry will be made.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from the Director whether the enquiry made by him has materialised in anything substantial? I want to know whether the enquiry made on these allegations or any other allegations which might have come to the knowledge of the Director has materialised in anything substantial.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am now speaking on behalf of the Government. If Mr. Nilakanta Pillai is asking me questions as the Director of Public Instruction, I am sorry I cannot answer him.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the result of the enquiry is of a confidential nature?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is confidential in the sense that information regarding reports should not be communicated to the members of this House until orders are passed on them. That is the main reason.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Am I to understand that some more time will be taken to consider properly all these things and to come to a conclusion?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Some time may be taken. I may say that the enquiry is complete.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ ജോസഫിൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഭരണനയത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് അല്പം പ്രസ്താവിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉയർന്നതരം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്നായിട്ടു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവർമെൻറു ധാരാളം പണം വ്യയംചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ൧൦൯൯-ൽ കാളേജിനെ ആർട്ട്സ് കാളേജായിട്ടും സയൻസുകാളേജായിട്ടും വേർതിരിച്ചു. ഈ രണ്ടുകാളേജും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രജാവലിയുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ ആർട്ടസ് കാളേജിനോടും, സയൻസ് കാളേജിനോടും ഭിന്നമായ നിലയിൽ (preferential treatment) ആണു പെരുമാറിവരുന്നതെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ രണ്ടു കാളേജും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിന്നായിട്ടു സ്ഥാപിച്ചതായതുകൊണ്ടു രണ്ടു കാളേജിനോടും സമഭാവനയായിട്ടു പെരുമാറണമെന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. നേറ്റീവ് ലാങ്ഗ്വേജസ്സ് ക്ലാസ്സിനു കൂടുതൽ അക്കാമഡേഷൻ ആർട്ട്സ് കാളേജിലേക്കു വേണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ രണ്ടു കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അതുകൊടുത്തു. അതിൽ പിന്നീടു ഫിലാസഫി സെക്ഷൻ ആർട്ട്സ് കാളേജിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചപ്പോഴും കൂടുതൽ അക്കാമഡേഷൻ വേണമെന്നു യൂനിവേർസിറ്റിക്കാർതന്നെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. എന്നിട്ടും യാതൊരു സൌകര്യവും ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇതിലേക്കുവേണ്ട സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം അങ്ങനെചെയ്യാതെ വിമെൻസ് കാളേജിനെ ഒന്നാം ഗ്രേഡാക്കി ഉയർത്തുന്നതിനു ൩൪,൨൯൦-രൂപാ അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററ് എസ്റ്റിമേററിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. പുത്തനായിട്ടു ഒന്നു ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ നോക്കിയതല്ലാതെ നടപ്പിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഡയറക്ടർ വിചാരിച്ചില്ല. ഇപ്രകാരം ആർട്ട്സ് കാളേജിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഒരു വ്യത്യസ്ഥതയാണു ഡയറക്ടർക്കുള്ളത്.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): ഡയറക്ടരുടെ വ്യത്യാസമായ പെരുമാററം കൊണ്ട് ഏതു കാളേജിനാണ് ഗുണം?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സയൻസ് കാളേജിനാണു ഗുണം.

നാട്ടുഭാഷകൾക്കു ക്ലാസ്സ് ആർട്ടസ് കാളേജിൽ തുറന്നപ്പോൾ അതിലേക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രൊഫസരെ നിയമിച്ചില്ല. നേരെമറിച്ചു സയൻസ് കാളേജിലേക്കുകൂടുതൽ പ്രൊഫസർമാർവേണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്.

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

ഈ വ്യത്യസ്ഥനയത്തിനു കാരണം നമ്മുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ സയൻസിൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധനായ ആളായതുതന്നെയാണു. അതുകൊണ്ട് അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സയൻസുകാളേജിനോടു വലിയ താല്പര്യം ഉണ്ട്. അതിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ കുററപ്പെടുത്താനില്ല. ആർട്സ്കാളേജിൽ മലയാളം ആപ്ഷണൽ ഇപ്പോഴും വേണ്ടെന്നു വച്ചു എന്നാണു കേൾക്കുന്നതു്.

ഇനിയും ഒന്നുകൂടി ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കാനുണ്ട്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂൾലീവിംഗ് എക്സാമിനേഷൻബോർഡിൽ ആർട്ട്സ്കാളേജിൽനിന്നും ആരെയും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ആ മെമ്പറന്മാരെല്ലാം സയൻസ്കാളേജിലുള്ളവരാണ്. ഇന്നിമിത്തം ഹിസ്റ്ററി എടുത്ത വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെല്ലാം അധികം പാസ്സാകുന്നില്ല. ഈ ബോർഡിൽ ആർട്ട്സ്കാളേജിൽ ലാവണമുള്ള പ്രൊഫസറന്മാരും ഉണ്ടല്ലോ എന്നു പറയുമായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അവരുടെ ലാവണം ആർട്ട്സ്കാളേജിലാണെങ്കിലും സർവീസു വേറെ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തായതുകൊണ്ടു പറയത്തക്ക പ്രയോജനമൊന്നുമില്ല. ഇപ്രകാരം ഹിസ്റ്ററി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ തോൽവിക്കു കാരണം ആർട്ട്സ്കാളജിൽ കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ വരുന്നതിനെ തടയണമെന്ന് ഉദ്ദേശമല്ലേ എന്നു ചിലർ സംശയിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു മേലാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംശയത്തിനിടവരുത്താതിരിക്കണം.

നമ്മുടെ ഡയറക്ടർ സെനററിൽ ഒരു മെംബറാണ്. മൂന്നുകൊല്ലത്തിനിടയ്ക്ക് അദ്ദേഹം ഇതുവരെ അവിടെ അററൻഡുചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം ശരിയായി അററൻഡുചെയ്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇത്ര കാലതാമസത്തിനിടവരാതെയും മിസ്റ്റർ സത്യമൂർത്തിതുടങ്ങിയുള്ളവരുടെ സഹായം അപേക്ഷിക്കാതെയും ഇവിടത്തെ വിമൻസ്കാളേജിനെ ഒന്നാംഗ്രേഡ് ആക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവർമെൻറിൻെറ പ്രത്യേകശ്രദ്ധ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, in this connection, I must also speak a few words. At first, I was not inclined in any way to take part in the debate; but in the course of the discussion, my attention was drawn to the allegations made by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai regarding a subordinate of the Director of Public Instruction. The first allegation made by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai against the Inspector of Vernacular Schools is in the matter of appointments. As far as my constituency is concerned, one instance comes to my mind; that is, for

a long time the needs of the Tamilians of South Travancore were not given attention to. For the Tamilians of South Travancore, instruction in Tamil was not given due attention to as was desired and as was clamoured for by the people. During the time of the ex-Chief Inspector of Schools—I believe I was also a student then—and I am standing before you as a truncated product of the Education at that time obtaining in my own place. I was put in a Malayalam school though I am a born Tamilian, there being no Tamil school. Now, as a result of the educational system, with no Tamil school near by, I am now standing as a product of that big institution. I know neither Tamil nor Malayalam, much less English. Latterly, when the present Inspector was put in charge of the Vernacular section, I took upon myself the responsibility of discussing in detail some points with great vehemence and I made him to understand my points. That is to say, I urged on him that it was highly imperative that in Tamil schools Tamil must be taught only by Tamil knowing teachers who have got proficiency certificates in Tamil. The present Inspector readily accepted the principle and he wanted me to wait for some time and judge by the results. Afterwards, I saw students who had passed classes VII and IX with proficiency certificates were given appointments in Tamil schools. As a result of these appointments, some of the Vernacular school teachers who had no proficiency certificate in Tamil had to go away necessarily giving place to Tamil-knowing men. It is true that these may cause some hardship so far as teachers who had no Tamil qualification are concerned. But in principle it is quite correct.

With regard to certain circulars, I do not know which circular Mr. Nilakanta Pillai is referring to. In respect of the names of the authors of text-books, I have to say that Mr. Nelliyappa Aiyar is a Tamil Brahmin and he is a scholar in Tamil. Mr. Kulathu Aiyar also comes in that category. I know that Mr. Nelliyappa Aiyar has written certain text-books and I do not know which book has been prescribed by the department. But I believe as the Director himself surmised that these books being Tamil books, they could be utilised only by institutions of the Tamil districts.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): My reference about Mr. Nelliyappa Aiyar is in connection with a wall map drawn up by him and not with regard to text-books written by him.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Mr. Nelliyappa Aiyar is proficient only in Tamil and not in Malayalam or English.

As regards the other allegations cited by Mr. Nilakanta Pillai, I am not sure how far they are true. I should be failing in my duty if I do not take this opportunity of expressing what the present Inspector has done particularly in regard to the Tamil districts. I can say without any hesitation that the present Inspector has given much encouragement to the Tamil branch of the Vernacular schools department.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Sir, Mr. K. I. Joseph while introudcing his motion clearly stated that he was introducing it with a view to discuss the policy that has to be adopted in regard to education in Travancore by this House. He also stated that he wanted to discuss certain reforms that he would like to have introduced in the administrative side of the department. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai somehow or other introduced another side of the question. In the course of his speech, he pointed out certain irregularities committed by the present Inspector of Vernacular Schools. I am afraid that it has to some extent originated certain amount of discussion as to the correctness of the accusations mentioned by him. Unfortunately, the facts in detail have not been supplied to us and we are not in a position to see how far these allegations are correct. At the same time, so long as certain allegations are brought before the House, I think I will be wanting on my part to bring before this House my impressions regarding the working of the department by that particular Inspector.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): How is the member's impression of the working of the department relevant, Sir? He himself says that no facts are placed before the House.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): No facts have been placed before the house. How does that affect?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Such being the case, why should the member reproduce his impression?

PRESIDENT: I suppose facts will certainly leave an impression on his mind. (*Laughter.*)

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): In my budget speech in 1100, Sir, I clearly stated that there was a longstanding complaint from the Tamil taluks and that was that even though Vernacular schools in these taluks have been converted into Tamil schools, still, those schools are being manned by persons who are qualified only in Malayalam. This complaint was being brought forward to the attention of the Government for a very long time and we had no relief given us till very recently. Now, Sir, I am glad to state that a considerable amount of relief has been given to Tamil schools by the present Inspector. Several hands who are qualified only in Malayalam were transferred to other districts and duly qualified Tamil hands were put in their places in the Tamil districts. This is a piece of natural justice done to the Tamilians in Tamil districts. If this act of the Inspector of Schools has in any way contributed towards the framing of the allegations urged by Mr. Nilakanta Pillai, they could not be regarded as true. The Inspector of Vernacular Schools has done only justice to the people of the Tamil districts for which he deserves to be congratulated.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the member is thankful to the Inspector for posting Tamil teachers or for having overlooked the claims of many other Tamil teachers who had acting service?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I have nothing to say against the Inspector so far as the appointments of Tamil teachers are concerned and for what little he has done, he deserves thanks.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): So, you are supporting an injustice?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): No. As regards the other allegations, I have nothing to say as I have no information. But I would say this much, that the people of the Tamil districts are very thankful to him for the good the Inspector of Vernacular Schools has done for the Tamil districts in South Travancore.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണനയത്തെപററി പറയുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഫീസ്പിരിക്കുന്ന നയത്തെപററി എനിക്കു ചിലതു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ഫീസ്പിരിക്കുന്നതു ൧൨ മാസത്തെ ഫീസു എട്ടുതവണയായിട്ടാണു്. ഓരോതവണയും ൧൦-നു-തോറും ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കാത്തപക്ഷം പിന്നീട ൨൦-നു മാത്രമെ ഫീസ് മേടിക്കയൊള്ളു. ൨൦-നു ഫീസു കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ൪ ചക്രവും ൩൦-നു-ക്കകം കൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ൧൨ ചക്രവും ഫയിൻ കൊടുക്കണം. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കാത്തവരെ ക്ലാസിൽ ഇരുത്തുകയുമില്ല. ൩൦-ാംനു-ക്കകം ഫീസ്കൊടുക്കാത്തവരെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നും നീക്കംചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഭൂനികുതികൊടുക്കുന്ന ചട്ടത്തേക്കാൾ കഠിനമായ ഒരു ചട്ടമാണ് ഇതു് എന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ ഫീസു പിരിച്ചു ഖജനാവിൽ ഒടുക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമേയൊള്ളു. അതിനാൽ ആ സംഗതി ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻേറയും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടരുടേയും, ഈ സഭയുടേയും ശ്രദ്ധയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സാധുക്കളായ കുട്ടികൾക്കു് ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള സമ്പ്രദായം വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിനും കഷ്ടപ്പാടിനും ഇടയാക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഫയിൻ ഇത്രയധികം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ അക്രമമാണു്. അഥവാ ഫയിൻ വേണമെങ്കിൽ തന്നെയും ഒരു ചെറിയസംഖ്യ മാത്രമേ ഈടാക്കാവൂ. അതാതുമാസം ൧൫-നു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഒരുചക്രം ഫയിനും ൨൫-നു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ രണ്ടു ചക്രം ഫയിനും ആക്കണം.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഈ വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിൽ ഈ മോഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പങ്കു് എടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. എങ്കിലും എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ നിലകണ്ഠപിള്ളയുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു് എനിക്കും രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയാതെയിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃ

[Mr. C. P. Tarakan.]

ത്തിയില്ല. മലയാളവിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഉള്ള അനേകായിരം അധ്യാപകന്മാരുമായിട്ടു ഇടപെടേണ്ട ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ്. ഇതിൻെറ മേധാവികളായി പല ആളുകളും ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഇരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. മിസ്റ്റർ ചെറിയാൻ ഇതിൻെറ മേലധ്യക്ഷനായതിൽപിന്നെ അതിലുള്ള കുഴപ്പങ്ങളെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിൽ ധൈര്യമായി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ഇപ്പോൾ പല ആളുകളും കരച്ചിലും പല്ലുകടിക്കലുമായി നടക്കുകയാണ്. തന്നിമിത്തം ഒന്നോരണ്ടോ വർത്തമാനപ്പത്രങ്ങളിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തെപ്പററി ആക്ഷേപസൂചകങ്ങളായ പല പ്രസ്താവനകളും ഈ അടുത്തകാലത്തു് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു കാര്യഗൌരവമുള്ള പത്രങ്ങൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണെന്നു് ഈ സഭയിലെ സാമാജികന്മാരിൽ അനേകംപേക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പ്രവർത്തികളെപ്പററി പത്രങ്ങളിൽ സ്തുതിച്ചും പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നതായി മെംബക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ധാരാളം ഉണ്ട്. കാര്യബോധം ഉള്ള പത്രങ്ങൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പ്രവർത്തികളെ സ്തുതിക്കുകയല്ലാതെ ഒരിക്കലും ദുഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ നടത്തയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അന്വേഷണത്തിൻെറ ഫലമായി ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിലേക്ക് ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നും അതു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതെയുള്ളു എന്നും ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവർണ്മെൻറു് ആലോചിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ കേവലം സംകുചിതബുദ്ധിയോടുകൂടി ആ ഒരു കാര്യത്തിൽമാത്രം മനസ്സിരുത്തി നോക്കാതെ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൻെറ വിസ്താരമായ വശങ്ങളെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കുകയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൻെറ നാനാമുഖങ്ങളായ സകലകാര്യങ്ങളും പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ ചുമതലയുള്ള ഒരാളാണ് ഈ സംഗതികൾ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചതെന്നുള്ള ബോധത്തോടുകൂടി ആലോചിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഓർമ്മയിൽ ഇരിക്കേണ്ട ചില തത്വങ്ങളെ ഞാൻ ധരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഒന്നാമതായിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ശരിയായ പ്രചാരം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അ

ങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ സ്കൂളുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും അവിടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ കൂടുതൽ പ്രചാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു മലയാളവിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധ്യക്ഷൻെറ ചുമതലയാണ്. അവിടെ പുത്തനായിട്ടു സ്കൂളുകൾ കെട്ടിക്കുന്നതിനു ജനങ്ങളുടെ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ അത്യാവശ്യം വേണ്ടതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ പുത്തനായി കെട്ടിക്കുന്ന സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ആ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ഒന്നൊ രണ്ടോ ആളുകൾക്കു ആ സ്കൂളിൽ തന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ ചിലപ്പോൾ വന്നേയ്ക്കും. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഗതികൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ശരിയായ നടത്തിപ്പിന് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

മറെറാരു സംഗതി ഈ നിയമസഭയിലും പ്രജാസഭയിലും വലിയ ഒരു പരാതിയായിട്ടു കിടക്കുന്നതു് മലയാളംസ്ക്കൂൾ അധ്യാപകന്മാരെ സ്വദേശത്തേക്കു സ്ഥലംമാററുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ പരാതിയുടെ നിവാരണത്തെ അവസാനമായി നീക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അതു് അത്ര എളുപ്പം സാധിക്കാവുന്നതല്ലാ. ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമായി തിരുവല്ലാ താലൂക്കിൽ ൧൦൦ അധ്യാപകന്മാർ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ചുരുങ്ങിയപക്ഷം മുന്നൂറൊ നാന്നൂറൊ ആളുകൾ തിരുവല്ലാക്കാരായിട്ടുതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. അതുപോലെ വേറെ ചില താലൂക്കുകളിൽ കൂടെ ഉണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ സഭ കാര്യമായി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന നയം ശരിയായവിധം പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ വരുത്താൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കൊ ഡയറക്ടർക്കൊ സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്.

തിരുവല്ലാ സ്വദേശികളായ അധ്യാപകന്മാർ മൂവാററുപുഴ, കുന്നത്തുനാടു, ചങ്ങനാശേരി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഇങ്ങിനെ എല്ലാ താലൂക്കിലും ഉണ്ട്. തിരുവല്ലാ താലൂക്കിൽ ഒരു ഒഴിവുവന്നാൽ ആ സ്ഥാനത്തേക്കു ദൂരേദിക്കിൽ എവിടേയെങ്കിലുമുള്ള തിരുവല്ലാക്കാരനായ അധ്യാപകനെ സ്ഥലംമാററിയതിനുശേഷം ഏതു താലൂക്കിൽ പുത്തനായി ഒഴിവുവരുന്നൊ ആ താലൂക്കുകാരനായ ഒരാളെ അവിടെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമായി വരും. കുറെനാൾ ഈ നയം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധ്യക്ഷൻ സ്ഥിരമായി പാലിച്ചാൽമാത്രമെ ഇതിന് അവസാനമായ ഒരു തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാകയുള്ളൂ. അതിനുവേണ്ടി ചീഫ്ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ പ്രവൃത്തിച്ച സംഗതികൾ എല്ലാം ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഓർമ്മയിൽ ഇരിക്കണം.

മറെറാരു സംഗതി ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ളതു കഴിഞ്ഞുപോയ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഇരുന്ന കാലത്തു നടത്തിയ അനീതികളെ

[Mr. C. P. Tarakan.]

യും അക്രമങ്ങളേയും വച്ചു പരിപാലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ട ജോലി ഈ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു ഇല്ലാ എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. മുമ്പിലത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രത്യേക വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ട ആളുകളെ അധികം നിയമിക്കുകയും മററു ജാതിക്കാരെ വിസ്മരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്ക് ഉണ്ട്. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിതൊമ്മൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ പ്രജകളുടെ എല്ലാ വിഭാഗങ്ങളുടേയും, രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ എല്ലാ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഉള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടേയും, ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ കണ്ടറിഞ്ഞു് അതിനു നിവാരണം വരുത്തേണ്ട ചുമതലയും അധികാരവും ഉള്ള ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണു വർണ്ണാക്യുലർസ്ക്കൂൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ എന്നും ആ അധികാരം ഉപയോഗിച്ചു രാജ്യത്തിലെ എല്ലാ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലുമുള്ളവർക്കും എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാർക്കും സമാവകാശം കിട്ടത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹം നിയമനം നടത്തീട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അനുമോദിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും ഞാൻ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ശ്രേയോഭിവൃദ്ധിക്ക് ആവശ്യമുള്ള നാനാമുഖങ്ങളായ തത്വങ്ങളെ പുരസ്കരിച്ചു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ പ്രവർത്തിച്ച എല്ലാ സംഗതികളെയും ഗവർമ്മെന്റു കേവലം സങ്കുചിതബുദ്ധിയിൽ മാത്രം നോക്കാതെ വിസ്താരമായി ആലോചിച്ച് അതിനൊരു അവസാനതീർച്ച കല്പിക്കാൻ സന്നദ്ധമായിരിക്കും എന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ പ്രസംഗത്തെ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I must confess that the atmosphere is rather smoky and dull. The issues have been clouded. My friend Mr. Joseph moved this cut motion and the pointed issue as raised by him was how to organise the department with a view to make it discharge its functions efficiently. He admitted that without a comprehensive enquiry into this large problem nothing could be stated in a cut and dry manner. I think, that position will be appreciated by the members here. All that has been urged by him was that some modification in the organisation of the department was necessary; and he indicated it in general lines. By way of supplementing my speech in connection with the previous motion, I just want to indicate now what exactly was in my mind in regard to that aspect of the question. The Director today combines in himself three functions, firstly the function as the source of inspiration and direction of all educational policies; secondly, the function as the intermediary, the transmitting functionary, the vehicle between the Government on the one hand and the University on the other, between the various colleges and the Government; and thirdly, the general supervision and administration of the whole department. These three functions are at present

combined in the Director of Public Instruction. How to devise another scheme in which we can more successfully and more efficiently combine all these three functions? That is my friend's question. He would have it that the present Directorate should be abolished altogether and that in its place an Educational Board should be substituted. He was in a rough manner suggesting certain offices in regard to his proposal. As has been pointed out by Mr. Stephenson, it would be rather anomalous to have the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries on the Board and only a Secretary for educational matters. But then, we have got to work on these general indications. As has been suggested this time last year, the transmittory function of the Director, the function as intermediary between the Government and the University and between the various controlling agencies of the department, might very well be left to a Huzur Secretary. I guessed—I am not in the full know of things—I guessed from the outset that such a thing is being done with regard to the Excise Department and the various other departments. I think an officer occupying the role of an Assistant Huzur Secretary is doing this work in the case of some other departments. Some member was suggesting that itwould be derogatory to the Inspector or to the Principal to have his files remarked upon by an officer who is occupying a lower status or perhaps who is drawing a lower salary. There is nothing of the kind. We have only to devise how best we could function the department.

In regard to the residue of the work, we have to find out whether the Huzur Secretary would do or whether we should have some other agency. I think the general lines are here before the House; and when a proper committee is appointed to enquire into the matter in a comprehensive manner, then these details might be worked out. Anyway, it is necessary to find out a better scheme under which we could assure ourselves that the department would be working satisfactorily.

Below, in the motion sheet, I have suggested a scheme so far as the administrative side of the department is concerned. I am not quite sure whether that motion of mine would be coming up. So I would just indicate my plan now. That is

> 'The Lower Secondary Schools and the Elementary Schools to be amalgamated and all to be called Elementary Schools, where the Vernacular should be made the medium of instruction and these schools to be placed under the Inspector of Schools; so that there will be only one Inspector of Schools.'

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Only one minute more, Sir. The Higher Grade Secondary Schools should be immediatlely under the Director.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Sir, in rising to support the motion brought forward by my friend Mr. Joseph, I have only to express my agreement with the general ideas given out by him, namely, that there is need for associating the non-official public with the general

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administrative policy of education. Since the Government have made a promise that the whole question of educational policy would receive their attention and that a committee to enquire into the matter would soon be constituted, I do not want to press that point further at the present moment.

With regard to the working of the Vernacular schools department I wish to speak a few words about the allegation vaguely made by one of the members of this House. In regard to the appointments made by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools, the allegation was that appointments were not made according to the claims of the acting men in the department. First of all, Sir, it would not always be advisable, in the interests of efficiency and good teaching and other aspects of the question, that an officer, who has got the discretion to make appointments, should be simply guided by the comparative lengths of the acting services of the applicants. I may also point out that that is not done in any of the departments of the State. I do not know whether, in any department, there is a reliable record of the acting periods of the various persons that might have acted in the departments.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether, in the history of any department in Travancore up to the present day, the member has heard of something like three hundred teachers being disbanded all on a sudden and sent out of their jobs?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): But I must say that there is no other department in the State where there are so many subordinates likely to be disbanded in that way.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know the number of teachers in the Secondary schools in the department?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I have not got the figures now.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is the member speaking from his imagination?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I have already stated that since there is no other department where there are so many subordinates, there could have been no occasion, in regard to any of the other departments, to send away such large number of subordinates. Sir, I remember having had an occasion to talk with the Inspectress of Schools in regard to the appointment of certain teachers; and then I enquired whether the appointments were not made according to the length of the acting periods. The officer made me understand that she never thought of doing it. She said that it was not practicable nor desirable that appointments should be made strictly on the comparative lengths of the acting periods.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether it was on account of the question of efficiency or inefficiency that these teachers were disbanded?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : I am simply saying that it may not always be advisable to give appointments simply on the comparative lengths of the acting periods.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether even if it is a question of efficiency, it could be said that all these disbanded teachers were inefficient ?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I do not know. No representation was made to me about that.

I have also to point out that this might have been necessary to adjust and make up for the injustices that might have been done to particular teachers on previous occasions.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether, it is the opinion of the member that, to adjust the injustices of the several employees of the several departments in the State, the same sort of action should be taken in other departments also ?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : I only say that it might have been necessary for this particular officer to do so. I have not got any information as to what exactly he did. My only point is that it is necessary for us to take that aspect also into consideration. I think, Sir, in the case of other departments also, wherever possible, such injustices have to be rectified.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether, if that is done, there will be any safety in regard to the poor people who enter service ?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : So long as the interests of public service are not affected, such injustices should be rectified.

Then again, Sir, this act on the part of the Inspector of Vernacular Schools might have been necessitated in order to take in more men from the backward and unrepresented communities.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether the member is now in a position to say as between two individuals, one disbanded from service and another appointed in his place, who was efficient and who was not ?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): The applications were not placed before me and I am not in a position to give any opinion on individual cases. I am simply speaking on the allegation in its general aspects.

Therefore, in regard to the appointments made by this officer, I would request the House and the Government to take into consideration these various aspects of the question.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Sir, I agree generally with the motion brought forward by Mr. Joseph. The main purpose of his motion is to draw the attention of the House to the necessity for the establishment of a Board consisting of non-officials and certain representative officials like the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries. I think that that may be a right move in the right direction. The red-tapism or routine, to which the department has been

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lately subjected, will be removed in a way and fresh blood will be infused into the activities of the department.

Then, with regard to the point pointedly raised by my friend Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, let me point out, Sir, that at the Budget Session last year we heard encomiums poured upon the officer by the then Director of Public Instruction. He stated, Sir, that the whole department was till then in a sort of chaos and that it was only by the herculean efforts put forth by the present Inspector of Vernacular schools that some sort of system was achieved. In fact, judging from the number of teachers that are employed in these Vernacular schools, one can very easily imagine how difficult it would be to control and direct the department and to give *at the same time* employment to several acting men without any sort of list showing the relative ranks of the acting men. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Inspector of Vernacular Schools managed to prepare a list of these acting men. That was what the Director told us last year. There are also various circulars of the Government and of the department, and the distinct opinion of the House in which communal representation was insisted upon. The Inspector of Vernacular Schools had also to give effect to these numerous Circulars. Besides, as has been pointed out by my Tamilian friends, the Inspector of Vernacular Schools had to post Tamil-knowing teachers in the Tamil districts? And this might have necessitated the disbanding of some acting men. The Inspector had also to appoint more men from the unrepresented classes. There is no regularised system of appointments in the case of any other department.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know—

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I am not prepared to answer him now.

Considering the question of appointments in other departments, I know, as a matter of fact, that there is absolutely no regularised system in the case of any of them. No such principle is followed in the Excise Department, in the Revenue Department or in any other department. They do not even respect this acting claim. When a person, who had already acted for even *two months* or more, goes to the officer and mentions his acting claim, the officer says 'I now rest upon efficiency'. After all, what is the test of efficiency? In most cases, it is considered to be nothing else but minimum qualification. That being the case, I think, if an officer has attempted to show some regard to the orders passed by the Government and by the head of the department, in the matter of giving adequate representation to the unrepresented communities, that officer has to be praised and given sufficient impetus in his work. It is always the fate of those who try to do real justice, to be maligned, persecuted or even crucified. If one of the officers in the State is found to do his duty fearlessly, it is but natural, in the present state of Travancore, that a few people cast aspersions upon such an officer; and, in the guise of a regular motion, allegations against him are smuggled in, without any foundation.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know—

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I said I will not answer him now.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether he is in a position to convince the House the other way before he makes that allegation?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I am not going to answer him now.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Can a conversation go on between two members?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I am sorry.

An officer who is trying to do his work fearlessly is very often ill-treated and maligned. That is the position to which public life in Travancore has degenerated at present.

Now, with regard to the appointments, my friend has been telling us that they went to nearly three figures. So far as I have been able to gather, I understand that the number comes only up to 100. In a department where there are over 6,000 teachers and where regular graded appointments are not possible in the face of a number of Government circulars and in the face of the opinion expressed by this Council, it is but natural that there are complaints here and there, especially when the officer has been trying to do his duty fearlessly. In the interests of the department, in the interests of the country as a whole, we will not be justified in blaming the officer concerned if the claims of all the numerous acting men are not taken into account. So far as we have been able to gather, Sir, this particular officer is being praised everywhere in the country. Anybody who has had occasion to travel from one end of the country to another can testify to this. I do not think there is any other officer in the State who is spoken of so highly as the Inspector of Vernacular Schools. (*Hear, hear.*) The progress of Vernacular education in this country is mainly due to that officer and to the late Deputy Director Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalpuzha*): Sir, I beg to oppose the motion, for the reason that Mr. Joseph, the mover of the motion, ultimately wound up by saying that he had only an idea to offer and nothing like a concrete scheme.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether the member has understood that my chief object in bringing up this motion was to point out the unsatisfactory working of the present system of direction and to suggest the appointment of a committee or the calling of a conference to consider the entire matter?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Yes, I said it was only an idea that the member put forward and not a definite scheme. If I am wrong, I beg his pardon; all the same, I continue to oppose the motion.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is he aware that Mr. Joseph was not entrusted with the task of presenting a scheme?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Unless there is a scheme before the House, I am not able to support the motion. That is all. (*Laughter.*) I am not in the least particular that he should present a scheme or an idea or the semblance of an idea. All that is entirely left to him. And it is equally left to me to support or oppose the motion.

So then, that is the motion. But the motion did not last there. It had a deflection. And, in fact, it is the branch that has over-topped the parental stem. The motion may be practically dubbed, the Veranacular School Inspector's motion (*Laughter*) something like Jenkin's Ear War in English History. On account of the ear or ears of Jenkins, the English nation was excited to go to war. I have to make one observation with respect to this digression. After the learned Director made the statement that the whole matter is under the consideration of the Government, I thought the matter is not worth being discussed in this House. It is like a pending case. When a case is pending before a court of law, even our journalistic knights-errant are prohibited from commenting upon that case, because it will unnecessarily prejudice or support the case, before the proper tribunal. This aspect of the question was thrown to the winds, and the House seems to have lashed itself into fury into two camps, one supporting Mr. Cheriyan and the other attempting to attack him. That was a very unfortunate digression. And I am very sorry to make that observation, especially in view of the fact that this House and its members should concern themselves not with the justifiability or unjustifiability of the acts of subordinates of each department, but of the actions of the Government with respect to their course and conduct. (Mr. A. K. Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) It was as if there was a case pending before this House in which advocates should appear and submit their arguments. It is an extremely sickening spectacle to witness that sort of discussion. We members of this House are expected to consider only the action of Government in its various aspects. If, as a matter of fact, the Inspector of Vernacular Schools had been unjustly punished or unjustly left off, it would have been proper to discuss the matter with respect to the action of the Government. (Mr. A. K. Pillai: Quite so.) Instead of doing that, we listened to an amount of discussion based unfortunately not upon facts. When challenged, the mutual opponents with respect to the particular branch of the discussion said they had no facts. My friend Mr. C. P. Thomas said occasions would arise when even seniority of service will have to be ignored for the purpose of doing justice. Has any such occasion arisen is the question. The discussion was going on upon general, hazy and illusory topics. What the benefit of this discussion is, I am unable to understand. There would have been grace had they been so good as to recognise the well-established principle that when a matter is pending with a particular authority for decision, they should neither prejudice nor support that particular matter so as to divert the authority from the proper course he is to adopt. No doubt, we know Mr. Cheriyan, the reputation of Mr. Cheriyan

how it has been viewed by the Government and how people have been viewing it. So far as public opinion is gatherable, all these are before the Government, and I am sure that upon the decision of the Government, it will be open to us to consider the decision with respect to the course Mr. Cheriyan has been following. Beyond that, I am sorry to say it is entirely out of order to have discussed the matter in the light in which it has been done.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Will the member recommend the matter being deleted from the proceedings of the House?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Certainly, I am prepared to recommend it if, the President would allow it. If the President has authority to delete it, I can make a humble request to him; if the President has not that power, the matter will be in the proceedings.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Sir, I very much regret I have also to say a few words in this matter. I do not certainly envy the Chief Engineer or the Director of Public Instruction for the amount of labour that they must have spent upon the very large number of cut motions which were placed in the agenda. The Chief Engineer got off very easily, because we were only at the second motion yesterday and the other motions lapsed. I belive Mr. Stephenson had to prepare answers for over 67 motions, and we are yet with the second of them. The unfortunate thing is that both yesterday and to-day we have not been able to cut a single rupee and the heads of departments are laughing in their sleeves that they had been let off so easily.

One particular matter which I wish to refer to is the digression that the question has taken. If matters which have been introduced here today are to be introduced in a discussion, I beg to say, Sir, public service is not worth having, because we are here to condemn an officer when he is absent and when he is not in a position to defend himself. The proper way in such a case would be to approch the Director of Public Instruction and complain to him of any particular subordinate and if he does not take action then to go to the Government. Instead of that, to attack an officer in a round-about manner when we are at the Direction question, I beg to submit, is rather unfair to the officer, and we are going very far from the main issue of the case.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from the learned Deputy President whether he was present here when encomiums were poured upon the very same officer during the last session of the Council?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Yes. What I beg to say, Sir, is that in a matter of this kind we ought not to go into, as Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai pointed out, the question about subordinate officers. We are concerned with the policy of the Director. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai wound up his speech by saying that to bring his speech into conformity with the ruling, he would say the

[Mr. V. Subba Aiyar.]

Director has been neglecting his duty. That, Sir, is transgressing the limits and if discussion is allowed, there would be 25 members speaking on each side. The result would be that the time of the Council would be wasted. And therefore I beg to say that such a digression is unnecessary and detrimental to the interests of any officer. I am not holding a brief for Mr. Cheriyan or any other officer. I treat him like any other officer. I say, if officers were to be dragged into this Council and charged with certain irregularities especially when they are not in a position to defend themselves here, I do not think it will be fair to the officer concerned to allow the discussion to proceed.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Sir, Mr. K. I. Joseph introduced this motion by making a distinct division of the directorate into two units, one the administrative side and the other directing the policy of the department, thereby suggesting that the policy of the department could be controlled by a Board of Directors and the administrative side left with a Secretary. In the course of his speech, he seems to have stated that a Board consisting of 3 Directors instead of one to direct the policy of the department which again as at present with a number of non-officials should be guided by an inspecting officer. This is certainly an anomalous position, and I should say that the details which he was discussing here I cannot agree to. But, that there should be some definite change introduced in the administration as well as in the direction of the policy of the department nobody denies, and the Director has assured us that some change would be made in the future. So, a discussion on that subject is not needed further. As for the allegations made by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai about an officer, I should admit that I am not in a position to say anything definite in the matter because the facts of the case are not placed before us. In the absence of definite facts, we cannot say anything about the officer one way or the other. However, we have had some knowledge of the officer last time in the Council when some members of the House were pouring encomiums upon him. It is not even one year since that incident took place and now the same officer is condemned by some and praised by others. It is not fair to say, as Messrs. Subba Aiyar and P. K. Narayana Pillai pointed out, anything about an officer especially when he is not in a position to defend himself. So far as I have been able to know something about Mr. Cheriyan,—I should admit that I have had a very intimate knowledge of the gentleman recently in connection with the Vernacular School Teachers' Salaries Committee working as colleagues—I should say that such things cannot be heard of such an officer. It is not possible that such things can occur with regard to him and we know as a matter of fact there were several complaints regarding the postings of teachers of the Vernacular schools. Those complaints have been tackled effectively by him. Go to his office and there you will see a system, a regularity. Enquire about any teacher, he is able to give you his whole history. Enquire about a particular school, he is able to give you the plan, the sketch and the whole thing in regard to the school.

And there are also charts, maps and everything there which will facilitate to give you any additional information required. I have gone to his office and studied a good deal about the Vernacular education of the country. His management is very satisfactory. About the appointments now in question, I am not able to say anything, because we are not in possession of definite facts. If, as Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai has put it, he has appointed certain people ignoring the services of others, certainly it is a fact which could not be justified. But we must also see how many such acting men were there, how many vacant posts were there and if it was possible to introduce all those men who have acted in that department at least once in a way. Has he not appointed any acting men? All these things have to be considered and in the light of these facts, if there is any injustice, it should not be overlooked. And I personally believe that Mr. Cheriyan would not have done such things, and therefore I say it was not very fair to have said anything about that officer.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): From the printed list given to us, I find that there are 69 or 70 motions tabled for discussion to-day, and it is very regrettable that out of these cut motions we are able to discuss only one or two. Every member seems to be speaking about what he wants in the first or second motion. And we did not come to any definite issue upon any of the motions. The subject now under discussion or the subject that Mr. Joseph started related to the administration of the Education Department. I had also tabled certain motions for discussion regarding the administration of the Education Department and several other matters; but I find on looking at the clock that it will not be possible for me to say what I have to say. Therefore, I have also to follow my brothers and wish to say what I want by somehow connecting it with the motion now under discussion. What I want to say is about the attitude of the Education Department towards private institutions. Sir, the policy of Government for a very long time past, I should say beginning with the time of Dewan Mr. Ramaiengar, has been that greater encouragement must be given to private enterprise and that the Government must not rely upon the co-operation and combination of the local bodies and the public in general, rather than spending larger sums upon education. This year, I find from the budget that a sum of Rs. 40·16 lakhs has been allotted for education. This is even an advance upon the last year's budget amount. Sir, you state in your Administration Report for 1101 that we are now spending about 37½ lakhs of rupees on education and that it is not possible to spend anything more lavishly and that it would be better to encourage private enterprise at least as regards English education. In the year 1919, the Education Expenditure Committee was appointed and they reported to the Government that encouragement must be given to private institutions. They even went to the extent of recommending that out of the 16 English High Schools then in existence, the Government must retain only six, and must hand over the remaining 10 into the hands of competent private bodies. Government unhesitatingly accepted the first part of the recommendation. With regard to the

[Mr. T. J. Matthew.]

second, they qualified it by saying that the existing schools will be handed over to private agencies only if the Government are convinced that efficiency will not suffer and that each case has to be decided on its own merits.

Though this policy has been enunciated several years ago, I find very little encouragement given to this policy by the officers of the department. No doubt, the Government have reiterated the policy again and again, but neither the Director nor his subordinates seem to have paid any considerable attention to it. On the contrary, I find now an attempt on the part of the officers of the Education Department to strangle private enterprise. I understand that recommendations have even been made either to the Director or the Government that the existing private schools, about 8 or 10, should be closed and recognition withdrawn from them. Interpellations have been asked about the reasons for these recommendations, but I understand they have not been answered. If the working of the private schools is inefficient, I have no complaint and some action must be taken. But a sympathetic method of dealing with those institutions is, not to take away their recommendations all at once, but to point out those defects and ask them to remedy those defects. This attitude of repression, as I would call it, is indeed regrettable. They are deliberately violating the policy of the Government. I understand that in certain cases a recommendation was sent to the Director saying that a certain school at Muttam in the Mavelikara taluk the recognition should be withdrawn. The reasons were that the school was under the shadow of a church and the Verandah of the school building was only four feet wide. The innocent Director innocently sent the recommendation to the Government that the recognition of the school may be withdrawn. The Government made the enquiry and found that the school was 200 yards away from the church and moreover it was also found that the verandah was five and a half feet in width. But I cannot understand why this deliberate misrepresentation was made unless it be to stifle private enterprise.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): I wish to say a few words about the attitude of the Education Department towards grant-in-aid institutions. From the Administration Report of 1101, we find that there are 211 English schools in the State, of which 42 are Government institutions with a strength of 15,734 and 169 private institutions with a strength of 29,534. The net expenditure on departmental English schools is Rs. 2,20,298, and the total amount of grant to English schools will be Rs. 1,09,181. In the case of departmental schools, all the buildings also have to be constructed by the Government. Some schools like the Vanchiyur school may cost to the Government more than 5 lakhs of rupees. In the case of private schools, the buildings are generally constructed by the Managers themselves. In 1101, the total building grant sanctioned for private schools is only Rs. 1,812. On account of the rise in expenditure, the Education Expenditure Committee was appointed in 1919 and as a result of the report of that committee, the Government

passed orders in April 1921 to the effect that " their policy is to only help on private enterprise more and more in regard to English Education."

In the Departmental Administration Report of 1101 the Government state as follows:—

"Government are now spending about Rs. 37·12 lakhs or nearly 17 per cent. of the State Revenue on education and as it is impracticable to spend from general revenue more lavishly than at present, the further development of education in the country will have to depend more largely on private enterprise and this the Government are encouraging by a system of liberal grants-in-aid".

This is the declared policy of the Government. But what is the policy of the department especially that of the Inspector of English schools towards grants-in-aid schools? From the answers given by Mr. Stephenson on Tuesday last, it could be inferred that the Education Code is strictly applied to private schools, but not so to departmental schools. My information is that the present Inspector of English Schools is persecuting the managers who are already conducting the school and creates all sorts of obstructions in the way of opening more schools. He creates troubles in the matter of giving maintenance grant, fee concession grants, etc. to private schools ; and creates communal tension even in village parts and treats the managers as paid servants. Almost all the managers are suffering much on account of the unsympathetic attitude of the Inspector of English Schools. If the managers bring the matter before the attention of the Director, he may not find it possible to take any action. The managers fearing the trouble and expense involved and fearing that by some way or other the Inspector may manage to withdraw the grant or recognition, submit to this kind of unsympathetic treatment of the Inspector without protest.

If the Government will kindly call for a statement of the hardships the managers are suffering from under the rule of the present Inspector of English Schools, they will understand the situation.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : Will the member please specify certain instances?

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): My friend Mr. Matthew has specified certain instances?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : But is he in a position to specify any instance?

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): I shall supply the information, if the member is so very particular, outside the Council, not in the Council.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): I hope the information that the member is going to supply is not private and cannot be given in this Council.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, in moving the motion, I had made certain general suggestions regarding the policy and administration of the Education Department. But, relevantly or irrelevantly, certain other items were brought to the notice of the House. The chief point was as regards the appointments made by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools. The question of appointments is really a vexed one. In reply to a question of Mr. Habeeb Mahomed, the Chief

[Mr. K. I. Joseph.]

Secretary said this morning with reference to the appointments made in the Secretariat and Account Office that it was not possible to adhere strictly to the length of acting service of clerks. If the claims of acting men even in these two offices where the number of appointments is so limited, one can easily understand the position of an officer who has to deal with an army of more than five thousand.

Mr. Nilakanta Pillai said that the claims of acting men were disregarded in the case of appointments numbering to three digits. A figure of three digits may be one hundred or a little more. For one hundred also, I believe is a figure of three digits.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the member is replying to me?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): No, I am only speaking what I have to say on the subject. The member of the Council and people outside have been bringing to the attention of the Government the claims of backward communities. In considering their claims, it may be that the claims of some acting men were not considered. When the present Inspector of Vernacular Schools took charge, conditions were much worse. At that time, there were men with more than ten years' acting service who never got a permanent appointment. Under such circumstances, he tried his best to deal justly with the claims of all and he has been able to redress the grievances of a large number. It is only with respect to a limited number that the present question arises. If, in accordance with the suggestions made in the Council and the Assembly, the Inspector has made the appointments, it is entirely within the discretion of the Inspector of Vernacular Schools. So much I say in regard to this point.

As regards the other points, no one said anything against my motion except Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai who opposed it on the ground that I have not brought forward any definite scheme. If Mr. Narayana Pillai wants a definite scheme, I may do so. But my chief object in making this motion was to invite the attention of the Government to appoint a committee or to convene a conference of efficient persons to consider the educational matters. The Director of Public Instruction has not given any definite reply to this. He has simply said that the matter will be considered. The Director may have an honest idea of considering these matters now. But after the Council is over, these considerations are likely to be passed over for other things. He may perhaps call for a report of the Inspector and rely upon that report for his decision. If the Director will assure that the matter will be considered in a reasonable time, say within six months, I shall withdraw the motion. Otherwise, I will have to press the motion.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, my position is that with the assurance given by the President on the last motion, this motion should not be pressed.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): This motion is entirely a different motion. My point is about the appointment of a committee or the convening of a conference.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): As regards the questions raised on the previous motion, the President, on behalf of the Government, said that the matter would be considered. The question whether the Government will appoint a committee or not will be decided. I am not able to say now whether a committee will be appointed. But if the acceptance of this motion means that the Government commit themselves now to the appointment of a committee, I must oppose it. With regard to the main part, I have nothing further to add.

With regard to the large off-shoot, as referred to by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, I have nothing to say at all. But with regard to another point which has cropped up, there is one thing which I would like to speak about if there is time. I refer to the point raised by Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai. He made certain allegations with regard to my relationship with the various colleges—that I have shown certain preferences to one college over another. In regard to that, which is a personal matter, I must say that neither deliberately nor, I think by inadvertence, was any preference shown to any college.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai referred to three or four matters connected with one college, but I will deal with one only. The allegation is—and some such allegation was also made in the general discussion on the budget—that the English School Leaving Examination was so conducted that the results worked to the detriment of one college. A professor in one college is the Chairman of the Board of Examiners and also an examiner and the suggestion is that in some way or other he used his position to harm another college. I had better be plain. As far as I can make out, the matter lies between Mr. Chandrasekharan and Mr Rangaswami Aiyangar. Mr. Chandrasekharan is the Chairman of the Board of Examiners and he was in charge of the History papers for the English School Leaving Examination.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I rise to a point of order. I think the member has exceeded his time. I would like to know how many minutes more he has got.

PRESIDENT: There are about three minutes.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): The allegation is that Mr. Chandrasekharan in some way manipulated—not manipulated—I can't say that—so ordered the examination that unfairness was done to the candidates.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from the Director of Public Instruction whether he recommended to the University making suggestions about publishing a supplementary list? May I know how he was unable to give effect to his own recommendation when he was given a free hand in the matter by the University?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think, Sir, that the question does not arise within the scope of Mr. Stephenson's speech.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): In the Science College, according to the latest *Civil List*, there are only seventeen Demonstrators whereas in the Budget this year and last year there are 18 Demonstrators. May I know how this discrepancy arose?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have not got the information here.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Has the Director anything to say about the charge I have made against the department?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): I have not finished my question. If he is not willing to give the answer now, will he note this fact? In the last year's budget, there was provision for eight Assistant Professors but the money allotted in the budget is for nine Assistant Professors.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): It is time, Sir.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the discussion of Demand II has expired. Do you press your motion, Mr. Joseph?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): I would press the motion unless the Government agree to the appointment of a committee or to the convening of a conference.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Joseph must be aware that in a public pronouncement I made, as Dewan, to the representatives of the people, I made it plain that the Government would utilise a committee or some other agency to go into the question of the educational system of Travancore. Those are, as far as my recollection goes, the words I used. And those words still hold good.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): On the assurance that a committee or other agency will be constituted and believing that it will be done at the earliest possible opportunity, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motions 50 to 114.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit:

MR. A. J. JOHN:

50. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,980 for Direction by Rs. 100.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

51. To omit the allotment of Rs. 440 for two temporary clerks under Inspectors Establishment.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:

52. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,811 for establishment by Rs. 5.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

53. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,312 for travelling allowances by Rs. 1,000.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:

54. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,312 for travelling allowances by Rs 500.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

55. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82, 313 for Inspectors by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

56. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,430 for Inspectresses-Etablishment by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH :

57. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 996 for rent by Rs. 10.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

58. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,100 for Inspecuresses by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

59. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,100 for Inspectresses by Rs. 100.

MR. K. P. NILALANTA PILLAI:

60. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,18,393 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 100.

MR. C. P. THOMAS:

61. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,18,393 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

62. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,18,393 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 100.

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

63. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,18,393 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

64. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,500 for Laboratory charges by Rs. 10,000.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

65. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,000 for purchase and repair of furniture by Rs. 18,000.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI:

66. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,181 for the College of Arts by Rs. 10.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR:

67. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,181 for the College of Arts by Rs. 10.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

68. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,480 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 10.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR:

69. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,480 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 10.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

70. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,480 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 100.

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

71. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,480 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

72. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,480 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 100.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

73. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,16,697 for English High Schools for Boys by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

74. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,16,697 for English High Schools for Boys by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

75. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for boarding charges under English Middle School for Boys.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR:

76. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,800 for temporary teachers by Rs. 1,950.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI:

77. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,800 for temporary teachers by Rs. 1,950.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

78. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2, 11,571 for Graduate teachers by Rs. 100.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:

79. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,580 for English School Education by Rs. 5.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

80. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,580 for English School Education by Rs 10.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI:

81. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,580 for English School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

82. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,580 for English School Education by Rs. 100.

MR. C. P. THOMAS:

83. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,580 for English School Education by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

84. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,580 for English School Education by Rs. 100.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI:

85. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,07,300 for Vernacular Primary Schools for Girls by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

86. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,500 for Lump Provision by Rs. 32,000.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

87. To omit the allotment of Rs. 32,000 for the appointment of additional teachers, etc, in Vernacular Schools for Boys.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

88. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,98,760 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA. PILLAI:

89. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,98,760 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI:

90. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,98,760 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR:

91. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,98,760 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

92. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,98,760 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

93. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,98,760 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 100.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

94. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,98,760 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

95. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,300 for Sanskrit College by Rs. 100.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

96. To omit the allotment of Rs. 7,900 for Special School for Malayala Brahmins.

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

97. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65, 640 for Special School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

98. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,808 for Hostels by Rs 10.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

99. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,808 for Hostels by Rs. 100.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

100. To reduce the allotment of Rs 10,00,000 for grants-in-aid by Rs. 1,00,000.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

101. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,00,000 for grants-in-aid by Rs. 50,000.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW;

102. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,00,000 for grants-in-aid by Rs. 5.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

103. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,00,000 for grants-in-aid by Rs. 5.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

104. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,00,000 for grants-in-aid by Rs. 5.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

105. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,897 for establishment under sale of Malayalam Readers and copy books by Rs. 55.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI:

106. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,400 for the sale of Malayalam Readers and copy books by Rs. 5.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

107. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,400 for the sale of Malayalam Readers and copy books by Rs. 5.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

108. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,20,108 for Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:

109. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 40·16 lakhs under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

110. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 40·16 lakhs under Demand II by Rs. 100.

MR. C. P. THOMAS:

111. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 40·16 lakhs under Demand II by Rs. 100.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN:

112. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 40·16 lakhs under Demand II by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

113. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 40·16 lakhs under Demand II by Rs. 100.

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

114. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 40·16 lakhs under Demand II by Rs. 100.

The question that a sum of Rs. 40·16 lakhs be granted under Demand II—Education—was put and carried.

The grant was made.

The Council adjourned at 5·18 P. M.

T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,

Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION OF 1102.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

Monday, the 23rd Karkatakam, 1102/8th August, 1927.

The Council assembled at Eleven Thirty of the Clock in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, M. E. Watts Esquire, Dewan, presiding. All the members except Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai were present.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Entertainment of Mahomedans in the Education Department.

95. **MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): (1) Are the Government aware that owing to the backward condition of the Mahomedans in education, some of the Mahomedan pupils going in for University education are above twenty-five years of age?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any objection to exempting qualified Mahomedans applying for posts, from age restriction?

(3) Is it a fact that the present Director of Public Instruction refuses to appoint Mahomedans in his department when they are above twenty-five years of age, though they are otherwise fully qualified?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) University education begins in the Junior Intermediate Class. The Government are not aware that any Mahomedan was above 25 years of age when he joined that class.

(2) The question does not arise in view of the answer to part (1). The Government are not, however, prepared to pass a general order exempting Mahomedans from the rule regarding age on first appointment to Government service. Individual cases will be considered on their merits.

(3) Yes. The Director of Public Instruction has no option in the matter.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Is the Director prevented by any rule from exempting particular individuals from age restriction?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, he is not absolutely prevented.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Has the Director of Public Instruction appointed any one who is above 25 years of age?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say that now.

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MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Has the Director of Public Instruction recommended any one for exemption from age restriction?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have not got the information now.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Was it ever brought to the notice of the Government that the present Director of Public Instruction refused to entertain Mahomedans on the sole ground that they were above 25 years of age?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

Hospitals for Lepers and Lunatics.

96. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*):

(*a*) What is the daily average number of lepers in the Hospital for Lepers who were actually bed-ridden this year (1102) and the daily average number employed in gardening and other occupations?

(*b*) Are there any lady non-official visitors for the Hospitals for Mental Diseases and for Lepers?

(*c*) What is the daily average number of women treated in each of these institutions?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Daily average number of lepers who were actually bed-ridden is 10.

No information is available regarding the number employed in gardening, etc.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Hospital for Mental Diseases ... 40
Hospital for Lepers ... 36

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): With reference to answer to part (*b*), will the Government kindly consider the advisability of appointing a lady non-official visitor to the Leper Hospital and the Hospital for Mental Diseases?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

The Fort Hospital.

97. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the daily average number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Fort Hospital, Trivandrum, from the 1st Chingam to the 1st Mithunam 1102;

(*b*) the number of beds available for in-patients;

(*c*) the number of compounders posted for dispensing medicines;

(*d*) the nature of waiting accommodation provided for out-patients;

(*e*) whether separate waiting accommodation is provided for men and women; and

(*f*) whether separate rooms for dressing men and women patients are available?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Out-patients, 389; in-patients, 7,

(*b*) 6 beds.

(*c*) 3 compounders.

(*d*) The front verandah is the only waiting accommodation of the dispensary.

(*e*) No separate accommodation for men and women, is provided.

(*f*) No ; dressings are done on the verandah and a temporary wooden screen is used as a partition.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): In view of the answers that they have given, will the Government kindly call for a report as to the necessity for extending accommodation and increasing the staff and equipment of the Fort Hospital?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Non-officials appointed in the Public Service during 1096-1101.

98. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by castes, of such of the non-official members of the Legislative Council as were given appointments in the public service during the last six years (1096-1101)?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) Mr. K. C. Raja Raja Varma (Kshatriya); Munsiff.

(2) Mr. Sankaravelil Paramesvaran Pillai (Nayar); Munsiff.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): കഴിഞ്ഞ ആറുവർഷത്തെ നിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച മിഥുനത്തിൽ ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ ൧൦൨ മിഥുനം മുതൽ ൯൭ മിഥുനംവരെയല്ലേ പറയേണ്ടതു്. ൯൫ മുതൽ ൧൦൧ വരെ ചോദ്യത്തിൽ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കെ അങ്ങിനെ ഉത്തരം തയ്യാറാക്കിയതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്തു്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ആറു മുഴുവൻ വർഷത്തിലേക്കാണു് ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറു തയ്യാറാക്കിയതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ചോദ്യത്തിൽ ൧൦൯൫ മുതൽ ൧൧൦൧ വരെ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാതിരിക്കേ ൧൦൯൫ മുതൽ ൧൧൦൧ വരെ എന്നു ഉത്തരം തയ്യാറാക്കാനുള്ള കാരണമെന്തു് എന്നാണു് ചോദിച്ചതു്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ആറു പൂർണ്ണമായവർഷമായിരിക്കാം മെമ്പർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണു് ഇങ്ങനെ പട്ടിക തയ്യാറാക്കിയതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ൯൭ മിഥുനം മുതൽ ൧൧൦൨ മിഥുനം വരെ ൫ പൂർണ്ണവർഷം ആകയില്ലേ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങിനെ മെമ്പർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ കൊടുക്കാമായിരുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ൧ ൦ ൨ ൽ നിയമിച്ചവരുടെ സംഖ്യ പറയാമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതു് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

Statement, by castes, of Appointments made in the Anchal Department by Mr. K. Venkata Rao.

99. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by castes, of the appointments made by the present Registration Director while he was the Anchal Superintendent?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): A statement* furnishing the information is laid on the table.

Statement, by castes, of Appointments made by Mr. K. Venkata Rao in the Anchal Department.

100. **MR. A. J. JOHN** (*Vaikam*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of appointments made in the Anchal Department from each community by Mr. K. Venkata Rao while he was the Anchal Superintendent?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The member is referred to the answer given to interpellation No. 99 by Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know why the Anchal Superintendent has appointed 32 Brahmins while the number from other communities is very small? Was it on account of the lack of applicants from other communities?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The reason why so many Brahmins were appointed has not been ascertained.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know why the Government did not feel the necessity for ascertaining that also?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The particulars necessary for answering the interpellation were alone called for.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Did the Government call for an explanation from the Anchal Superintendent?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): That is being done on quarterly returns received from the heads of *all* departments.

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* *Vide* Appendix I—Page 443.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Will the Government be pleased to call for an explanation from the Anchal Superintendent as to the reason why he appointed 32 Brahmins while the number from other communities is very small?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Petitions and Memorials for Representation in Public Service, etc.

101. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*):

(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they received during the last three years (1099—1101) memorials or resolutions passed at meetings to the effect that sufficient representation in the public service, in general, or in any of the departments or in representative institutions like the Popular Assembly or the Legislative Council, has not been secured for any community and that such representation should therefore be given?

(2) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of memorials and resolutions that have been received, the names of the communities that sent them, and the number sent by each community?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) Yes.

(2) The time and labour involved in the preparation of the statement is out of all proportion to its utility.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വർഗ്ഗീയ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെ പട്ടിക തരുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ കാരണമെന്താണ്? എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ധാരാളം അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അതെല്ലാം ചേർത്തു പട്ടിക തയ്യാറാക്കി വരുമ്പോൾ വളരെ വലുതായിപ്പോകുമെന്നും, അതിനു വളരെ നാൾ വേണമെന്നും ഉള്ളതാണോ കാരണം?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ചോദ്യം മനസ്സിലായില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പബ്ളിക് സർവീസിൽ പൊതുവേയോ ചില വകുപ്പുകളിലോ തങ്ങളുടെ വർഗ്ഗത്തിനു ശരിയായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലെന്നും അതു നൽകണമെന്നും വിവരിച്ച മെമ്മോറിയലുകളോ യോഗനിശ്ചയങ്ങളോ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു കിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന ചോദ്യത്തിനു കിട്ടീട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും, അതു മേശമേൽവയ്ക്കാൻ വിഷമമാണെന്നും പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഇത്രവളരെ മെമ്മോറിയലും യോഗനിശ്ചയങ്ങളും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതു് എല്ലാം തയ്യാറാക്കിവയ്ക്കാൻ വളരെ പ്രയാസമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : അതു കൊണ്ടല്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ ആണ്ടുകളിലെ രജിസ്റ്റർ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ എടുത്തു പരിശോധിയ്ക്കേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): പല വർഷങ്ങളായി അങ്ങിനെ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): മൂന്നു വർഷങ്ങളായിട്ട് അങ്ങിനെ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു പരിശോധിക്കാൻ വിഷമമുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): എല്ലാ സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും അങ്ങിനെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : അതറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*) : മൂന്നു കൊല്ലത്തെ രജിസ്റ്റർ നോക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമാണോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : അതും പ്രയാസമാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*) : എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടേയും എടുത്തുകാണിക്കാൻ വിഷമമാണെങ്കിൽ ഏതാനും ചിലവർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെയെങ്കിലും കാണിക്കരുതോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : അങ്ങിനെപ്രത്യേക രജിസ്റ്റർ വച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*) : മെമ്മോറിയലിനു പ്രത്യേകം രജിസ്റ്റർ ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഇല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*) : ഇനിമേലാൽ എങ്കിലും പ്രത്യേകം രജിസ്റ്റർ വയ്ക്കാമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : അതു് ആലോചിക്കാം.

Sale of Rubble by the Forest Department.

102. **MR. M. N. PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing :

(*a*) the quantity of rubble sold by the Forest Department during each of the last five years (1097-1101) ;

(*b*) the persons to whom such sales were made ;

(*c*) the places wherefrom it was sold ;

(*d*) the rate per unit at which it was sold in cases where the Forest Department did the blasting work, etc. ; and

(e) the seigniorage per unit paid by the party who bought it in cases where the party who bought it did the blasting work, etc.?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): A statement* containing the information required by the member is laid on the table.

Distribution of Government Publications in Sanskrit and Malayalam.

103. **MR. M. N. PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to furnish information on the following points regarding the free distribution of Government publications in Sanskrit and Malayalam undertaken by the respective Curators:—

(a) the names of persons to whom the above publications are now given free of cost; and

(b) whether there is any principle on which free distribution of copies is sanctioned?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (a) The lists containing the names of persons to whom and institutions to which Government publications in Sanskrit and Malayalam are now supplied free of cost are available for perusal by the member in the office of the Secretary to the Legislative Council.

(b) Institutions of standing, eminent scholars, manuscript lenders and distinguished personages are given copies free.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know the difficulty in furnishing a list of persons to whom these publications are given free of cost?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It is a long list.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are the names so numerous?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes, over two hundred.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether the members of the Text Book Committee are being supplied with these publications free of cost?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): No, not in their capacity as members of the Text Book Committee. If any of them happens to be a research scholar, he might have been supplied under that category.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are not the members of the Text Book Committee eligible to get these publications free?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Most of these publications are difficult to understand. That is why they are supplied to research scholars only.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): The Government have authorised the members of the Text Book Committee to prescribe text books. Are they not scholars?

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* *Vide* Appendix II—page 444.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): That is the reason why I said that such of them as are research scholars are supplied with these publications.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether any of the members of the Text Book Committee is being supplied with these publications?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai is one, I know. But I do not know for certain if he is on the Text Book Committee.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is he supplied with both Malayalam and Sanskrit publications?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I believe so.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I correct him, Sir? I get Sanskrit publications, but not the Malayalam publications. They used to be supplied to me while Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar was the Curator, but not subsequently.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I do not find his name in the distribution list for Malayalam publications.

Malayalam Shorthand.

104. **MR. M. N. PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): (1) Is it a fact that a Malayalam Shorthand book is being printed at Government expense?

(2) In what direction do the Government propose to popularise it?

(3) Have they got the syllabus from the author in order to adopt i as an optional subject in English Schools?

(4) Do they propose to encourage the person who has invented the Malayalam Typewriting machine and the system of Malayalam Shorthand?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) Yes; five hundred copies of a Malayalam Shorthand book by Mr. N. Sankaran Pandalay, Shorthand Instructor, Government School of Commerce, Alleppey, now Typist, General and Revenue Secretariat, have been so printed.

(2) Two years ago a Malayalam Shorthand class was opened in the Government School of Commerce, Alleppey. But, for want of response from the public, the class has been abolished with effect from the end of April 1927. Malayalam Shorthand has been included as an optional subject for the English School Leaving Certificate Examination.

(3) A syllabus was obtained for the purpose from the author.

(4) The Government have been giving all possible encouragement to Mr. Pandalay, the designer of the Malayalam Typewriter and inventor of the Malayalam Shorthand. A Malayalam Typewriting machine is being constructed at Government cost under Mr. Pandalay's supervision. The Shorthand Manual has been printed entirely at Government cost.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): With reference to part (4), may I know the nature of the encouragement given to Mr. Pandalay, the designer of the Malayalam Typewriter and Shorthand?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : That is stated in the answer.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : The answer simply says that the Government have been giving him *'all possible encouragement'*. I want to know the nature of the encouragement that they have been giving him.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The publication of his book itself was taken up by the Government. A Malayalam Shorthand class was opened in the Alleppey Commercial School.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I suppose the profit of the publication goes to the Government ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : The auther gets 200 books *gratis*.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Has he been given any increment of pay ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : Increment of pay, for writing a book ?

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I think he is a typist in the Huzur Office. Is he given only his pay as an ordinary typist, or does he get any special allowance ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : He is getting his pay as a typist.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know whether any honorarium is given to him ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) ; May I know whether the Malayalam Typewriting Machine is ready ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : It is being made under his supervision.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : By whom ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*). By the Government Press.

Malayalam Shorthand.

105. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have given any encouragement to Mr. Pandalay who invented the system of Malayalam Shorthand, and, if so, what they are ; and

(*b*) whether they are aware of the encouragement given by the Government of Madras to the inventor of the Tamil Shorthand ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) The member is referred to the answer given to interpellation No. 104 by Mr. M. N. Pillai.

(*b*) The Government have no information on this point.

Resolutions passed by the Legislative Council.

106. **MR. M. N. PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*) : (1) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of resolutions passed by the Council and the number accepted by the Government so far with dates ?

(2) How many of these resolutions were carried out by the Government with the dates of such action and how many of them remain now to be carried out ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : A statement* containing the information required by the member is laid on the table.

Forest Department.

107. **MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(*a*) the reason for issuing the notification withdrawing the fee concession for the grazing and penning of foreign cattle in the forests of the Southern Division, which was published in the *Government Gazette*, dated the 21st Mithunam 1102 ;

(*b*) whether there was any recommendation from the Conservator of Forests ;

(*c*) whether a comparative statement, for the years 1100, 1101 and 1102, of the revenues derived from such fees on foreign cattle, for the whole of the Southern Division, with details of such revenue from the several taluks of the said Division, will be laid on the table ; and

(*d*) whether they are aware that ryots of South Travancore depend on foreign cattle, visiting periodically, for manuring their paddy fields, by penning them ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) The withdrawal of the concessions was necessitated by the abuses to which these concessions were put by the Panagudi men in the matter of illicit grazing of cattle, illicit collection of minor forest produce and of open assaults on the subordinates of the Forest Department.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The statement† required by the member is laid on the table.

(*d*) The Government have no information. Grazing and penning fees are realised only when the foreign cattle are taken to the forests.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know the grounds on which the Government were persuaded to give concessions in the matter of fees for the grazing and penning of foreign cattle in the forests of the Southern Division ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*) : Originally?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Yes.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*) : The concession was given just to promote the facilities for agriculture.

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* *Vide* Appendix III—pages 445 and 446. † *Vide* Appendix IV—page 447.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know how he reconciles this answer with the answer to part (*d*) which says 'Government have no information '? Part (*d*) of my question is 'whether they are aware that the ryots of South Travancore depend on foreign cattle, visiting periodically, for manuring their paddy fields, by penning them?' and the answer is 'the Government have no information'. May I know how the member reconciles this answer with his statement that the concession was originally granted to promote facilities for agriculture?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The answer to part (*d*) only means that the Government have no information whether the ryots were *actually* benefited by *foreign* cattle coming to Travancore? The Government have no definite information in regard to that fact.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether it was on the recommendation of the Conservator that the Government gave the concession?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): That is given in the answer.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want to know whether, at the time the concession was given, it was done as a result of the recommendation of the then Conservator of Forests.

MR. T P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): That in formation is not now before me. I have to look up the file in which the concession was originally granted years ago.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the Government are aware that there is very serious complaint about these grazing fees and that there is much agitation that they should be done away with altogether?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I am not in a position to state that definitely now.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand from the answer to part (*a*) that Panagudi men alone were responsible for the withdrawal of the concessions, on account of their illicit grazing of cattle, illicit collection of minor forest produce and of open assaults on the subordinates of the Forest Department?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The abuses by the Panagudi men were the immediate cause of the withdrawal.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are there no other means of avoiding these illicit grazing, illicit collection of minor forest produce, and open assaults on the subordinates of the Forest Department? Is there not a Regulation to control and check such abuses?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It was only a *concession* that was granted to them, and when that was abused, the Government withdrew it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether there was any Government prosecution against these Panagudi men?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I am not able to answer that question now.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was there any prosecution at all?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Even that, I am not in a position to say.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Were there not poor ryots of other villages too, besides the Panagudi men, who were making legitimate use of the concession?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): May be.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): As such, do not the Government think that their withdrawal of the concession, as a result of the alleged abuses of it by certain Panagudi men, acts as a punitive imposition on other poor ryots also?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Panagudi men belong to British India. Since they abused a *concession* given by the Government thought it advisable to withdraw it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Would it not have been enough if they had imposed that hardship on the Panagudi men alone?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Government have not got an exhaustive list of all the men who abused the concession.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): It is stated in the answer that the withdrawal of the concessions was necessitated by the abuses to which the concessions were put by Panagudi men.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): As I said before, the abuse of the concession by the Panagudi men was the immediate cause for the withdrawal of the concession. It is not possible to have a list of men who abused the concession and to deny the concession to them alone.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Do not the Government think that their withdrawal of this concession works against the facilities of agriculture in South Travancore?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It may, to some extent.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are the Government aware that, for dry cultivation, the poor third class ryots depend for their manure mainly on penning cattle and sheep in their fields?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Government are not aware.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are the Government aware that cattle and sheep are not now being taken, for purposes of grazing, even to *poramboke* tank-beds?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I do not know how that arises now. I have no information about that.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that grazing and penning fees would be realised from foreign cattle, only if they are taken inside the forests?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It is stated in the answer.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I correct when I understand from the answer that grazing and penning fees would be levied from foreign cattle only if they are taken inside the forests?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The answer as given there is correct, so far as it goes. Tank-beds are outside the reserved forests, and as such the rules cannot apply to them.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are the Government aware that grazing and penning fees are imposed upon foreign cattle even if they are grazing on tank-beds only?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Government are not aware.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter?

MR T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Particulars of Lands registered from Reserved Forests.

108. **MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): (1) Has Mr. M. E. Watts, since he became the Dewan of Travancore, registered any lands, inside the reserved forests, in the name of, or for the sake of, any European planter or association?

(2) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the year of registry, the name of the registry-holder and the rate of *taravila* fixed for the holding so registered by him and also the name of the reserve and the taluk in which the land is situate?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) No.

(2) In view of the answer to part (1), this question does not arise.

Appointment of permanent Headmaster for the English High School, Shencotta.

109. **MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR** (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): (1) Are the Government aware that the English High School at Shencotta has not been provided with a permanent headmaster for more than one year?

(2) Will they be pleased to appoint a permanent headmaster at an early date?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

Approach Road to Vanchimartandanallur.

110. **MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI** (*Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) if they have received in Karkatakam 1101 and Kanni 1102, petitions from the Roman Catholic, Vellala and Nadar villagers of Vanchimartandanallur, in the Marungur *pakuthi*, Agastisvaram taluk,

[Mr. M. Subrahmanya Pillai.]

praying for an approach road to the village and agreeing to do the necessary earth work themselves;

(b) whether they have made enquiries and ascertained if the villagers are really suffering for want of an approach road to their village; and

(c) if not, whether they will make enquiries and furnish, with reference to the road, information on the following points:—

(i) whether all the dry lands that originally surrounded the village have not, since the completion of the Kodayar Scheme, been converted into wet lands and whether the villagers can now reach the nearest road, about 2 furlongs off, except by walking along narrow paddy field ridges;

(ii) whether the villagers are able to take their carts and *bandies* to their village, and whether they have not to take out manure and take in agricultural produce only by means of head-loads carried along these field ridges;

(iii) whether invalids and dead bodies have not to be carried along wet and cultivated paddy fields;

(iv) whether the villagers are able to attend to the religious ceremonies in their Roman Catholic church during night time or rainy season, having to walk during such times along these narrow and slippery paddy field ridges; and

(v) whether the villagers are able to celebrate the annual festival in their church at the proper time, *viz.*, on the 11th February and whether they have not to wait till the harvest is over?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) Yes. An estimate for Rs. 950 has been sanctioned and the work will be taken up soon.

(*c*) This does not arise in view of the answer to parts (*a*) and (*b*).

Appointment of Mr. A. Venkata Rao as Ag. Head Sirkar Vakil.

111. **MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Mr. A. Venkata Rao has been appointed as Acting Head Sirkar Vakil in the place of Mr. V. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar promoted to the High Court; and

(*b*) whether it was not stated in answer to an interpellation, on a previous occasion, that Mr. A. Venkata Rao is junior to Mr. R. Gopala Menon, Sirkar Vakil, and, if so, why Mr. Venkata Rao was appointed superseding the claims of his seniors?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Mr. A. Venkata Rao, Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil, was appointed Ag. Head Sirkar Vakil, *vice* Mr. A. Venkatarama Aiyar, B. A., B. L., the permanent Head Sirkar Vakil, on other duty as Ag. Judge, High Court, or until further orders.

(*b*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The appointment of the Head Sirkar Vakil is one filled by selection and not on the basis of seniority. No one has any special claim to the post and hence there is no question of Mr. Venkata Rao superseding any of his seniors.

Mr. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : സീനിയാറിട്ടിയെ വകവയ്ക്കാതെ നിയമനം നടത്തത്തക്ക വേറെ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗവും ഉണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : സീനിയാറിട്ടിയെ മാത്രം നോക്കാതെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗം പലതും ഉണ്ട്.

Mr. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : സീനിയാറിട്ടിയെ അശേഷം വകവയ്ക്കാറില്ലേ?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : സീനിയാറിട്ടിയെ അശേഷം വകവയ്ക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നല്ലല്ലോ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

Mr. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : ഇതുകൊണ്ടെങ്ങിനെയാണു കാണുന്നതു്?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : സെലക്ഷൻ നടത്തി എന്നു് അതിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലോ.

Mr. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : സെലക്ഷൻ നടത്തുന്നതു് ആരിൽനിന്നാണു്?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : അതിലേക്കു യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരിൽനിന്നും.

Mr. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : വക്കീലന്മാരിൽനിന്നോ സർക്കാർവക്കീലന്മാരിൽനിന്നോ ഏതിൽനിന്നാണു്?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : ഏതിൽനിന്നും ആകാം.

Mr. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : സർക്കാർവക്കീലന്മാരിൽനിന്നാണോ സെലക്റ്റു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : സർക്കാർവക്കീലന്മാരിൽനിന്നുമാണു് എന്നു മറുപടിയിൽ കാണാമല്ലോ.

Mr. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : സെലക്ഷൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു് ഏതു വ്യവസ്ഥയെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണു്?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുള്ള യോഗ്യതയെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണു്.

Mr. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : പ്രാക്റ്റീസിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതു വിവരിച്ചു പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

Expenditure on the Agricultural Department.

112. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state the total expenditure including salaries, incurred on the Agricultural Department from its inception to the 1st Mithunam 1102?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The total gross expenditure on account of the Agricultural Department (including Veterinary, Fisheries, etc.) from its inception to the 1st Mithunam 1102 is Rs. 22,18, 201.

Price of Paddy and Rice imported into the State during 1099-1101.

113. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state the price of paddy and rice imported into this State from foreign countries in each of the last three years (1099-1101)?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The member is referred to pages 120—121, 126—127 and 140—141 of the Statistical Volumes for the years 1099, 1100 and 1101 respectively.

Ezhava acting Clerks in the Account Office.

114. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any acting clerks of the Account Office, belonging to the Ezhava community, were relieved since the present Account Officer took charge of that office;

(*b*) if so, the names of those who have been appointed in their places; and

(*c*) whether such appointments were given only to those who had better claims, and, if so, the nature of those claims?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes, on the termination of vacancies. This was not peculiar to the members of the Ezhava community or of any other community in particular.

(*b*) No acting appointment was made in place of any acting man who was relieved.

(*c*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*b*).

Statement, by castes, of Officers in the Account Office.

115. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by castes, of the total number of officers in the Account Office?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The following are the particulars regarding the staff of Gazetted officers in the Account Office:—

	No.
Hindus—	
Brahmins (others)	6
Nayars	3
Other Hindus	1
Christians—	
Syrians.	
Jacobites	1
Reformed Syrians	2
Romo-Syrians	1

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): കൌൺസിൽ ചോദ്യങ്ങളുടെ മറുപടികളിലും മററു ഗവർമ്മെൻറു രേഖകളിലും റോമൊസിറിയൻ എന്നു ചേക്കുന്നതിനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി റോമൻ കത്തോലിക്ക സിറിയൻ എന്നു മേലിൽ ചേക്കാമെന്നു മുമ്പു കൌൺസിലിലെ എൻെറ ചോദ്യത്തിനു മറുപടി തന്നിരിക്കെ റോമൊസിറിയൻ എന്നു വീണ്ടും ഇറിടെ ചേത്തിരിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ കാരണമെന്തു്?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): അതു് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇനവിഭാഗം (classification) ആണു് വേണ്ടതെന്നു മെമ്പർ ചോദിച്ചാൽ അങ്ങിനെ മറുപടി പറയാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): റോമൻകത്തോലിക്ക് സിറിയൻ എന്നു ചേക്കാമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെൻറു മുമ്പു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കെ ഈ പട്ടികയിൽ റോമൊസിറിയൻ എന്നു ചേക്കാനുള്ള കാരണമെന്തു?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): അതു് റിക്കാർഡുനോക്കാതെ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇങ്ങിനെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു തീർച്ചയ്ക്കു വിപരീതമായി ഉത്തരത്തിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു അങ്ങിനെ ഉത്തരം തയാറാക്കിയവരോടു സമാധാനം ചോദിക്കുമോ ?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): This is not a supplementary question. The member asked for a statement, by castes, of the officers in the Account Office and that has been furnished. He now states here that the nomenclature 'Romo-Syrians' is not exactly what is expected to be given as one of the authorised nomenclatures under which officers could be classified. I was asked in his supplementary question whether I could say why this nomenclature was adopted. I said I could not answer

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that question off-hand. The member further asks whether the Government would take disciplinary action against the officer concerned for using the nomenclature "Romo-Syrians" while the Government had previously agreed to adopt another nomenclature. I think that that does not arise as a supplementary question.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I rise to a point of order, Sir. Is it really a supplementary question?

PRESIDENT: It is not a supplementary question. It is entirely a new question. The information sought by the interpellation was not in regard to the difficult problem of classification of communities.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വിവരം അറിയാനാണു ചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കുന്നതു് "റോമൻകത്തോലിക്ക് സിറിയൻ"സിൻെറ സംഖ്യ ഉത്തരത്തിലില്ല. അതുകൂടി അറിയുന്നതിനാണു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചതു്.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): If the member had put a suitable supplementary question, I would have answered him. There is only one person who has been classified as 'Romo-Syrian'. If the member had asked me about that particular person or had simply consulted the *Civil List*, he could have had the information that he wants.

Appointment of Mr. A. Venkata Rao as Head Sirkar Vakil.

116. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when Mr. A. Venkata Rao has been appointed Head Sirkar Vakil;

(*b*) whether they have declared in the Legislative Council anybody senior to Mr. A. Venkata Rao, and, if so, who they are;

(*c*) whether Mr. A. Venkata Rao is the seniormost vakil in the bar; and

(*d*) whether the order appointing Mr. A. Venkata Rao as Head Sirkar Vakil does show

(i) the reasons why his seniors were superseded, or

(ii) that the claims of his seniors were at least considered by the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Sanction for the appointment of Mr. A. Venkata Rao as Ag. Head Sirkar Vakil was communicated in G. O. D. Dis. No. 1850 of 27/Judl., dated the 13th July, 1927.

(*b*) Yes; Mr. R. Gopala Menon, Sirkar Vakil, Parur, was declared to be senior to Mr. A. Venkata Rao as District Court Sirkar Vakil.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

(*d*) (i) and (ii) The answer is in the negative. The member is also referred to the answer given to interpellation No. 111 by Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): The Government have stated in the answer that the claims of his seniors were not considered at the time he was appointed. May I know how the Government were enabled to make the choice without considering the claims of his seniors and others?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): To what is it a supplementary question?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): To part (*d*) of the question.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer is that it is a selection post and therefore the question of seniority does not really arise.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the claims of seniors were at least considered?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer says that it is in the negative.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know without considering the claims of seniors how was the Government enabled to choose this particular individual?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Because the Government have already stated that it is an appointment on which no one has a special claim.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I do not say that anybody has a special claim, but I wish to know how the Government were enabled to make this particular choice.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): My answer to that question is that nobody has any claim.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know the group of persons from whom the Head Sirkar Vakil is generally recruited?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Head Sirkar Vakil could be selected from the Excise Department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If a very suitable lawyer is found in that department, it could be done.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Having now made the appointment, will the Gevernment be pleased to state the groups of persons from whom the choice was made?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Various law officers in the State, various lawyers practising in the State and others.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the claims and efficiency of all the vakils practicising in the High Court and the District Judges were considered?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It must be presumed that it has been done.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Why should I presume? I wish to know whether the comparative merits of those persons were considered in making the appointment?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): By whom?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): By the Government. May I know whether the person appointed was found the most suitable man?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is an inference which the member is free to make.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is there anything on record to show that the groups of persons from whom this choice was made that they were inferior according to the test which the Government applied in the choice?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government cannot discuss the claims and merits of individuals.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I do not want to discuss the matter, but I wish to know whether their comparative merits were considered.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have answered that.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): What the answer says is that the answer is in the negative. I am not confining myself to the claims of seniority. I wish to know on what basis the selection was made.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The suitability for the post.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): As this is a sort of convenient answering of questions about appointments, will the Government hereafter lay down some wide principles which should be applied in selecting men to high posts?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a very general question and a statement cannot be made at once.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is not the answer given by the member very unsatisfactory?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not consider so. The member cannot expect me to subscribe to that opinion.

Appendix I.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 99.**

Statement, by castes, of appointments made by the present Registration Director while he was the Anchal Superintendent.

No.	Religion.	Caste.	No. of appointments.
I	Hindu	Brahmins (Malayala) ...	1
		Do. (Others) ...	31
		Nayars ...	32
		Ezhavas ...	12
		Nadars ...	...
		Kammalas ...	...
		Kshatriyas (Malayali) ...	...
		Pulayas ...	...
		Other depressed classes ..	...
		Vellalas ...	10
		Other Hindus ...	5
II	Musalmans	...	3
III	Christians	Protestants ...	...
		Roman Catholics ...	1
		Syrian Christians— ...	...
		(*a*) Jacobites ...	10
		(*b*) Reformed Syrians..	6
		(*c*) Romo-Syrians ...	1
		Total ...	112

Appendix II.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 102.**

Statement showing the quantity of rubble sold by the Forest Department from 1097 to 1101.

Year.	Quantity of rubble sold in each year.	Persons to whom such sales were made.	Places wherefrom it was sold.	Rate per unit at which it was sold in cases where the Forest Department did the blasting work.	Seigniorage per unit paid by the party who bought it in cases where the party who bought it did the blasting work. Rate per 20 c. ft.			Amount.			Remarks.
	c. ft.				Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
1097	5,480	P. W. D. contractors, S. I. Ry. Company, Rubber Estates and other private persons.	From within the limits of Reserved Forests and other lands in the charge of the Forest Department.	No blasting was done by the Forest Department.	..	4	..	68	8	0	The rubble was blasted and collected by the parties themselves who did the blasting at their cost and removed the rubble paying the seigniorage to the Government.
1098	27,424				..	4	..	342	12	10	
1099	6,160				..	4	..	77	..	..	
1100	13,712				..	4	..	171	6	5	
1101	20,540				..	4	..	256	12	..	
Total.	73,316							916	7	3	

Appendix III.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 106.**

Statement showing the action taken on resolutions carried and accepted.

No.	Name of mover.	Subject.	Result of discussion.	Date of discussion.	Action taken.
1	C. P. Kochukunju Pillai	Training of undergraduate teachers.	Carried.	25-111-922	Rules 150 and 178 of the Education Code have been amended and a Notification embodying the modification in the curricula of studies necessitated by the reduction of period of training has been published.
2	Tariatu Kunjitomman	Arms Rules.	Do.	19-4-1923	The Government do not want to multiply these exemptions. In none of the cases mentioned in the resolution is exemption justified.
3	M. R. Madhava Variar	Introduction of spinning in schools	Do.	17-1-1924	The Director of Public Instruction was asked to submit proposals in the matter and on his recommendation a batch of manual training teachers has been trained in spinning in a special class at Trivandrum and these teachers have been posted to Training Schools to teach spinning.
4	M. R. Madhava Variar	Civil Courts' Guide	Do.	19-1-1924	As the new Civil Procedure Code has become law, the question of accepting the resolution did not arise. No action was therefore taken.

Appendix III—(*Concld.*)

No.	Name of mover.	Subject.	Result of discussion.	Date of discussion.	Action taken.
5	P. K. Narayana Pillai	Memorial to His Highness the late Maharajah.	Accepted by Government.	11-2-1925	Under correspondence.
6	P. K. Narayana Pillai	Throwing open of tanks to all classes.	Carried.	14-8-1925	The reports received from the Chief Engineer, the Land Revenue Commissioner and the Maramat Engineer have been referred to the Devaswom Commissioner for his views.
7	S. C. H. Robinson	Land Records Maintenance Scheme.	Do.	4-1-1925	The Government accepted the resolution in question and the recommendations of the Land Records Committee were given effect to by G. O. R. O. C. No. 3272 of 25/Rev., dated 15-11-1925.
8	T. Kumara Pillai	Committee on unemployment	Accepted.	23-4-1926	A Committee has been appointed and is at work.
9	P. K. Narayana Pillai	Transfer of teachers from Vernacular to English Schools.	Carried.	24 and 25-11-1926	The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to report what action he proposes to take on the resolution.
10	M. Sivatanu Pillai	Reduction of rates of Anchal cards and envelopes.	Do.	30-4-1927	Under correspondence.

Appendix IV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 107.

Comparative statement of the revenue realised from the Mahendragiri and Kalkulam Ranges on foreign cattle.

Year.	*Mahendragiri Range.*	*Kalkulam Range.*
	Rs. chs. c.	Rs. chs. c.
1100	2,048-22-2	426-2-14
1101	1,498-22-12	155-6-4
1102 till end of Edavam	842-13-11	10-5-0

VOTING OF GRANTS.—(*Contd.*)

DEMAND III—LAND REVENUE.—Rs. 8·48 LAKHS.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III—Land Revenue.

Motion 115.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I rise to move the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,402 for establishment by Re. 1.

(To press upon the Government the desirability of registering a small plot for house-site adjoining the Terur village, Agastisvaram taluk.)

MR. V SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I wish to know how the subject which he has mentioned in the motion can come up under this head? My view is, only general policy could be discussed.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I shall explain. The thing has been long overdue and I just draw the attention of the Government to the matter as the matter has passed all stages. In the footnote to my motion, there seems to be a slight omission, whether on my part or in copying it. It ought to read that the motion is intended to press on the attention of Government the desirability of registering a small plot of house-site for the Marava community adjoining the Terur village in the Agastisvaram taluk.

PRESIDENT: I have got to decide on the point of order raised, Mr. Sivatanu Pillai.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think, Sir, that the question will arise when he begins to speak on his motion. But, as it is, according to the ruling already given, the foot-note is but a surplusage to the motion given notice of. Purely, individual matter will not be in order, if introduced in the speech,

[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

The observations of the Deputy President must be a warning to the member.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Even if general policy can be discussed, can it come under 'establishment'?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes. I think it may.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know whether the reasons for the motion or the merits of it should be taken into consideration?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Subject to what I said before, therefore, it was that I said that the learned Deputy President's observations gave a warning to the member.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): From this distance, I am unable to catch him.

PRESIDENT: I will explain. The point is this. You may explain in general, but if you are going to speak about the particular matter which you have indicated in your note, the discussion will be inadmissible.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The policy as accepted by the Government in the matter of registering house-sites for the depressed classes as well as to certain other communities is to treat them with sympathy and consideration. Sir, there is a community living on the other side of Travancore which goes by the name of Marava community. Just to give some idea of what sort of community this particular one is, I shall, by way of illumination, give an idea about it. They are neither Romo-Syrians nor Roman Catholics nor Nanjinad Vellalas. This community, at a time when there was no ammunition, no arms, much less any other power, happened to be a matter of terror to the adjoining taluks of Agastisvaram and Tovala, because they were bound by no law under the sun. They took the law into their own hands making inroads at night both in poor huts and the rich man's places. Now, as a result of ever so many influences, this community has settled down peacefully, scattered over the taluks of Agastisvaram and Tovala.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): May I know whether they come under caste Hindus?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I said neither caste Hindus nor depressed classes. They are Hindus anyhow. They do not suffer any disability in the matter of passing along the public roads and getting entrance into the temples. This community deserves very sympathetic treatment at the hands of the Government and that was also amply proved by the issue of a notification by the Government very recently that the Marava community has been agitating for a house-site. As a result of that agitation, the Government were pleased to issue a notification in the Gazette that a particular site bordering on the road that goes through the Terur tank has been intended to be registered as house-sites for the Marava community. In the notification, a reasonable period was allowed for filing objections and that

period has long been over. Now, for the information of the House and of Mr. Vipan, who said that no inch of tank-bed should ever be registered, I may say it is not only a tank-bed but also the ground immediately adjoining the road that goes through the middle of the Terur tank that is to be registered. The opposite side of this site has been registered away for the depressed classes, particularly for the Salvation Army people. About this site, the Government seem to have made enquiry through the Irrigation Officer as well as the Revenue Officer of the locality and I understand that these officers raised no objection. As no objection has been raised in the matter now, the Government will safely launch the necessary steps for registering this site for the poor Marava community.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : May I know from the member whether this worthy community is still following the time-honoured profession?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : As I said before, under various influences, they have now become a peaceful community scattered in the two taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Does the member wish to register the land to the community as a whole or to any particular individuals?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : As a whole.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Am I to understand that there is something like a rule or law prohibiting the registry in favour of a community?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Certainly not. I only draw the attention of the Government to take further steps. A notification has already been published and it is a long time since the notification was published.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : May I know from the member whether every other community has got house-sites?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Recently, lands have been registered to Parayas who belong to the Salvation Army fold for house-sites. So, I submit that the case of Maravas be sympathetically considered by the Government as the Government have enquired into the matter and no objections have been raised. Now, it remains only with the Government to view—

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Will the member be satisfied if house-sites are given anywhere in Travancore?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : *Anywhere*, in a compact area, so that the Marava community may live together as a family.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : May I know whether the member wishes to register the land in favour of the community or in favour of individuals?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : The Marava community as a whole does not seem to live in one compact area. They are scattered

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

over two taluks. Probably, dictated by the exigencies of life, the transport of paddy on head-loads and all that, all members of the village have to be living closely.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is it the member's idea to shepherd them into a particular tract?

MR M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Yes, because it is in their interests that they should live in a compact area.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Would the site proposed hold all the Maravas in Travancore?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Certainly not. But it will hold about 460 families.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): How is it possible to discriminate between a Marava in Travancore and a Marava in British India for the purpose of registry?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it the member's wish that the whole of the Marava community should have house-sites in a particular area?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): As I explained, this particular site has been chosen by the Government officers after enquiry for this purpose and no objection has been raised.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the member whether this particular land could be registered?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): There is an extent of 1 acre and 48 cents.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will it suffice for 460 families?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Therefore it is that I ask for more lands.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Under what rules are the lands to be registered?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Whatever may be the rules, I want the site to be registered under the land revenue rules or any other rules, as this plot has been promised to this community by means of a Gazette notification and objection has not been raised.

MR. C. P. THOMS (*Nominated*): Has there been any application?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Without any application, the Government will move only slowly. As a matter of fact, the Government are moving in this matter like a mill.

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): Is the member aware that there are many Marava families permanently settled in different parts of the taluk living in their own homes and owning properties?

MR. M. SIAVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May be. In certain cases, there are many Parayas who belong to the Salvation Army having big buildings. If I remember correct a man, one Nanjan by name, is

worth about two lakhs of rupees. He belongs to one of the depressed classes. As a matter of fact, I would stoutly oppose if any land is registered in his name.

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): I am speaking of Maravas who have settled permanently in different parts of the taluks and I wish to know whether the member thinks that they should be unsettled and taken to a particular plot.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): My point is this. When the Government are prepared to give house-sites to accommodate all the families of the Marava community, practically I have no objection. The site has been selected and it has been duly notified for the purpose of being registered in the name of the community. I do not know whether all the families are to be settled there. Anyhow, the purpose has been served by the notification.

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): The member seems to say that there is—

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): I rise to a point of order and wish to know whether my friend is making a speech there.

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): I am asking a question whether the member seeks to establish a parallel between the depressed classes and Maravas in the matter of house-sites?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I am not aware whether all the depressed classes are given large tracts of land in one particular plot. I am only stating a parallel. My friend, who presumes to be a benefactor of the depressed classes, probably thinks that I would also be one to the Marava community, if they do not come under the category of the depressed classes. They too, as any others, might own paddy lands and palatial buildings. But this community as a whole would not be treated as a community because it has no benefactor. That is why this grievance was brought to my attention and I in turn am drawing the attention of the Government.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know from the member whether these Maravas would come under backward classes?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Emphatically backward, backward in the sense that they have not seen even the top of a High School. Both economically and educationally, I say they are backward.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he of opinion that this one acre and 48 cents would accommodate at least half the number of people who want house-sites?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I say that a penny is better than none.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): The house-sites are to be registered in the name of the community as a whole or to individuals?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): So far as this matter is concerned, individual interests are too distant.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know how they have applied for the registry?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) They applied for the registry as a community belonging to the last stage of their existence.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is there any representation from the community?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): If I remember correct, there was a representation in the Assembly two or three years ago.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Have they got any co-operative societies?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Yes, they have two.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is there any Secretary to the society?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): That I do not know. But I was specially told to bring the matter before the notice of Government.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): When will the Government register the land?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want to expedite the matter.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Will the community be liable for the taxes?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The lands should be given tax free.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): May I know whether the Government have raised any objection in this affair?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): They are remaining quiet.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Is it not safer to leave these Maravas where they are now than to collect them all in one place?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): With the immediate presence of the Police Commissioner, even if Marava community goes back to their old traditions, we can put them back into the old position safely.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether it was to point out the latches in the matter of registration of lands in general or only for the purpose of the particular case that he brought this motion?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Where latches are to be found, they have to be remedied. And I do not make any difference. Latches there are and there may be many.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Sir, somehow or other, a small plot of land close to my village seems to have become the bone of contention. As one coming from there, I think I am expected to say something about the matter, at least so far as I know. In the beginning, I will state something about the community itself, to make matters clear.

Mr. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*) : Are you supporting or opposing the motion ?

Mr. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : I am supporting the motion. The members of the community are not the original inhabitants of Travancore, but they came here about 100 years ago. They were invited, I cannot say exactly when. They were given the duty of policing the villages.

Mr. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : Do they come under the category of foreigners ?

Mr. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : No. Even now, they are appointed as policemen or *Desakavalkars* and the policemen recognise them. Prior to the issue of a separate proceeding during the time of Sir P. Rajagopala Chariar, they were paid by the Government for the services rendered. Under that order, the *Desakavalkars* were to be appointed by the villagers and then they were to be recognised by the police. From among the men belonging to that community, a small association was formed, and the Secretary of the association applied for the registry of the land in the Terur *pakuthi*. It seems that the Revenue Department made the necessary enquiry and I think the Dewan Peishkar inspected the site before he submitted his report. I have to mention, in this connection, another fact and that is a plot of land close to this site has already been registered to some men belonging to the Kuluva community who are snake-charmers by profession. There are now 20 houses there belonging to them. These people also applied for a plot of ground.

Mr. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : When did they apply ?

Mr. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : Some two years back. I know the Dewan Peishkar inspected the site and even consulted me whether these people required this plot. I myself told him that there are several people among them who have no landed property and have been there for a long time and that they can naturally be regarded as subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja. I also told him that they were engaged in the work of protecting the several villages of Nanjinad and the police have recognised them as *Desakavalkars*. Even now, the Inspectors of Police issue written orders to the *Desakavalkars*. These *Desakavalkars* give information to the police at the station. This is a system which obtains in South Travancore. I think that in Shencotta also this system prevails.

Mr. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : May I know whether there are not many *Desakavalkars* who are not Maravas ?

Mr. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : So far as Nanjinad is concerned, I think there are many such *Desakavalkars* in most of the villages. Of course, Mr. Pitt will be able to give more information.

Now, about the registry of the land, the Dewan Peishkar inspected the plot and I think he was in favour of the registry of the plot

[Mr. M. Subrahmanya Pillai.]

for house sites to the members of that association. A Government notification was also found in the Gazette inviting objections to such registry.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): May I know from the member whether the notification was a Government notification or the Dewan Peishkar's notification?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I think it was the Dewan Peishkar's notification.

My information is that no objection was received by the Peishkar or by the Government. When the present Land Revenue Commissioner came to office, it appears he passed an order that no registry can be effected. I think this is the basis of the whole complaint.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know from Mr. Subrahmanaya Pillai whether he knows that members of any other community have applied for the registry of this plot?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): No.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know from the member what stands in the way of the registry of the land to the Marava community?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I believe no objections have been made to the Government.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Has the community applied to the Government for the registry of the plot?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): It is after application from the members of the community that the Dewan Peishkar inspected the land and published the notification.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) Was the application from the community as a whole?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): The application was made by a Sangham or an association formed by the Maravas.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know, under what rules, Puduval, Waste Land or Forest, the association applied for the registry?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*); I do not know under what rules they applied for the registry. I am simply stating what actually took place.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*); Under what regulation does the member expect the Government to take action in regard to the registry?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): As many important motions might lapse if the time-limit is not enforced, I think that some of the members on this side who want to speak on other motions will be constrained to create some situation,

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I rise to a point of order. Sir, it is unparliamentary to call one motion important and another unimportant.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): May I know from Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai for how long the application was pending and in whose office?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I think it was with the Dewan Peishkar. But, a month or two ago, the Land Revenue Commissioner passed an order that no registry of land can be effected.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): May I know the grounds on which the application was rejected?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I have no information.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member how he knew that the Land Revenue Commissioner passed an order?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I was informed.

In the circumstances stated by me, the members of the community may be given the lands necessary for the house-site.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, the plot of land applied for and referred to by Mr. Sivatanu Pillai consists of 1·70 acres of tank *poramboke* in the Therur *pakuthi*. The land was available for registry but the Sangham of the Marava community prayed that the land may be registered to them without *tharavila*. The Puduval Rules did not allow of such registry.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Is it a fact that the Dewan Peishkar recommended the concessional registry of the land?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): If the Dewan Peishkar recommended such registry, I will only say that he was wrong because the Maravas are not recognised as members of the depressed classes.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): May I know whether any member of the Marava community could be given lands without *tharavila*?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The Marava community as a whole cannot be given lands without the payment of *tharavila*. Lands could be given to single individuals of the community.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): May I know if lands will be given to those members of the community who are homeless?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I connot say for certain.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Will it be a wrong procedure?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It will not be a wrong procedure.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I wish to understand clearly from the member—

PRESIDENT : May I ask whom you are addressing ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Of course, the Chair.

PRESIDENT : I thought you referred to the member.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I only indirectly referred to the member.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, there is no member in possession of the House.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : But I am replying.

Sir, from the speech of the Land Revenue Commissioner, I understand that this particular community cannot be considered as a backward community in the matter of registry of lands. But individuals of the community may be given lands without the payment of *tharavila*. If this is the objection that weighs with the Government for postponing the registry, I have no objection in making applications in the names of individuals and getting this enquiry translated into action. If I am permitted to have this assurance, I have pleasure to withdraw the motion.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*); If the application falls under Rule 28 of the Puduval Rules, it will be considered. Rule 28 of the Puduval Rules reads.—

"Concessional assignments without auction may be made subject to the maximum of three acres to a single applicant in the case of families about whose poverty the Dewan Peishkar is thoroughly satisfied".

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT ; Does the House permit the motion to be withdrawn ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : By all means (*Laughter*).

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion 116.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum: *Todupuzha*) : എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറു ഇനത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ൧൪,൪൦൨ രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ൫ രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപം.

ലാൻറ്റവന്യൂ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമന വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി വിമർശനം ചെയ്യാനാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ദേവസ്വം പിരിച്ചിട്ടു നാലു വർഷത്തിലധികമായി എങ്കിലും, എന്തുദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ വേർതിരിക്കാൻ ഇടയായോ ആ ഉദ്ദേശം ഇനിയും സാധിതപ്രായമായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ആ ഉദ്ദേശം സാധിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്യമംപോലും ഇതുവരെ ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ രണ്ടായിരത്തിലധികം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അവർ എല്ലാം പണ്ടത്തെപ്പോലെ

സവണ്ണർ തന്നെ. കുറച്ചു വ്യത്യാസംഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് നിസ്സാരമാണ്. പ്രജാസഭയിലും നിയമസഭയിലും തുടരെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ പറഞ്ഞുവന്നതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ദിവാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ രാഘവയ്യായുടെ കാലത്തു ഒരു ജി. ഒ. പുറപ്പെട്ടു. "ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും ആ സമുദായങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും നിയമനങ്ങൾ കുറവായതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു് കമ്മിഷണർ സമാധാനംപറയണം. പേഷ്കാരന്മാരുടെനിയമനത്തിലും ഇതുപോലെതന്നെ പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിന് അവരുടെ സമാധാനം വാങ്ങി സ്വന്ത അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്ക് അയക്കണം" എന്നും മററും കൎശനമായി ജി. ഒ. യിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

ഈ ഉത്തരവിനെ ആദരിച്ചു് സമാധാനം കൊടുത്തതായിട്ടോ എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രയോജനം ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായിട്ടോ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു് ഇതുവരെ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടില്ല. നിയമനങ്ങൾ പഴയപടി തന്നെ. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് ദൂഷ്യം ഒന്നും ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ മൌനമായി വിട്ടുകളയാമായിരുന്നു. ഈ വകുപ്പു് രാജ്യത്തുള്ള മറെറല്ലാ വകുപ്പുകളെക്കാളും പ്രാധാന്യമേറിയതാണ്. കൃഷിക്കാരുമായി ധാരാളം ഇടപെടേണ്ട ഒരു ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറു് ഇതുപോലെ മറെറാന്നില്ല. ഭൂനികുതിമുഴുവൻ ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണ് സംഭരിക്കുന്നതു്. പ്രജാസഭയുടെയും നിയമസഭയുടെയും വോട്ടേഴ്സ് ലിസ്റ്റു തയാറാക്കുന്നതും ചുമതല വഹിക്കുന്നതും ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണ്. നാനാപ്രകാരേണ പ്രാധാന്യം ഉള്ള ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച ജനവിഭാഗത്തെ തീരെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കാതെ അകററി നിൎത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന നയം വളരെ ആക്ഷേപകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അതു് ഈ രാജ്യവാസികൾക്കു് അപമാനകരവും രാജ്യശ്രേയസ്സിനു ഹാനികരവുമാണ്. ചില ജനവിഭാഗങ്ങളാണ് സങ്കടവും അപമാനവും സഹിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിലും അതു് രാജ്യമാകുന്ന ഭവനത്തിലുള്ള മററു സഹോദരന്മാൎക്കും അപമാനകരമാണ്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിയെ ഉടനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു് വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യണം. മുൻപറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരം ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു് കൊടുത്ത ഉത്തരവിനെ എത്രമാത്രം ആദരിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചു എന്നുള്ളതു് ഇതുവരെ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടില്ല. കമ്മിഷണർ പേഷ്കാരുടെ സമാധാനം വാങ്ങി ഗവൎമ്മെൻറിലേക്കയക്കുകയും തൃപ്തികരമായ സമാധാനം നല്കാത്ത ആളുകളെ കൎശനമായി ശിക്ഷിക്കയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ മേലിലെങ്കിലും കാൎയ്യം ശരിപ്പെടുമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴും പണ്ടത്തെപ്പോലെ തന്നെ നിയമനം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരി

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman]

ക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ ൪൦൭ പാർവ്വത്യകാരന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ ൩ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം ജനങ്ങളുള്ള കത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നും ഈഴവരിലും മുഹമ്മദീയരിലും നിന്നും ആരേയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു തന്നെ തെളിവാണു.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ നമ്പൂതിരിസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ആരെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): നമ്പൂതിരി സമുദായത്തിൽ പ്രായേണ അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ കുറവായിരിക്കുമെന്നുവച്ചു പറയാഞ്ഞതാണു്. അവക്കും കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): റവന്യു ദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം നടന്നതിനുശേഷം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണത്തിൽ അവരുടെ ജാതിതിരിച്ചുള്ള പട്ടിക മെംബരുടെ കൈവശം ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): അതു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽതന്നെ അതിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതു തുടരെ തുടരെ ചോദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി ചോദിച്ച ചോദ്യങ്ങളിൽ നൂററിനു തൊണ്ണൂററി ഒൻപതിനും ശരിയായ മറുപടി തന്നിട്ടില്ലാ. ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ഇപ്പോഠം എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ ഓമ്മിപ്പിച്ചതിലേക്കു ഞാൻ നന്ദിപറയുന്നു. ഇതിൻെറ രഹസ്യമെന്താണെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ജനസാമാന്യത്തെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. പേഷ്കാരന്മാർ നിയമിച്ചതും കമ്മീഷണർ നിയമിച്ചതും കമ്മീഷണർ റെക്കമെൻറുചെയ്യുതനുസരിച്ചു ഗവർമ്മെൻറു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും എല്ലാം പ്രത്യേകം ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഒന്നിനും ഇതുവരെ മറുപടി തന്നിട്ടില്ലാ.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): റോമൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ റവന്യൂടെസ്റ്റ് പാസായിട്ടുള്ളവർ എത്രപേർ ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Toduquzha*): റവന്യൂടെസ്റ്റ് പാസായിട്ടുള്ളവർ കത്തോലിക്കാ സമുദായത്തിൽ ധാരാളം പേരുണ്ടു്.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI *Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ധാരാളം എന്നുവച്ചാൽ എത്രയാണു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ധാരാളം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞ വാക്കിന് അർത്ഥവ്യാപ്തി ഞാൻ പറയാതെ തന്നെ മെംബർക്കറിയാം.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അതിനൊരു കണക്കുണ്ടായിരിക്കണമല്ലോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റൽ പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സാകാതെ എത്ര ആളുകൾ സവർണ്ണരിൽനിന്നുമുണ്ടോ അത്രയും ആ വിധമുള്ള ആളുകളെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും നിയമിക്കണം. അതിനുതക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ആളുകളുണ്ട്. ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ പ്രത്യേകപരീക്ഷകൂടാതെ നിയമിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും പലതുണ്ട്.

MR. R. PADMANABHAN (*Nominated*): റവന്യൂടെസ്റ്റിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പാസ്സായ ഒരീഴവനു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാത്തതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പ്രത്യേകം ഒരാളിനെ പററി അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഈഴവർ, കത്തോലിക്കർ, മഹമ്മദീയർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ളവരുടെ അപേക്ഷയെ നിരസിച്ചിട്ട് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവരുടെ ചാർച്ച് വേഴ്ചക്കാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിയാം. ഇതു പ്രത്യക്ഷാനുഭവമാണ്. അതിനെ വിശ്വസിക്കേണ്ടതാണല്ലോ. താലൂക്കിലും, ഡിവിഷനിലും, ഹജൂർകച്ചേരിയിലും റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഫീസിലും ഇങ്ങിനെ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ വകുപ്പിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു തൃപ്തികരമായ സമാധാനം തരാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതു ഒരു പരിഷ്കൃത ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന് ഒരിക്കലും യോജിച്ചതല്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാരായ ഒരു വലിയ വിഭാഗക്കാരെ ഏററവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും അകററി നിർത്തിയിരിയ്ക്കുന്നഅവസ്ഥയും അതിൽ അവർക്കുള്ള സങ്കടങ്ങളും ഈ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തി കാണിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എല്ലാവരും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ച് സാരമായ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിച്ച വേണ്ടപരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്ന അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ നിങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരുടേയും സ്വീകരണത്തിന്നായി സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, with regard to the observation that, in the Land Revenue Department, persons other than caste Hindus are not freely

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appointed, I may state for the information of the House that that is a misconception due to ignorance of facts. Till the separation of the Devaswoms from the Land Revenue Department, that is to say, till 1098, persons other than caste Hindus were not freely entertained in the department. On the 1st of Chingam 1098, the number of non-caste Hindu clerks in the non-gazetted superior service of the department stood as follows:—

Ezhavas	...	5
Christians	...	28
Mahomedans	...	2
Total	...	35

On the 1st Medom 1102, it stood as follows:

		Permanent.	Acting.	Total.
Ezhavas	...	9	3	12
Roman Catholics	...	8	1	9
Non-Roman Catholics	...	47	8	55
Mahomedans	...	4	2	6
Other classes	...	4	4	8
Total		72	18	90

In other words, as against 35 non-caste Hindus and non-Hindu clerks on the 1st Chingam 1098, there were on the 1st Medam 1102, 72 permanent and 18 acting or 90 non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the Land Revenue Commissioner what is the percentage of appointments?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It will come to about 18 per cent of the total strength.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Are the figures given those of the clerks in the department alone?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Clerks, Treasurers and copyists.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What is the total number?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Since the 1st Chingam 1098, there were only 76 permanent vacancies. Twenty-six of them were filled up by the absorption of the supernumeraries of 1097 and by the disbanded men of the abolished Peermade Division Assistant's Office. There were only nine non-caste Hindu and non-Hindu supernumeraries. Of these, two Christians were absorbed in the subsequent vacancies. Deducting these two and the 35 non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus who were in the department on the 1st Chingam 1098 from the 72 permanent hands found on the 1st Medam 1102, it is seen that 35 non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus were permanently entertained newly since the 1st Chingam 1098 up to the 1st Medom 1102, that is to say, in 4 years and 8 months, and the number of vacancies that were available for them

was only 50. This works up to a percentage of 70. The number of caste-Hindus permanently entertained during the period was 15 and they were mostly persons who had acted as clerks before the separation of the Devaswoms and in whose case the Government had ordered that their claims should not be overlooked when vacancies occur.

There were two Christian *Proverthikars* on the 1st Chingam 1096. Now there are

	Permanent.	Acting.	Total.
Ezhavas	1	...	1
Roman Catholic Christians	...	2	2
Other Christians	4	...	4
Mahomedans	...	...	...
Other classes	2	...	2
Total	7	2	9

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): റോമൻകത്തോലിക്ക് പ്രവൎത്തികാരന്മാർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു ഏതു താലൂക്കിലാണ്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) ; കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിൽ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എത്ര കാലത്തേക്കാണ് അവരുടെ നിയമനം?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ബഡ്ജററ് സെഷൻ കഴിയുമ്പോൾ പിരിച്ചുവിടത്തക്കവിധത്തിലായിരിക്കുമോ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Is there any Mahomedan *Proventhikar* now in the service?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Was there any application from Mahomedans for the *Proverthikar's* post?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

The vacancies among *Proverthikars* were ordinarily filled up by promoting qualified Accountants and the Accountants from non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus were very limited. This alone accounts for the paucity of *Proverthikars* among non-caste Hindu and non-Hindu communities. The recruiting of *Proverthikars* direct seems to be beset with serious difficulties. As stated by Mr. Robinson, the permanent

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Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, at the last Budget Session of this Council when this question was discussed, one must have some experience of the land revenue administration before one could be appointed as *Proverthikar*. It is not fair also that the low-paid Accountants who have been looking forward after long years of faithful service for promotion should be denied the same in favour of one who gets it, not because he is better qualified or because he has better claims, but simply because of the accident of his birth in a particular community.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇപ്പോൾ ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂവകുപ്പിൽ ഉള്ള അഹിന്ദുക്കളും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളും ആകെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എത്ര ശതമാനം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഈ ലിസ്റ്റു മുഴുവൻ വായിച്ചുകേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ അറിയാം.

Direct recruitment is sure to create discontent in the ranks and thereby impair the efficiency of the service. From what the authorities have done in the matter of recruitment of clerks and *pakuthi* Accountants within the short space of four and a half years since the separation of the Devaswoms from the Land Revenue Department, this House can trust the authorities to remove the defect in the *cadre* of *Proverthikars* also as early as possible if sufficient number of young men from these communities would equip themselves with the required qualifications for the post. I say so because, from what I am going to speak presently, the House will find that young men from these communities are not coming forward in sufficient numbers to pass the necessary departmental tests for enrolment as *pakuthi* Accountants.

It is reported that there were only 3 Ezhava and 7 Christian *pakuthi* Accountants or in all 10 on the 1st Chingam 1098. The strength now is.--

	Permanent.	*Acting.*	*Total.*
Ezhavas ...	16	3	19
Christian– Roman Catholic.	5	2	7
Non-Roman Catholic...	41	9	50
Mahomedans ...	3	...	3
Other classes ...	14	5	19
	79	19	98

208 permanent appointments, including the appointment of 130 L. R. M. Accountants were made between the 1st Chingam 1098 and the 1st Medam 1102, and, of these 69 vacancies were given to non-caste Hindus and Non-Hindus.

The Village Test was instituted with effect from January 1922 and the passing of that test was made compulsory for appointment as *pakuthi* Accountants and *Proverthikars* in G. O. Dis. No. 275 of

1923/Rev., dated the 7th March 1923 (24th Kumbham 1098). From a statement received from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue Test Examinations, it is found that up to the examination held in July 1926 (Karkatakam 1101) 24 Ezhavas, 7 Roman Catholics, 56 non-Roman Catholics, 3 Mahomedans and 38 other classes only have passed that test.

The statement I will read from will show the number passed and the number now in service:—

	No. passed.	No. in service.
Ezhavas	24	20
Roman Catholic Christians	7	7
Other Christians	56	53
Mahomedans	3	3
Other classes	38	19
Total	131	102

Out of 131 non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus who have passed the Village Test, 102 have been entertained.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): റവന്യൂടെസ്റ്റ് പാസ്സാകാത്ത സവർണ്ണ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ എത്ര പേരുണ്ട്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഞാൻ മേൽ ഉദ്ധരിച്ച G. O. പാസ്സായതിൽ പിന്നീട് അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചുകാണുകയില്ല.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഓരോ വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഗവർണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഇല്ല.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ഇവിടെ വായിച്ച പട്ടികയുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണരുടെ കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞില്ലല്ലോ.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളെ ഇതിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടില്ല.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണർ പാർവ്വത്യകാരുദ്യോഗത്തിന് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): വില്ലേജ്ടെസ്റ്റ് പാസായവർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും ജാതിതിരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണരെ കൂടി പ്രത്യേകം ഗണിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): സാധിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

It is also noted that 32 out of these 131 persons passed the test only in the examination held in last Karkadakam and the results of that examination were announced only in Kanni 1102, and the statements I have now furnished to the House relate to appointments held on the first day of Medam 1102. 842 caste Hindus have passed the Village Test and, out of them, 106 alone have been appointed in the new vacancies. The House should now feel convinced that there is absolutely no justification for the oft-repeated complaint that non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus are not freely entertained in the *Pakuthies* and in the ministerial branches of the Land Revenue Department.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Government have laid down any proportion in which communities should be represented in the public service of the State?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to prefer acting hands to new applicants?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇനിയും ഏതാനംപേർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞല്ലൊ, ഇനിയത്തെ നിയമനത്തിൽ അവരെക്കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുമൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ചോദ്യം മനസ്സിലായില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ പരീക്ഷ പാസായതിൽ ഇനിയും കുറെപേർക്ക കൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടല്ലൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞില്ലല്ലൊ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പരീക്ഷ ജയിച്ചവർ കുറെയെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ൧൧൦൧ കർക്കടകത്തിനു മുമ്പു പാസ്സായവർക്കെല്ലാം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർക്കെല്ലാം കൊടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞൊ? മുപ്പതൊ മുപ്പത്തൊന്നൊ പേർക്ക് ഇനിയും കൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞല്ലൊ.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : ൧൧൦൮ മീനം അവസാനംവരെയുള്ള ലിസ്റ്റാണു ഞാൻ വായിച്ചതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : ധാരാളം അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുള്ളവരിൽ അവർണ്ണരുടേയും അഹിന്ദുക്കളുടേയും അപേക്ഷയെ പ്രത്യേകം ഗൌനിക്കുമൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : സാധാരണയായിട്ടു് അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാറുണ്ടല്ലൊ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇനി മേലാലും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുമൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): സാധാരണ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാറുണ്ടെന്നല്ലെ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Even though no definite proportion is fixed as regards the appointments from the several communities, do not the Government think that a reasonable number should be appointed from all communities?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes. The Government are doing so at present.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): തഹശീൽദാരായിട്ടൊ ഡിവിഷൻ അസിസ്റ്റൻറായിട്ടൊ പേഷ്കാരായിട്ടൊ റോമൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നോ മുഹമ്മദീയരിൽനിന്നോ ആരെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഇല്ല; ആ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു നിയമിക്കാൻ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരായി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ആ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവർ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): യോഗ്യത ഗണിക്കുന്നതെങ്ങനേയാണു്? വക്കീലന്മാരിൽനിന്നും തഹശീൽദാർനിയമനം നടത്തരുതൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : യുക്തമല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വക്കീലന്മാരിൽനിന്നും മുൻസിഫ്മാരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാമൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): എടുക്കാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : അതിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പരിചയം റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ജോലിക്കാവശ്യമുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഡാക്ടരെ പേഷ്കാരാക്കുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ ഒരുവക്കീലിനെ തഹശീൽദാരാക്കുന്നതിൽ യുക്തിഭംഗം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ആ ചോദ്യത്തിനു് ഉത്തരം പറയാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ തയ്യാറില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഒരു ജഡ്ജിയെ പേഷ്കാരാക്കുന്നതിലും അധികം യുക്തിവിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): വിരോധമായിരിക്കും.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Can Excise Inspectors be appointed as Tahsildars?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): If they have got the necessary qualifications.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): As a matter of ordinary course, can the choice be made from them?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No. Not in the ordinary course.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു സർവ്വെസ്കൂൾ വേണം എന്ന അപേക്ഷയെ എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണു് അനുവദിക്കാത്തതു ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): കോട്ടയത്തു് ഒരു സ്കൂൾ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): മൂവാററുപുഴ, കുന്നത്തുനാടു, പറവൂർ മുതലായ താലൂക്കുകാരുടെ സൌകൎയ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു സർവ്വേസ്കൂൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു തരണമെന്നു റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ സർക്കീട്ടുവന്നപ്പോൾ അവിടത്തുകാർ ഒരു മെമ്മോറിയൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അതിനെപ്പററി എന്തു തീർച്ചചെയ്തു?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അവിടെ ഒരു സർവ്വെസ്കൂളിന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ലാ എന്നു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇപ്പോൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും സർവ്വെസ്കൂൾ കൊണ്ടു നഷ്ടമുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): നഷ്ടമില്ല. കോട്ടയത്തുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു മൂവാററുപുഴയും ഒരു സ്കൂളിന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വടക്കേ പറവൂർ മുതലായ താലൂക്കിലുള്ളവക്കു കോട്ടയത്തുവരാൻ അസൌകര്യമുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എന്നാൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുള്ള സ്കൂൾ മാത്രം പോരെ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income tax Commissioner*): തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെക്കാൾ കുറച്ചുകൂടി സൌകര്യം കോട്ടയത്തുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പറവൂർ മുതലായ താലൂക്കുകാക്കു മൂവാററുപുഴ ഒരു സർവ്വേസ്കൂൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതു സൌകര്യമാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): I rise to a point of order. The Land Revenue Commissioner may be examined on various points as to whether he knows details. But how is this relevant to the matter under discussion which is about appointments?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): A question may be put only for the purpose of getting an explanation of what is stated by the Land Revenue Commissioner. He is now at the question of appointments. Mr. Kunjitomman is asking questions about the Survey schools and not about appointments.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): സർവ്വേസ്കൂളും ഈ നിയമനങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ ബന്ധമുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

PRESIDENT: That is entirely irrelevant.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I wish to put a question.

PRESIDENT: The member has sat down.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I stood up.

PRESIDENT: Then you can stand. When Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai or Mr. Krishna Pillai were standing up, you were not in a position to stand up.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Sir I beg to support the motion of Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman. The objection that has been raised in regard to the appointment of unrepresented communities or partially represented communities in the Revenue Department is untenable. So far as I can understand, Mr. Krishna Pillai said there

[Mr. T. J. Matthew.]

were not sufficient number of applicants qualified for the posts. Interpellations had been asked, as stated by Mr. Kunjitomman, as regards the number of appointments made since the separation of Devaswoms from the Revenue Department. But no answer has been given. Now, to say that there are only so many persons in the different communities who have passed the requisite examination and that all of them have been appointed is, I beg to submit, a grievance about which we have no opportunities to complain. If the information had been supplied in time, we would have been able to scrutinise it or to state our objections with regard to it. I am very sorry that the promise made by Mr. Robinson and by the Government during the discussion on this subject in the last year's Budget Session has not been even referred to by Mr. Krishna Pillai in his answer.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): What is the promise referred to?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I am going to read it from the Proceedings of the Council. (Volume IX, Page 383). It will be found that Mr. Robinson said as follows:—

> "The Government will consider the question about setting apart a fixed percentage for direct recruitment of Proverthikars. Therefore, I think the member will be kind enough to withdraw the motion."

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That point has been referred to in my speech.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): So far as I can understand, Mr. Krishna Pillai did not say anything about the direct recruitment of the Proverthikars and fixing a percentage for the post. It was upon that assurance that the motion was withdrawn. I do not know whether the Government have passed any proceedings with regard to the fixing of the percentage for the direct recruitment of *Proverthikars*. By direct recruitment, it will be apparent from a perusal of the proceedings that what Mr. Robinson meant was recruitment not among the *cadre* of Accountants, but from persons who have qualified themselves for the post and who have not been as yet in the department.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Has he not now said that no percentage could be specified for direct recruitment?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): That was what I have said now.

When once a certain line of policy has been adopted with a view to redress the grievances of a certain community, I say that it is painful to see that it is being set at naught.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is he aware of the resolutions moved in the House on the question of communal representation?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is he aware of the fate of that resolution?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Of the fate of that resolution, I am aware.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Had that resolution anything to do with direct recruitment?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): The resolution that was moved and to which Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai referred has nothing to do with the motion now under consideration. If Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai has forgotten the purport of that resolution, I will remind him that that resolution related to the suspension of all recruitment from fully represented communities until the percentage of the other communities is reached. I think that everybody can understand that that is not the purport of the present motion. I am referring to the promise made by Mr. Robinson on behalf of the Government that a certain percentage of *Proverthikars'* post will be set apart, not that a certain percentage of the total appointments will be given to the unrepresented communities. About 400 *Proverthikars* are serving this State. Of them, a certain percentage, however low it may be, should be reserved for the unrepresented communities was the prayer that we made and that was accepted. That is my impression. If the Government have not acted upon that promise, I believe it was our right and the right of this House to know why it was not acted upon and what induced the Government to go back upon it. It is not the appointment of the Dewan Peishkars or Division Assistants for which we moved that they should be appointed direct from outside, but it is the appointment of *Proverthikars* and Accountants for which posts I reiterate that the passing of the tests prescribed by the Government, without any service qualification, should be quite sufficient. Merely to say that these persons are not in the service and so these persons were not given appointments is not proper. I am referring to such appointments because by being in the service as Accountants, not much experience is gained and not much experience is necessary to write the figures of amounts collected from the landholders and even for the posts of *Proverthikars* I say much experience is not necessary. And even if there is some difficulty, for want of experience, it is the duty of the Government to encourage applicants from unrepresented communities by appointing at least for a probationary period. And after they have gained sufficient experience, they may be confirmed.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിൽ വിവിധ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് ഈ സഭയിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തീട്ടുള്ളതാകയാൽ ഈ പ്രാവശ്യം ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി വീണ്ടും പ്രസ്താപിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയല്ലാ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ഹാജരായതു്. ഇതെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ ചെയ്ത വാഗ്ദാനത്തിൽനിന്നും ഗവർണ്മെൻറു് പിൻവലിയാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതായി ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ പ്ര

[Mr. C. P. Tarakan.]

സ്ഥാപിച്ചതിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലായതുകൊണ്ട് അതു കേവലം ന്യായരഹിതമാണെന്നു പ്രസ്ഥാപിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വളരെക്കാലമായി ഏതാനും വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു വകുപ്പിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കാതെ തടുത്തു നിർത്തിയശേഷം ഇപ്പോൾ ആവർഗ്ഗക്കാരോട് ഗവർണ്മെന്റു പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുപോരുന്ന അനുഭാവം കേവലം തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് മനസ്സിൽ വച്ചിട്ടു ഒന്നുകൂടി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. പാർവത്യകാർ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന് സ്കൂൾഫൈനലോ മലയാളം ഹയറോ തമിഴ്ഹയറോ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു നിശ്ചിതപരീക്ഷ പാസായ ഏതാനും ആളുകളെ നേരിട്ടു നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ആവശ്യമുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉടൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഉത്സാഹം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : Sir, I wish to support the motion. There can be no doubt that the Land Revenue Department is the backbone of the whole service. (Mr. K. K. Thomas: *Louder please*). That is the very reason why we are very anxious to have adequate representation in the department itself. Whether the bifurcation of the Land Revenue Department and the Devaswom Department was brought about for such a purpose or not, the Government will have to view the question on its intrinsic merits. The great majority of the people have to come into contact with the revenue officers in so many directions and unless these officers have got real sympathy with the people who go to them for transaction of business they have with them, business cannot be managed easily so far as the backward communities are concerned. I would refer to the preparation of the electoral rolls. We often find from our experience that these *Proverthikars* are doing a lot of mischief when they are engaged in this work. Some years ago, while I was competing for the general elections, I found long after the election that, in a single family which was paying only Rs. 35 as tax, the *Proverthikar* managed to enlist seven persons as voters. Only one was entitled to be a voter. The Karanavan alone was paying tax. But he managed to register seven persons as tax-payers.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether that fact was brought to the notice of the authorities ?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : I knew it long after the election and I did not consider it necessary to bring it to the notice of the authorities concerned.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether the member did not consider it necessary to scrutinise the list in time and rectify it ?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): If it was brought to my notice earlier, it could have been corrected. But that was not done. The next general election is fast approaching.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): What is the time allotted for correcting such mistakes?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): It is very limited. There will be about four to five thousand voters and the candidates cannot know all the voters and it is not possible to detect the mistakes.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Was it not the duty of the member to have brought it to the notice of the authorities so that a check may be effected even though it was long after the election that the member found out the mistake?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): It would have been possible.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know how the mischief could be avoided by giving representation to unrepresented communities?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): So much less fraud.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that in a particular locality where a particular community predominates the *Proverthikar* belonging to that community may be safely appointed and that as a result of it this mischief could be avoided?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): That is possible.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Could not the mischief take place in other ways?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): It is not possible for the Land Revenue Department to locate men of particular castes in particular villages for years together. They will have to be transferred.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): How could the direct recruitment of *Proverthikars* avoid this mischief?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): It can be avoided.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is it the opinion of the member that it is only well-represented community that are capable of doing this mischief?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Nothing like that. It does not arise from my speech.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the member please elaborate the point as to how the mischief could be avoided?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): In the first place, it could be avoided to the extent to which the representation is given to the other communities in the *cadre* of revenue officers. Secondly, it could be avoided by recruiting more honest and more efficient men in the service. Thirdly, by the heads of officers having better supervision over the work. To my mind, these are the only three ways in which the mischief could be avoided. The Land Revenue Commissioner was giving us various

[Mr. N. Kumaran.]

figures with respect to appointments made in the Land Revenue Department. I think the members will remember that in answer to an interpellation, the Government gave us a copy of the proceedings which they passed some years ago during the time of Mr. Raghaviah. I believe the members will remember that, with respect to the Land Revenue Department, it was found that even though there was a large number of applications from unrepresented communities, adequate representation was not given them by the various appointing authorities and the Government went to the extent of saying that those various appointing authorities must submit explanations to the Government for not appointing persons while there were ever so many applications. I am not sure what the Land Revenue Commissioner meant when he read all those figures. I was not able to catch him at this distance as it was not possible for one to hear him fully at any rate. In a matter of this kind, I should think that the Government should insist upon the Land Revenue Commissioner taking more interest in this matter and exactly scan the various appointments made by his subordinates. During the course of debates on the question of communal representation, Mr. Robinson insisted upon saying that it would not be possible for him to examine all these appointments because, according to him, these appointments were made by officers subordinate to him and that returns were not sent to him for examination. It seems they were sent directly to the Government. Therefore, he said that it was not possible for him to say whether the subordinates are carrying out the behests of the Government. I believe, since then, the system may have changed and I request the Land Revenue Commissioner to see that the various subordinates in his department who make appointments are considering the claims of the various communities. With these observations, I support the motion.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Sir, in supporting the motion brought forward by Mr. Kunjitomman, I feel constrained to offer a few observations. The problem of communal representation is a vexed one. And one of the members on this side of the House just reminded us that it has been once fully threshed out; but that does not preclude those who represent the backward communities to re-open the subject on particular topics connected with the whole problem that gave rise to this question. I therefore feel constrained to make a few observations. The position of Mahomedans in the public service has been very backward for a long time past. Very recently, certain important modifications regarding qualified men such as age restriction, the presence of acting men who have put in long service before we have come into the field and also several other factors have contributed towards the exclusion of Mahomedans from public service. I don't mean to say that we have got enough qualified men to take up high and responsible posts in the public service. I have no complaint against the recruitment as regards higher posts in the Revenue Department. For such appointments, we have not sufficient number of

qualified members. But my main complaint is regarding the lower grade of appointments. Time out of number it has been brought to the notice of the Government that due to several reasons, our representation for a fair share in the public service has been persistently ignored by several heads of departments. Formerly, the complaint was that a sufficient number of Mahomedans were not forthcoming for taking posts. Even now, the Land Revenue Commissioner has been making certain remarks that, so far as Mahomedans were concerned, all those who have passed the Village Test examination have been appointed. So far as my information goes, that is a wrong statement. I have recently come across two or three Mahomedans who have passed the examination and who have been complaining to me that they have been going from door to door for appointment.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): When did they pass the examination?

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): I cannot definitely remember that. It is more than six months since I met them. One of them told me that he approached the Land Revenue Commissioner who seems to have said that he has no power to appoint directly. Then, with regard to the assurance given by the Land Revenue Commissioner this time last year, I beg to state that that was a consolation to many of the Mahomedans. But the present Commissioner seems to go back upon the promise made by his predecessor in office. That is simply a regrettable state of affairs. I do not want to dilate too much upon this aspect of the question. But I only bring to your attention, Sir, that we Mahomedans are without any effective voice. It is not for the mere love of appointment that we ask for Government posts. But it is our sincere desire to serve our country and to show our merits and qualifications for holding responsible posts. Therefore, I humbly request you, Sir, to pay special attention to such communities as Ezhavas, Mahomedans and Roman Catholics when rules and bye-laws are laid down regarding the admission of applicants for appointments. With these observations, I strongly support the motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Lest my silence in regard to the motion should be misconstrued, I should like to speak a few words. After all, I need hardly point out to this House that blood is thicker than water and it cannot be different with the Government officials, however high or low a place they may occupy. That has got to be admitted both by members on this side of the House as well as by those on the other side. And I am sure that it is not the pretension of any member on the other side to say that they are able to resist the truth of these dicta. Except as an academical or intellectual proposition, I do not think Mr. Kumaran or Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman will hold that certain mischief or defects in the working of this department may be avoided if minority communities are given representation in the matter of initial recruitment. Mr. Kumaran

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

quoted an instance of a mischief by a *Proverthikar* at the time of election. I believe the mischief contemplated may be in this fashion. The *Proverthikar* tampered with the preparation of the electoral roll and Mr. Kumaran came to know only long after the election took place. As Mr. A. K. Pillai hinted, it is up to Mr. Kumaran to have the rolls corrected even afterwards. Suppose in a particular locality, particular community predominates. And a man coming from that community is appointed as *Proverthikar*. Let us take a joint electorate where two communities were running a race for representation in this House. And suppose 88 per cent. form one community and according to Mr. Kumaran a *Proverthikar* from that community may be appointed just to avoid the mischief. Then what will be the case? The mischief may be in the other direction. Instead of 7 members who will be entitled to the representation, it will be seven minus one. I think it is a proposition which no intelligent man would accept that representation should be given to unrepresented communities until all of them get a definite proportion. Even after the assurance of the Revenue member on behalf of Government in the matter of recruitments to the *Proverthikar's* grade, the promise did not take any effect whatsoever. I believe the Government at least in this instance let the cat out of the bag. Perhaps they did not mean it. It is physically impossible to fix a certain definite percentage in regard to each community. My friend Mr. Matthew said that a percentage, however low it may be, should be fixed and it will be accepted by him. If that is given, it is up to Mr. Matthew to say afterwards that that percentage should go up, that is, as his community according to the latest Census numbers six lakhs, the percentage should go up.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): May I know from the member whether his objection is his fear of my agitating for a greater percentage afterwards?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): My position is that if his position is accepted, it will be a terrible one.

This matter of recruitment or of promotion is being repeatedly brought to the attention of the House, not for the pupose of having a definite percentage to his own community—at any rate Mr. Matthew does not want it seriously—but for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the Government the latches on the part of the Government with regard to the promise they made. The matter is brought forward to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that blood is thicker than water. That is the idea, I believe, that lies behind the mind of Mr. Kunjitomman and others. This idea should not be allowed to go on *ad infinitum* they must lay aside their inclinations for communities, Government officials are expected as a matter of right by the public outside to look into the question of appointments with a certain amount of fairness, a sense of responsibility by way of distributing certain lower grade places.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know whether the member has not heard the list of appointments that was read by the Revenue Commissioner?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I did not hear him very well. I would be very much obliged if he will tell me what Mr. Panikkar intends by this question.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is the member aware that certain appointments were made since the separation of the Devaswom Department from the Revenue Department?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): That is a wrong thing that the Government did, because it is physically impossible to give a certain percentage of appointments to certain communities. After all, appointments are intended only for individuals; the community does not gain. The appointed individuals too cannot gain anything unless they go out of the way. An officer is always an officer whether he is a Nayar, Vellala, European or Ezhava. He has to do his duties and he cannot gain anything unless he goes out of the way.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know whether the member intends any insinuation when he said that blood is thicker than water?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I will assure my friend that I am always blunt and plain. I am inclined more towards my kith and kin than to others. I do not think my friend is pretending that he is offended with my statement that blood is thicker than water. When unemployment is facing us, it is difficult for us to secure appointments. This may in a way be alleviated by distributing these lower grade appointments without any consideration whatsoever. Let it be done by efficiency which is common to both sides. But I would say that, in the matter of lower ranks, let efficiency weigh with the Government. Let these appointments be given as a remedy if not as a palliative.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It is not a matter for joy to be opposing this motion. For I fully realise the amount of grievance and heart-burning that lie at the back of members who have been pressing this proposition to the attention of the House. But I do want to say that if the proposition is accepted, it will work against certain fundamental principles, whether in Travancore or outside.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): May I know whether it will act against any community?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes, it will act against the community by affecting the larger interests of the State.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I am asking about the position of the various communities in this State. I want to know whether communal representation, if accepted, will affect the interests of the various communities or any section of them.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Kaunagapalli*): I am not able to follow what exactly is at the bottom of the question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether this principle of appointments will increase corruption?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): So long as there is no corruption in the State service and so long as there is a strong officer at the head of the administration, I think this principle should not be accepted.

It has been stated that blood is thicker than water. But, Sir, we expect a certain degree of honesty and responsibility on the part of the officers to volunteer to serve on behalf of the State and do public service.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the member actually see such honesty in the officers now?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): That we do not see honesty now is no argument that we should not have it. The present motion is only an augury of a vote of censure on the Government. From the way in which it has been brought forward, it will be seen that there is a good deal of mismanagement, corruption and misconduct on the part of the Government officers, not only in the subordinate but also in the superior ranks. I would pray that there will be a strong hand even though that be the iron hand of a Mussolini. A man like him should come and say that such nonsense will not go on. What is implied in the statement that blood is thicker than water is this: "Let me do injustice. But let that be in favour of my community." They do not want to say that justice should be insisted upon. What they say is that since injustice is going on, let it be in favour of the communities to which they belong. That dictum ought to be knocked at the head. I do not stand to defend the Government, but I do stand here to defend a certain moral principle which the Government should adopt.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know from the member what other method he will suggest?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): We should see that instead of getting appointments by communal representation, we should get such authority as to chastise those who go wrong. We have to demand for responsible Government, for a Government through which justice alone will be done.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Till we get responsible Government, should we not agitate for this?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am sure that if you agitate for responsible Government, you will get it now. Instead of fighting for equality in appointments, if you fight for responsible Government and for honesty among officers, we shall have produced greater honesty among officials than we can do at present. Instead of that, we are here going in only for injustice and corruption. Therefore, I say that I have got to oppose the principle though at the same time I realise that there is a good deal of heart-burning and grievance on behalf of those members who have been clamouring for communal representation.

MR. R. PADMANABHAN (*Nominated*): Is it the opinion of the member that adequate representation of the various communities in a department will lessen the vagaries committed by the officials?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not say that. Simply for the reason that there have been vagaries and misconduct on the part of the officials, I cannot say that there should be communal representation now. If you take a census, perhaps you will find that Nayar officers have done greater injustice to Nayars, the Brahmin officers to Brahmins—there is no considerable population of Tamil Brahmins here, so we cannot say anything in regard to them. Silver is silver and there is no caste, colour or creed in regard to that when an officer takes it. He will accept it even from his own kith and kin. What we should do is to strike terror in the hearts of such officers.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Should all communities not be given an occasion to serve the State?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes. If there is any rule in the Service Regulations that such and such communities should not enter Government service, certainly, I would have been the first to demand that that rule should be deleted. But there is no such rule. And the Government have already admitted the proposition that there could be no obstacle in the way of any community applying for Government service.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Has he any objection to give a share of the appointments to the other communities provided the Government officers are all honest and doing things correctly?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not follow.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Has Mr. A. K. Pillai any objection to a share of the appointments being distributed to the other communities also if the officers are all honest and doing their duties correctly?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In the first place, I do not admit the reasonableness of the proposition that office should be distributed. It is not bread or butter to be distributed. Even if it is distributed, we will find that we reduce ourselves to a position of absurdity, in that we cannot provide a certain community with this office or that office. We will then come to an absurd position.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): If all the communities in the State consider the appointment as bread to be distributed, has Mr. A. K. Pillai any objection to act up to that?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not for a moment consider it is so, as something to be distributed.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is there not greater chance of corruption if subordinate and superior officers happen to belong to the same community?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): There will be no corruption if the officers think that they have got a duty to the State as a whole. It is that point that I wish to urge.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am speaking of the existing conditions,

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): My reply to my friend is that we must improve the existing conditions and fight against evil wherever it is found.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What does Mr. A. K. Pillai say about the existing conditions?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Joseph, you are out of order. The member has resumed his seat.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, though many of the officers on this side of the House were not able to catch the figures quoted by the Land Revenue Commissioner, I was able to do so and an impression was created in my mind which I want to give expression to. My friend Mr. Matthew was quoting that Mr. Robinson was saying that a proportion is to be fixed with regard to the appointments to be given to certain communities in the recruitment of *Proverthikars*.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): The motion before the House is not about *Proverthikars*, but under another head. Somehow or other we have allowed the discussion to go on about *Proverthikars*.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Anyhow, I am not speaking about *Proverthikars*. Whatever be the branch of the public service, if the appointments are allowed to particular communities, proportionately whether with respect to direct recruitment or otherwise, I beg to submit I have not the least objection if the Government is going to fix that proportion with due consideration to other communities. There is the other side also. The present economical position of all the communities in the State is a thing far from desirable and the Government must be in a position to understand that, without some capital expenditure, no candidate will be able to come out successful in any examination. If examination is going to be a qualification for recruitment in public service, then I do not understand why a particular community should be preferred. If the member of a particular community is to be preferred, if a proportion is fixed with regard to a particular community, then, I say, that the Government should not at the same time be an accomplice to an injustice which they are asked to perpetrate. I want you, Sir, to consider this also, when they are going to fix a certain percentage. They should also fix a percentage with regard to the communities to be admitted to colleges and for other examinations which are now taken to be qualifications for service. If examination qualification is to be the first test, and if several members belonging to the several communities—let them be caste Hindus or non-caste Hindus—come forward for an appointment, the man who possesses the necessary qualification

should be taken. After the Government had encouraged the several communities to go to school, if they themselves were to say that they are going to give appointments only to certain communities, that is indirectly ruining the parents of candidates belonging to other communities who hope that they would also get justice from the Government. That is the aspect of the case which I would place before the Government for consideration. If the Government are going to do justice, they must do justice for all communities. If they are going to fix a proportion with regard to certain communities, in the matter of appointments, then they must fix a proportion also with regard to those communities for admission to colleges. The proportion in public service must therefore be fixed in relation not to the numerical strength of various communities but in relation to the number of educated members in each community. The heart-burning it would cause to other communities will be less in that case.

Then there is the other aspect of the question. If certain communities are well-represented in the public service at one time, what has it to do with the present? If my ancestors, my grand-father or father or his generation were well represented in the service of the State, I do not understand why that should be taken as a disqualification with regard to me. I have not been benefited by the fact that my community was well-represented in the public service during the generation of my grand-father or father. I have an equal share in the public service of the State today.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Does anybody deny that right?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Yes, that is the very question which some of the members on this side of the House were pressing before the Government, that that right should be denied; that is, the well-represented communities should be suppressed for the time being; that they should not come up. Is it not an injustice? Can anybody imagine a graver injustice than to keep a well-represented community down?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Chunganachery* cum *Peermade*): Who made that statement today?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): That was the very statement with which Mr. Kunjitomman proceeded and my friend Mr. Matthew also proceeded. Now, Sir, from the figures read by the Land Revenue Commissioner, I understand that eighty per cent. of the appointments were given to unrepresented communities. Therefore I ask: is it not indirectly causing heart-burning to other communities whether they are well-represented or ill-represented at a particular time?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether it does not behove men from large unrepresented communities to take to the Government service?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Certainly, that is what I am saying. The members of the well-represented communities should not be allowed to go on with the expectations that they will get

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equal chance in the public service. That is the economical aspect of the question. The expenditure incurred by a single student in the matter of education, whether he belongs to the Nayar community or the Pariah community, is the same. But the Government are encouraging them to incur that expenditure while they know it is a mere waste.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is the member prepared to say that there is some contract between the Government and the student, that as soon as he gets out of the college he would get some appointment?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): No.

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Senior Surgeon, Women's Medical Services*): May I know from the member whether he approves of the same principle being followed with regard to the Medical Department? May I know whether he approves of the principle that unrepresented communities should be given appointments in the Medical Department and the other communities must be kept down till the unrepresented communities come up?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I think the question can be answered very easily. If people are prepared to forget the promise they made, then the solution will be that they can do as they like.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, will not this difficulty be solved by increasing the number of appointments, say by seventy thousand?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): That can better be solved if the Government arranged with some of the employing agencies or colonies for sending out the people who want employments.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the member whether he would object to all the appointments being assigned to one community?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): No, I have not the least objection.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, the question raised by Mr. Kunjitomman's motion is a very important one. I find the non-official members generally do not appear to be more serious on any other question than on this question of appointments, though sometimes some of them may appear to think that this is a minor matter. But when it comes to the point, we are all very serious about it. It seems to me that the Government should not take certain observations of ours about the question of appointments being a minor matter at their face value, but the real underlying causes which prompt us in the matter of co-operation or in the matter of public questions should also be taken into consideration. To my mind also, the question is very important from another standpoint. That is because I consider the salvation of Travancore in the future depends, and even in the present depends, upon proper co-operation

between the different sections of the people for wresting from the Government responsible Government. That I find is very much retarded by the question of appointments. In that way, I too consider the question to be very important. Even my friend, Mr. A. K. Pillai, who from considerations of ideal principles does not think that the question of appointments should be greatly pressed, becomes very serious when he takes up this question.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Has Mr. Raman Menon any objection for the appointment of a contractor to realise the entire land revenue as in the case of abkari revenue?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am not prepared to answer the question. It seems to me to be very irrelevant.

What I wish to press upon the Government is that the Government should regard it as a very serious matter and, in the interests of the people and the Government officials, this question should be placed upon a proper footing. I find, and I pointed out examples on a former occasion, that the Government officials appear to play fast and loose with the rules. On one particular occasion, one rule is made; the next day that rule is thrown to the winds. One day one policy is enunciated; the next day that is violated. What I want to say is not about the desirability or otherwise of communal representation but about the necessity for the Government to lay down specific rules and to see that the rules are observed.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Are they to be immutable rules to hold good under all conditions?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Well, there are no immutable rules in such human affairs. They should be practically definite, so far as human affairs are concerned. What I suggest therefore is that the Government should lay down some fairly definite rules upon the system of recruitment to the public service so that all communities may look forward to what they can expect and may be more or less satisfied with the system of recruitment. It is beside the point to say that in the matter of education, *viz.*, in the matter of admission to the colleges also, such restriction should be laid down. So far as I know, the Government have never laid down, and it is never laid down in any scientific system of education, that the object of educational qualification is the entry into Government service. If a certain person finds that after passing an examination that there is no reasonable chance of getting Government service, he will not send his son for education if he thinks that the only object of education is entry into Government service. So, what I have to say is that the Government should maintain an amicable relationship between the different sections of the people. In that case, it is very necessary for the Government to publish definite rules on the subject and see that those rules are well carried out. With these remarks, I support Mr. Kunjitomman's motion.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2-2 P. M. and reassembled at 2-48 P. M.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Sir, I support the motion of Mr. Kunjitomman. Last year, the same question of direct recruitment of *Proverthicars* was discussed and the Government came to a certain conclusion and gave an assurance that direct recruitment would be considered. The present Land Revenue Commissioner after having considered the matter found it neither advisable nor feasible to give effect to such a decision which was come to last year. He did not say the reasons that induced him in not giving effect to what the Government had already promised last year. I surmise, however, that one of the reasons may be that the direct recruitment of *Proverthikars* may not be possible because it may create some heart-burning among Accountants who have some experience in office work and who expect some promotion. This might be one of the reasons for the present Land Revenue Commissioner to come forward and say that what the Government had promised last year was not given effect to. The other reason may be that if *Proverthikars* are recruited directly, they may not have any experience of the work they have to do.

However, as a matter of expediency, I think, it is better to have some training schools established for that purpose and the *Proverthikars* may be appointed as probationers. By this method, the question of inexperience may be passed over. If the Government seriously think of giving some representation to the unrepresented communities and poorly represented communities—and such things are taking place not only in the Land Revenue Department but in the Judicial Department where a Munsiff is appointed directly from the Bar in which case the clerks in the Judicial Department may raise some outcry – then it would have been good for the people. Thus, the method of direct recruitment could be adopted.

About the position of the *Proverthikars*, I may say a word. Last year also, some members stated that a *Proverthikar* though he is getting a pay of 20 or 25 rupees is a very big officer so far as the village part is concerned. In the matter of preparation of electoral rolls, registry of *puduval* lands and other similar works connected with the Revenue Department, he is a very important officer of that locality. My submission is that my friend is not giving the real situation in which a *Proverthikar* is placed in village parts. In theory, it may be all right, but, in practice, in many of the villages, especially in the matter of preparation of electoral rolls, many of the *Proverthikars* work with communal prejudice and as a consequence they purposely omit names in the electoral rolls. With these words, I support the motion of Mr. Kunjitomman.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ എന്നല്ല ഏതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും കാര്യക്ഷമതയെ നോക്കാതെ ജാതിമാത്രം നോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : അങ്ങിനെ ആരെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): എഫിഷ്യൻസിനോക്കാതെ ജാതിമാത്രം നോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ആരെങ്കിലും ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Can two members put questions at the same time?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുതൊമ്മൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം പാർവത്യകാരന്മാരായി ചിലജാതിയിൽപ്പെട്ടവരെ മാത്രമേ നിയമിക്കുന്നുള്ളു എന്നാണ്.

MR. TARIARU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): അതു ശരിയല്ലേ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : എന്നാൽ ഒരാളെ പാർവ്വത്യകാരനായി നിയമിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അക്കൌണ്ടൻറായി കുറച്ചു കാലം പഴക്കം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെയല്ലാതെയും നിയമനം നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ഏതു സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചു?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): സവർണ്ണരിൽ നിന്നും.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു അന്വേഷിച്ചാൽ അറിയാം. ഉണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമുണ്ട്.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുതൊമ്മൻ പറയുന്നതു പോലെ ചില ജാതിക്കാർക്കു റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പ്രവേശനം ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതു ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതെങ്ങിനെ വന്നു എന്നാണ് നോക്കേണ്ടതു. കുറെക്കാലമായിട്ടു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇവർക്കു പ്രവേശനമില്ലാതെയിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇപ്പോഴും അവരുടെ സംഖ്യ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കുറഞ്ഞു എന്നല്ലാതെ മനഃപൂർവ്വമായി അവരെ മാററി നിർത്തീട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): അക്കൌണ്ടൻറന്മാരിൽനിന്നും മാത്രമേ പാർവ്വത്യകാരന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കാവൂ എന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): പാർവത്യാർ ജോലിയ്ക്കു് അക്കൌണ്ടന്മാരായിരുന്ന നല്ല പഴക്കം ആവശ്യമുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ അക്കൌണ്ടന്മാരിൽനിന്നും തന്നെ എടുക്കണം.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): അതിനു കുറെ സ്പെഷ്യൽ ട്രെയിനിങ്ങ് കൊടുത്താൽ പോരേ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): റവന്യൂ കമ്മിഷണർ അതു സമ്മതിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ മതി.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): മെംബരുടെ അഭിപ്രായമെന്താണ്?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : റവന്യൂ കാര്യങ്ങളിലുള്ള പഴക്കം സ്പെഷ്യൽ ട്രെയിനിങ്ങ്കൊണ്ടു കിട്ടുമെങ്കിൽ തരക്കേടില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* com *Todupuzha*): പ്രാതിനിധ്യം അധികമുള്ള വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പാർവത്യകാരന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഇല്ലാത്ത വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നിയമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): വിരോധമുണ്ടെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു നാശം വരാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം നടത്തണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നിയമനം നടത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതു ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതു് ചുവട്ടിൽനിന്നും തന്നെ തുടങ്ങണം. അല്ലാതെ യാതൊരുപഴക്കവുമില്ലാത്ത ഒരാളിനെ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിയമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു രണ്ടു തരത്തിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു ഹാനിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ടെമ്പററി ജഡ്ജിമാരായും മുൻസീഫ്മാരായും ബാറിൽനിന്നു നിയമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അറിയാം.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പരിചയമില്ലാത്തവരെ പേഷ്കാരന്മാരായിട്ടുനിയമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു ന്യായമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നിയമനം അന്യായമാണെന്നു മെംബർ സമ്പിളിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഞാൻ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ മെംബറായതിനുശേഷം അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നിയമനം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

ഇപ്രകാരം ജാതിയെ നോക്കി മാത്രം നിയമനം ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം അയാളുടെ പരിചയക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടു പല കുഴപ്പങ്ങളും നേരിടും.

ഇലക്ടോറൽറോൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുമ്പോൾ പാർവത്യകാരന്മാർ ചില ജാതിയിൽ പെട്ടവരുടെ പേരു ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നില്ല എന്ന് എന്റെ ഒരു സ്നേഹിതൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ പാർവ്വത്യകാരന്മാർ അനേകം നായന്മാരുടെ പേരുതന്നെ ലിസ്റ്റിൽനിന്നും നീക്കിയതായി അറിയാം. ആ സംഖ്യയാണ് അധികം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അത് ഏതു താലൂക്കിലാണ്.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): കൊല്ലം, കൊട്ടാരക്കര, പത്തനാപുരം മുതലായ ചില താലൂക്കുകളിലാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അവിടെ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളൊ അഹിന്ദുക്കളൊ സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥികളായിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ആ അവസരത്തിലാണോ നായന്മാരുടെ പേരുകൾ വോട്ടേഴ്സ്ലിസ്റ്റിൽനിന്നും നീക്കിയതു്?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): മനഃപൂർവ്വമായിട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ല.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnathunad*): ഇതു് എഫിഷ്യൻസിയുള്ള പാർവ്വത്യകാരന്മാർ ചെയ്യുന്നതാണൊ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): Efficiency യൊ inefficiency യൊ നിമിത്തമല്ല ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നത്. അവർ മനഃപൂർവ്വം ചെയ്യുന്നതുമല്ല.

അതുകൊണ്ടു മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ജാതിയെ മാത്രം നോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എന്റെ പ്രമേയം യോഗ്യതയെ നോക്കി പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽനിന്നും ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്ക് ആളിനെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നായിരിക്കേ അതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കരുതോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമില്ല.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, I am sorry to note that the way in which appointments are made in the Land Revenue Department is unsatisfactory. The Devaswom separation has been effected about five years ago. If the Government have been really sincere in their promise and if the officers entrusted in the discharge of that work have also been following the orders of the Government strictly, I think the disparity now found in the ranks of *Proverthikars* and Accountants would not have been so gruesome. We have been favoured with figures by the Land Revenue Commissioner, but as they were thrown as a surprise, we had no chance to see and examine their correctness or otherwise. Anyhow,—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Has the member got any other figures?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): No.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Does he challenge the accuracy of those figures?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): My experience is that figures can be presented in a very acceptable form by any member who has the means at his hands.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, is it not a reflection upon the member?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): No. Not at all. From our experience in the country, I find that instructions given to the Tahsildars are not strictly followed. I may cite the instance of the L. R. M. Accountants. There was a definite order by the Government that in the matter of recruitment of the *pakuthi* staff, L. R. M. Accountants should be given preference. I interpellated the Government on the matter, but no answer has been furnished by them till now. I know instances in which the claims of members of unrepresented communities who were L. R. M. Accountants were passed over three or four times in favour of those belonging to the represented communities.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know how the member substantiates that statement?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I will point out.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does the member want to put in unrepresented communities in preference to acting men?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): That question does not arise now.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it the member's opinion that those unrepresented minorities should be given preference to those who are already in the service?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): If that is the order given by the Government, I say it has to be done.

The method of direct recruitment to the public service has been accepted by the Government. Most of the objections on the other side

of the House in regard to direct recruitment have been under a wrong impression that it is intended to suppress the claims of other communities. I do not want to do it. I think a *Proverthikar* has to discharge several important duties. The appointment of *Proverthikars* by the method of direct recruitment is not a new scheme. The Government have been following the same method of direct recruitment in the case of Inspectors of Police. Taking our lesson from British India and from several other places, as a matter of fact, the method of direct recruitment is resorted to. Seeing that the sort of work entrusted to these untrained *Proverthikars* who have very little of education, direct recruitment is very important. I hold that unless you recruit a higher and better class of officers and unless you take straightaway in the department, you will not be safe if you entrust very important duties to the existing type of *Proverthikars*. A certain percentage of appointments in the *cadre* of *proverthikars* may be set apart for direct recruitment. With these few words, I support the motion.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I too support the motion of Mr. Kunjitomman. Unfortunately, some of us here could not follow in detail the figures that were supplied to us by the Commissioner. As my friend Mr. Matthew observed, the House would have been more helped if the Government could have supplied the figures some time before. In the meantime, I am not sure whether, in the figures supplied, the Commissioner gave us any information about the number of caste Hindus in the various grades of appointments to which he referred. I wish I also had information about the number of applicants for the various examinations referred to from the various communities and the number that came out successful. I think that, when these figures are published, we may be in a position more to enter into the significance of those figures and make further remarks on the same.

Next point about which I wish to speak is the definite promise made at the last Budget Session about direct recruitment of *Proverthikars*. Sir, there has been a misunderstanding on that point among the members on this side of the House. It was represented as if a certain proportion of appointments should be fixed for the unrepresented communities for the recruitment of *Proverthikars*. Now the promise of the Government was not that. What the Government promised was that some proportion of the posts of *Proverthikars* would be by direct recruitment without reference to any particular community. So, there is no good in confusing the issue by saying that the promise of the Government was that a definite proportion should be given to a particular community. Sir, as has been again and again observed by some of the members here, this principle of direct recruitment to certain ranks of officers is not at all a new thing in the administration of public service. The Government have always found that, in certain cases, direct recruitment to certain ranks is advisable and feasible. Of course it would mean that there would be some disappointment in the

[Mr. C. P. Thomas.]

minds of some of the subordinate officers. But, as has been pointed out, all the appointments are not filled by direct recruitment; only a proportion is fixed for direct recruitment and the rest will be given to those who are in the service. So, it is not as unfair as it might be represented. Unless, Sir, this method is adopted, it would not at all be possible in the near future to do anything by way of rectifying the longstanding injustice that has been heaped on the aggrieved communities concerned in this matter. At this rate, as pointed out on the last occasion, it would take about eight years for an Accountant to get himself promoted to the place of a *Proverthikar.* Considering the small number of Accountants at present belonging to the various communities, it will take, I think, more than one or two generations before a few of them can get into the rank of *Proverthikars.* So, I would earnestly request the Government that this question might receive their consideration and a favourable decision come to. With these few remarks, I support the motion.

MR. R. PADMANABHAN (*Nominated*): I have very great pleasure to support the motion brought forward by Mr. Kunjitomman. In doing so, I wish to draw the attention of the House to one particular aspect of the question now before the House. It is the most important grievance of the unrepresented classes and that is that they are still very inadequately represented in the Revenue Department, that they suffer thereby and that their inadequacy of representation is taken undue advantage of by the community which numerically predominates. That this is a fact is admitted even by members who thought fit to oppose the motion which is brought forward to safeguard the interests of the unrepresented communities.

It may be that the motion may not have even the slightest chance of being carried in this House. I am also aware, in view of the nature of the interpellation put by the members of this House, that this motion will certainly fail through. But I can assure the Government as well as the members of this House that the injury done to the unrepresented minority will still be there unremedied and unheard. I would therefore request the Government to pursue such a policy as would create harmony between the several communities concerned.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സർ, എനിക്കു മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടു യോജിക്കുന്നതിന് അശേഷം നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു റവന്യൂപരീക്ഷാ, വില്ലേജ് ടെസ്റ്റ് ഇതുകൾ പാസായിട്ടുള്ള അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും അഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും ഒഴിവുള്ള ജോലികളിൽ ൧൦൦-ൽ ൧൫-ം നിയമിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ പരീക്ഷാവിജയം സിദ്ധിച്ച് യോഗ്യത സമ്പാദിച്ചവരെ റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ പ്രവേശനത്തിൽനിന്നും നിശ്ശേഷം തടയുകയെന്നതു ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): റവന്യൂവകുപ്പിൽ പാർവ്വത്യകാരന്മാരും അക്കൌണ്ടന്റന്മാരും വില്ലേജ് ടെസ്റ്റ് പാസാകാത്തവർ അനേകം പേരുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ആ പരീക്ഷകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയശേഷം പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളെ മാത്രമെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അതിനുശേഷം താലൂക്കിലും മററും ക്ലാക്കന്മാരായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ക്ലാക്കന്മാക്കു വില്ലേജ്ടെസ്റ്റ് പാസ്സാകണമെന്നില്ല. അവർ ക്ലരിക്കൽ വക്കുമാത്രം നടത്തുന്നവരാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ വ്യാപ്തിയിൽ ക്ലാക്കന്മാരെ കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അപ്രകാരം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകേട്ടില്ല. പാർവ്വത്യകാരന്മാരുടേയും അക്കൌണ്ടന്റന്മാരുടേയും നിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് മി: കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു കേട്ടതു.

സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ വേറൊരുവാദം പാർവ്വത്യകാരന്മാരുടെ ജോലിക്കു പ്രാതിനിധ്യം സിദ്ധിക്കാത്ത സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഡയറക്ടായി റിക്രൂട്ടചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ്. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തിലും എനിക്കു യോജിക്കുവാൻ തരമില്ല. റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ, പേഷ്കാർ, തഹശീൽദാർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റധികാരികളുടെ ജോലികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രാരംഭനടപടികൾ റവന്യൂസംബന്ധമായി നടത്തുന്നതു പാർവ്വത്യകാരന്മാരാണ്. അവരുടെ പരിചയക്കുറവിനാൽ നേരിടാവുന്ന തെററുകൾ പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെയും ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ വന്നേക്കാം. മി: കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ചോദിച്ചതനുസരിച്ച് ഒരു ജഡ്ജിയെ പേഷ്കാരായി നിയമിച്ചതുകൊണ്ട് അബദ്ധംവരാനില്ല. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ റവന്യൂ സംബന്ധമായി പരിചയം സിദ്ധിച്ചവരുടെ സഹകരണംകൊണ്ടു കാര്യനടപ്പിനു വിഘാതം വരുത്താതെ കഴിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അല്പകാലംകൊണ്ട് അവർ റവന്യൂ സംബന്ധമായ ജോലികൾ അഭ്യസിച്ചുകൊള്ളുകയും ചെയ്യും. അക്കൌണ്ടന്മാരായിരുന്നു നല്ല പഴക്കവും പരിചയവും സിദ്ധിച്ചവരെ മാത്രമെ പാർവ്വത്യം ജോലിക്കു നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടൊള്ളു. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു ഹാനികരമാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെ അല്ലാതെ ഇപ്പോഴും നിയമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല. വില്ലേജു ടെസ്റ്റ് പാസാകാത്തവരെ ആക്ടിംഗായിട്ടുപോലും നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു കൊല്ലം പേഷ്കാർ മിസ്റ്റർ മാത്തൻ തന്നെ നിഷ്കൃഷ്ടയായ സർക്കുലർ അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം.

അതിനാൽ പാർവത്യകാരന്മാരായി ആരേയും ഡയറക്ടായി റിക്രൂട്ടുചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

പുതുവൽ, പൊറമ്പോക്ക്, പോക്കുവരവു മുതലായ സംഗതികളിൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള സവർണ്ണ പാർവത്യകാരന്മാർ അലസതയോ അനീതിയോ നടത്തിവരുന്നതായും അതുകൊണ്ടു അവർണ്ണരേയും, അഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും കഴിയുന്നതും ജോലിക്കു നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുമാണ് പുറപ്പെട്ടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വാദങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്ന്. ഇതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഒരുപക്ഷേ ഒരം അഭിപ്രായം സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളോടുള്ള പ്രതികാരേച്ഛകൂടി അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണോ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. Electoral Roll തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിൽ പാർവത്യകാരന്മാർ നീതിവിരുദ്ധമായി പെരുമാറുന്നു എന്നാണു വേറൊരു വാദം. ഒരം വാദം ഉദ്യോഗാപേക്ഷകന്മാരുടേതല്ലെന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): എലക്ടോറൽറോൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിലുള്ള സങ്കടം ഏതാനുംപേക്കുമാത്രമുള്ളതോ പൊതുജനങ്ങളെക്കൂടി സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതോ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് മെമ്പരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അതു സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ചിലയവസരങ്ങളിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായും, പൊതുവേ കരുതുന്ന പക്ഷം പൊതുവായും ഉള്ളതാണ്.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ നീതി വിരുദ്ധമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ സവർണ്ണരായ പാർവത്യകാരന്മാർ നീതിവിരുദ്ധമായി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികളുടെ കൂടുതൽ ഭാഗവും ഇപ്പോഴും ആർക്കാണവകാശപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു നോക്കിയാൽമതിയാകുമല്ലോ.

ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു സംഗതികൂടി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗവിഷയത്തിൽ ജാതിയുടെ കണക്കുകൂടി ഗണിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികളെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഓരോ

ജാതിക്കും ജനസംഖ്യയനുസരിച്ചു് അവകാശപ്പെടുന്ന ഭൂമിയെമാത്രമേ വീതക്രമം അനുസരിച്ചു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻപാടൊള്ളു. അതിനും ഒരു കണക്കെടുക്കുന്നതു് ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു നന്നായിരിക്കും.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധികാരികൾ സവർണ്ണവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവരാകകൊണ്ടു് അവരുടെ നിയമനങ്ങളിലും, പുതുവൽ പതിവിലും പക്ഷപാതം കാണിച്ചുവരാറില്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾ ശതവർഷങ്ങളായി സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഇരുന്നു രാജ്യഭരണം നടത്തിവന്നവരാണു്. അവർ പക്ഷപാതികളായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അവർണ്ണരോ അഹിന്ദുക്കളോ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ഈ നിലയിൽ എത്തുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴികയില്ലേ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): അങ്ങിനെ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നവർ വല്ലവരുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെ ഡിസ്സ്മിസ്സ് ചെയ്കയല്ലേ വേണ്ടതു്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അങ്ങിനെ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നവർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ല. ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ശിക്ഷിക്കാതിരിക്കയില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെ വല്ലവരേയും ഡിസ്സ്മിസ്സ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ഡിസ്സ്മിസ്സ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതും ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളെ പ്രൊബേഷണറിയായി പാർവത്യത്തിനു നിയമിക്കരുതോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): പ്രൊബേഷണറിയായി നിയമിച്ചാലും ജോലി പരിചയമില്ലാത്ത ആ മനുഷ്യൻ ആ ജോലി നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതെങ്ങിനെയാണു്?

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): അവരെ പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഒരു സ്കൂൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കുമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സ്കൂളിൽ നിന്നും പഠിക്കാനുള്ളതല്ല. ജോലിചെയ്തു തന്നെ പരിശീലനം വരേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): പ്രത്യേക സംഗതികളിൽ പരിശീലനം വരുത്തുവാനെങ്കിലും നോക്കേണ്ടതല്ലേ.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സൌകര്യം വരുത്തിയാൽ നേരിട്ടു നിയമനം നടത്തരുതോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അതു ഗവർമ്മെന്റാണു നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണ്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ഒരിക്കലും സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ സ്വന്തഅഭിപ്രായം.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): ഈ പാർവ്വത്യകാരന്മാരുടെ പേരു മാററാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുണ്ടോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): പ്രവൃത്തി എന്നുള്ള പേരിനെ മാററി പകുതികൾ എന്നു പേരു കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു പകുതിദാർ എന്നു പേരു കല്പിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു.

സർ, എന്റെ ഈ ന്യായങ്ങളെകൊണ്ടു മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം യുക്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. അതിനാൽ മി: കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഒന്നുകൂടി ഞാൻ പ്രതിഷേധിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, I thought that at this meeting of the Council we would have been spared this question of communal representation. But it has been brought up, and what we have been observing on previous occasions will have to be repeated, making, of course, suitable alterations to meet recent developments. During the course of the discussion, Sir, I heard that the claims of persons belonging to what some gentlemen referred to as unrepresented communities, have been systematically overlooked by those responsible for employments. If that is a *fact*, I am perfectly at one with those gentlemen who felt aggrieved and thought that the matter is one which should be investigated and the offending officer brought to book. To that extent, I am prepared to agree.

But the question was not rested entirely upon individual grievances, but upon general principles. The main points in the criticisms offered in this connection were two. The first was that there was a solemn covenant, made by Mr. Robinson representing the Government, with some gentlemen who moved motions on the same subject on a previous occasion in this House, and the second was in spite of certain figures now supplied by the acting Land Revenue Commissioner, since they have been supplied late and since nobody is in a position to accept or deny the correctness of the figures, criticisms will continue as of old. These are the two grounds upon which the question was discussed.

With respect to the so-called covenant of Mr. Robinson, we may examine what that gentleman said in the House. We have got a copy of the proceedings here. Mr. Robinson, first of all, when pressed for an answer whether direct recruitment to the ranks of the *Proverthikars* was not possible, answered that it was not possible. Then he was again pressed. This was the question put to him by my friend Mr. A. J. John. 'Is it not possible to recruit from outside the department?'

Mr. Robinson replied as follows ;—

That is not a thing upon which I could say anything now. The Government must consider this. As regards the principel I was talking about, I have already given instructions to various officers that the principle to be adopted is to select people from those communities that are least represented in the department.

With a few further questions, that motion came to a close. Now, if that is a covenant—

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): That is not the covenant which was referred to.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That is one covenant, a portion of the covenant, at any rate.

In the face of that statement of Mr. Robinson, I beg to submit, where exactly a *covenant* comes in, I fail to understand. Then, another passage was read out by Mr. Matthew from the discussion on the same subject, in which it seems Mr. Robinson was prepared to consider the question of fixing a percentage for direct recruitment, and so forth. After this discussion in the House, which was considered by some gentlemen on this side of the House as an agreement of Mr. Robinson with the House, there was the same question brought up again, in due form and in direct way, in the shape of a resolution.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Is it merely a promise made by *Mr. Robinson*?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I understand it as a promise made by Mr. Robinson, because I have heard the President say on one occasion in regard to a statement made by Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar, who was for some time Director of Public Instruction, that he did not represent the Government and that he was speaking on his own behalf.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Did Mr. Robinson say that *he* would consider the question?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): He might have said that the Government would consider the question. All the same—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether that promise of Mr. Robinson is not binding on Mr. Krishna Pillai?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That is left to Mr. Krishna Pillai and Mr. Robinson to settle between themselves. So far as I am concerned, it is not binding even upon Mr. Robinson if on a reconsideration of the question he has subsequently changed his view.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*); Does the member speak in reference to the department as a whole or in regard to the recruitment to the *Proverthikars'* grade alone? In stating that representation must be given to unrepresented communities, does the member refer to the department as a whole or to the recruitment to the *Proverthikars'* grade alone?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): With respect to the whole department, of course.

On the occasion of the last meeting of this Council, a most formal and direct resolution was moved in this Council on the question of communal representation, embracing all manner of communal appointments. My friend Mr. T. J. Matthew pointed out that the scope of that resolution was a little different. But he was not good enough to quote the language of the resolution; neither am I in a position to find out the resolution and read it out now. But my recollection is otherwise. That resolution was moved in full force widely supporting what is called communal representation in public service. That resolution was discussed in this Council *ad nauseum*; and ultimately, the member who started it wanted to wriggle out of it, but the House was not prepared to allow him to do so. It was put to the vote and turned down most definitely. That was the voice of this Council, Sir. I suppose in the light of what has transpired in this Council subsequent to Mr. Robinson's so-called covenant, the Government themselves might have modified their own policy in the matter. Therefore, it is not open to anybody to say that the Government have subsequently veered or that they are inconsistent.

Then, coming to the figures quoted by the learned Land Revenue Commissioner, I say if the principle that is now contended for by some members on this side of the House is correct, considerable injustice has been done to the caste Hindus. For, as I recollect, the Land Revenue Commissioner was saying that 70 per cent. of the vacant posts, since the separation of the Devaswoms from the Land Revenue Department, have been given to the non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus. Now, Sir, the caste-Hindu population in the State is not a negligible section of the public. They are sufficiently educated too. Therefore, I am submitting the result that has been achieved by the Land Revenue Department in the matter seems to be a matter of serious injustice to many qualified caste Hindus who wanted to enter public service and who were entitled to promotion in the Land Revenue Department. Now, seventy per cent. of the appointments having been conferred upon the non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus, some gentlemen on this side of the House who were warm about the question had nothing wherewith to challenge the figures except by stating that the figures happened to be supplied rather late and that therefore they were not able to accept their correctness. If the gentlemen themselves had figures wherewith they could combat those furnished by the Land Revenue Commissioner, I could have understood the force of the criticism. Here is a clear statement

by a responsible officer setting forth figures in the matter. If the figures are correct, the implication is this, *viz.*, our friends on this side of the House who are warm about the question have no grievance. The figures are there. Seventy per cent. of the appointments have actually been made in their favour. They cannot easily attack the position. They therefore go on questioning the correctness of the figures, although they themselves have absloutely nothing to indicate that the figures were incorrect. I beg to submit that the progress made in the direction of giving appointments to the unrepresented classes is more than satisfactory.

Then, it was pointed out that, in the preparation of the electoral rolls, much mischief was done by these *Proverthikars*. I am really surprised, Sir, that my friend Mr. Kumaran should have thought it fit to level a charge of that description against the *Proverthikars*, when his own statement can hardly be accepted in preference to that of the *Prover hikar*. My friend was not in a position to call upon the *Proverthikar* for an explanation nor to complain about it to the higher officers of the department. Nothing of that sort has been attempted by him. Yet, behind the back of the *Proverthikar*, my friend has thought it fit to level a charge against him in this House asking the House to accept what he says.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): If, as a matter of fact, the *Proverthikars* were doing lot of mischief in the preparation of electoral rolls, does not the member think that it would be better to dismiss the *Proverthikars* concerned?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): If the matter has been investigated and a formal charge has been brought against them, then that is certainly a matter for consideration.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is it not the duty of the Government to enquire into the charges?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Without being told anything about the matter, is it the duty of the Government to suspect the *Proverthikars* on their own account? Is that my friend's position, Sir? (*Laughter.*)

In regard to these electoral rolls, Sir, the method of conducting elections has been prescribed under the Regulation and the Government have also framed rules for the purpose. If anybody is dissatisfied with the electoral roll, it is open to him to take action against the officer concerned in a formal manner capable of adjudication. Even without this, if a person does not succeed in an election, he can take his stand on the errors in the preparation of the electoral roll and allege it and prove it before a tribunal constituted by the Government for the purpose. When all these avenues are there, without resorting to any of them, my friend Mr. Kumaran—

MR. R. PADMANABHAN (*Nominated*): Is not Mr. Kumaran entitled to waive his privilege of taking action?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): By all means, he can not only waive that privilege; he can also be quiet over the whole matter. (*Laughter.*) My only point is that when he finds fault with others in their absence and behind their back, he must have basis for that. I am really sorry, Sir, that my friend has come before the House and made *ex parte* statements against low-paid officers who are doing sufficient honest work, so far as the departmental heads are concerned, just to prejudice the House against them. I beg to submit that this is not the proper way of proceeding, Sir.

I would also make one observation with respect to direct recruitment. Responsible officers of Government like Mr. Robinson and Mr. Krishna Pillai say that that is rather a difficult proposition. Here, we had a statement from Mr. John who wants to experiment without having any experience himself. The only question, so far as I am concerned, is whether I should accept the opinion of experienced officials like Mr. Robinson and Mr. Krishna Pillai, or that of my friend Mr. John who has absolutely no experience in the matter. I beg to submit, under these circumstances, I am not in a position to agree with the *ipsi dixit* of Mr. John.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether he has any opinion of his own in the matter?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): When there is the expert opinion of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Krishna Pillai, I certainly would have that view followed as far as possible; and I am very sorry, Sir, I cannot accept Mr. Joseph's view because he has had very little experience according to me.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I did not put forth any view.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I am very thankful to him that he did not.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): May I know whether he is in favour of Accountants being appointed from unrepresented communities?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I have already stated, Sir, that on account of birth nobody should be denied any post under Government and that on account of birth alone nobody should be given any preference for any appointment. That is my view, not only in regard to Accountants but in regard to Peishkars, First Class Magistrates, Tasildars and all the other posts under the Government. My main point is that no injustice should be done to those who are already in the service. And, let not efficiency suffer. I care more for the interests of the State than for the interests of particular communities. (*Hear, hear.*)

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): May I know whether he has any objection to preference being given to unrepresented communities in the recruitment of Accountants?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Other things being equal, if it will not lead to any harm, that may be done.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether he has any objection to any Nanjinad Vellala being appointed as the Land Revenue Commissioner?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I have absolutely no objection. Nanjinad Vellalas or Roman Catholics, all must be treated equally. That is my contention. If there is any systematic effort on the part of any particular officer to exclude members of any particular community, and if that is proved to the satisfaction of the Government, I would be the first in bringing that to the immediate notice of the Government and in having that officer punished condignly for his misbehaviour. I am prepared for that. But to say without any basis that the Government are following a policy whereby they want to encourage caste Hindus is an accusation which merits no notice.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): We have been two and a half hours on this motion and I do not think it will matter much if I spend five minutes more on the same. (Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai : *Louder, please.*) During the Budget Session, last year, we had the question of *Proverthikars* as one motion, the question of Tahsildars as another motion and the question of Peishkars and First Class Magistrates as a third, with the result that we spent the whole of that day in that discussion on communal representation. Subsequently, we had a resolution on the same subject and we spent about two days over it. That was also decided one way. The present motion is also on the same subject. This discussion reminds me of two scientists who were discussing for days together the question as to which would weigh more—a dead fish or a live fish. At the end of the discussion, when they actually weighed the two to ascertain which of them weighed more, as a matter of fact, they found that there was no difference at all in their weights. Before actually ascertaining whether there was any difference at all in the weight of the two, each had his own theory about it and a hot discussion was carried on by them for days together. It was only in the end that they found that both were equal in weight and that there was absolutely no necessity whatsoever for any discussion. In the same way, Sir, without any premises, on the supposition that there was something wrong, the discussion has been going on here today for more than two and a half hours. Mr. R. Krishna Pillai gave us a statement of appointments made in his department after the Devaswom separation; and no member of the House was bold enough to say anything to prove that it was not correct. On several occasions in the past, we have been discussing the question that preference should be given to unrepresented communities until they come to a level with other communities already in the service. This was all that some have been asking for. Now, what did Mr. Krishna Pillai say? He said that 70 per cent. of the posts were given to unrepresented communities. What more do you want? What more do you require to prove that the idea of Government is that, as far as possible, preference should be given to unrepresented communities. Where is the necessity for this discussion? Why waste the time of the Council?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it not clear from this discussion that the idea of the House is to give even more than 70 per cent. of the appointments to unrepresented communities?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): No, that cannot be the idea of the House. There was a resolution before this House that the so-called over-represented communities should stand by and wait until the other communities come up to their level in the matter of appointments. That resolution was thrown out. That is a proposition which this Council did not agree to. I think 70 per cent. is itself a high proportion.

Then Mr. K. K. Thomas, I think, Sir, said that figures might be manipulated and arranged by anybody who is in possession of all the necessary information. That is how he attacked the statement furnished by Mr. Krishna Pillai. I think, Sir, that it is ordinary etiquette in discussions in a public assembly like this that figures or statements proceeding from the members must be taken to be correct (Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) unless anybody else is in possession of facts and figures to challenge and question the correctness of such statements or figures. Until and unless you are in a position to challenge the statements furnished, I think Sir, it is ordinary etiquette to take it for granted that they are correct. When you have no such statements or figures in your possession, how the correctness of the statement furnished by the official bench be questioned and how can it be suggested that they might have been arranged or cooked up by officers in possession of all the information connected with the question. I only regret, Sir, that the precious right given to the Council is being wasted on a matter which does not exist as a fact. If there is any real grievance, I can understand it. If the Government are not, in actual practice, giving effect to the policy enunciated by them or by this Council, then I can understand it. But now, according to the statement furnished by the Land Revenue Commissioner, the Government have done all that is possible to give effect to the policy of communal representation. That being the case, where is the necessity to waste so much time over it?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Could it not be imagined from the fact that members on this side of the House questioned the correctness of the statement furnished by the Land Revenue Commissioner that the idea of the House was to raise the percentage from seventy to something higher?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): But nobody said that.

As I have already stated, if anybody was prepared to challenge the figures furnished by the Land Revenue Commissioner, I can understand it. What the House wants is that preference should be given to unrepresented communities. And the Government have done that. Whether it is at the expense of other communities, as Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai stated, or not, that is foreign to our present discussion.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): Will the member kindly state the precentage of caste Hindus to the total population of the State?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): I think the proper way of challenging the figures of Mr. Krishna Pillai would be to put the question to him. I am not in charge of the portfolio, nor am I in possession of the figures. He said that there were a large number of caste Hindus also. He also stated that, out of the many candidates that had passed the prescribed examination, only 31 were not provided for. All the other successful candidates belonging to unrepresented communities have already been provided for. I do not think it is necessary to go further than that. Why go into the Census Report or to the number of caste Hindus in the State? Nobody can deny the fact that there are large numbers without posts. It is bound to be like that. For every one appointment that is made, there will be at least a hundred who are disappointed and who write in newspapers or anonymous petitions. But, so far as the unrepresented communities are concerned, all of them are quite safe.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): Does he know the total number of persons from the unrepresented communities who appeared for the special examination?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Mr. Krishna Pillai stated how many had passed the examination and how many had been provided for. He stated in his statement that only 31 who passed recently were left unprovided for.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does he not think that there is a good deal of truth in the complaint that members of certain communities predominate in the public service and that could not be due to the fact that they are more efficient than others?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): It is not their fault that they predominate. Others did not take advantage of education and other facilities afforded by the Government.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does he not see at the same time that equal facilities were not afforded, till some years ago, for all communities in education and other matters?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): This only reminds me of the story of the wolf and the lamb. Because somebody in the past denied you facilities for education or disabled you in some other way, you want to punish me at the present time. That is punishing an individual for the acts of his forefathers. So, I say that the present generation should not be punished vicariously.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): May I inform the member that the public schools were not open till recently to all classes?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : I may inform my friend that the privilege was given throughout British India to all the communities. But the other communities did not take advantage of it. Therefore, it is not the absence of provision that prevented the other communities taking advantage of it. In British India, there was not such a restriction and I ask why did not other communities, along with the Brahmin, the Nayar or the Vellala, take advantage? So, it is not due to the restriction imposed, but want of education.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : What does the member say about the Thiya community in Malabar?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President* ; So far as the number is concerned, probably there are enough educated men in the community, but not in proportion to population.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is the member aware that Christians are being appointed as Accountants?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : I do not know. When I heard Mr. Kunjitomman and Mr. Kumaran, I thought they were arguing upon a point on which according to me there was no issue. That is to say, if the thing is granted, *viz.*, 70 per cent. of the appointments—

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know from the Deputy President the point whether the direct recruitment of *Proverthikars* has been satisfactorily answered?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : So far as I am concerned, I am satisfied. So far as what some of the members said about a promise, I think there was no promise or agreement, as was pointed out by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. What was promised was that the question would be considered.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether it was not after discussion that Government agreed that they would find some means?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : Reading the words as a lawyer, *viz.*, that the Government would consider the question—consideration does not mean any undertaking—it means that they will pay their attention. But the result may be quite different.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : The member has already exceeded the time, Sir.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Sir, in the light of the reply given by the Land Revenue Commissioner, I think there was no need for continuing the discussion. But, anyhow, discussion was allowed to continue and it has entered into several side-issues. In these circumstances, I think it is not inappropriate for me also to make a few observations on the points under discussion. Sir, the constant agitation that we see in this House as well as in the Sri

Mulam Popular Assembly and in the newspapers and at public meetings regarding communal representation is one that must attract the attention of the Government. Neither the Government nor any body of responsible persons could completely ignore it. The real cause for the agitation has to be understood and remedies provided. Some members said that it was chiefly due to the corruption in the public service. I think the more important cause is the unsatisfactory economic conditions among the educated, chiefly due to the present system of education. But since this is not the proper occasion for a discussion on this aspect of the matter, I do not go further into the subject. I simply state that the Government should seriously consider the matter and provide the necessary remedies. On the question of the corruption of the public service, I may say it is one which vitally affects the interests of the State and if the Government find that there is any curruption in the State service, they should give exemplary punishment to the individuals concerned. But the Government do not seem to act on this view. When the officers are criticised and even totally condemned by this side of the House, we see the members on the other side voting *en bloc* in favour of them. This should not be the attitude of the Government. The Government should allow such matters to be voted on their merits.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is he speaking on the motion.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Yes, I am speaking on the motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): He says something about voting.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am only referring to it incidentally.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is he applying the remark without any distinction?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Yes. I may say this of the Agricultural or the Excise or the Industries Department, or any other departments, the heads whereof belong to several communities.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Judicial?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): My point is that in regard to corruption in the public service, the Government should understand all the facts and deal impartially with the persons concerned.

As regards direct recruitment, we see that there are clear differences between the official and non-official members. The Land Revenue Commissioner strongly argued against direct recruitment. Last year, Mr. Robinson said that in consideration of old age and the fact of those men having big families to support, promotion should be made from the lower ranks. Now, Mr. Krishna Pillai says that in the interests of efficiency, direct recruitment should be avoided.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from Mr. Joseph—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Sir, I shall answer all questions at the end of my speech. In this instance, I may say that the question of direct recruitment in the Land Revenue Department is more important than in other departments.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know from the member—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : As I have already said, I shall answer all questions at the end. I am not speaking of the direct recruitment of *Proverthikars* alone, but I go to the higher appointments as well. The Land Revenue Commissioner, the Dewan Peishkars, the Division Assistants, the Tahsildars and the Magistrates may all be directly recruited from outside the service. In the case of Division Peishkars, we see that a Second Judge has been appointed to the post. If a Second Judge can be appointed as Dewan Peishkar, I do not see why a leading vakil could not be appointed as Dewan Peishkar? We also find that a Munsiff has been appointed as a Division Assistant.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*) : Why a vakil?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Because vakils are generally appointed as Munsiffs and Second Judges.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I rise to a point of order. The member answers the Government Bench and not the non-official members.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : I hope the member will excuse me. I answered that question because it was a short one and could be answered briefly. It was not because of any special consideration for the other side that I answered it. As a matter of fact, I have got much more respect for the non-official members in this House

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether he answered the question because it proceeded from the Police Commissioner?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I have not got much to do with the Police Commissioner. The principle of direct recruitment is accepted in other departments as, for example, in the Judicial Department. On the question of Christains as Tahsildars, it was stated last year by Mr. Robinson that he and Dewan Mr. Raghaviah examined the Civil List to see whether there are any Christains in the Excise Department who may be appointed as Tahsildar, and Magistrates, but that they were not able to find suitable persons. I do not see how Excise Inspectors are better fitted for these posts than qualified persons outside the service. Therefore, I say that not only *Proverthikars* but even the higher officers may be appointed directly from outside the service.

Another point I have to emphasise is that the recruitment of clerks as Magistrates and Tahsildars is not proper, as persons who have gained experience in office may not be able to do executive work. I suggest therefore that only those who are really efficient should be appointed as Tahsildars and Magistrates.

Another point is that promotion from the Devaswom Department to the Revenue Department should be avoided. Division Assistants may be appointed by direct recruitment and by the promotion of Tahsildars.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know whether Revenue Inspectors are directly recruited in British India?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not know whether it is so. If so, it is a good arrangement.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I tell the member that, in British India, the corresponding officer to the *Proverthikar* is a hereditary officer?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): In the matter of recruitment, has the member any objection to have competitive examinations?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I would prefer the idea of competitive examinations if they are properly conducted. The principles of recruitment to the Service should be specifically determined, because it is a question which has caused much agitation in the country. If that is done, much of the present complaint will be over and it is high time that something is done in that direction.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ അവർകൾ എന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തിലെ തത്വം അനുസരിച്ച് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത വർഗ്ഗക്കാരിൽനിന്നും നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ജാഗരൂകത കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് ഇവിടെ അദ്ദേഹം ഉദ്ധരിച്ചുവല്ലൊ. അതിൽനിന്നും, ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ സങ്കടം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവർക്കു കുറെ ആശ്വാസം തോന്നാം. എന്നാൽ ആ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഒട്ടുവളരെ പേരെ നിയമിച്ചു എന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നവർക്കു റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ അഹിന്ദുക്കളും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളും തീരെ ഇല്ലെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകും. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ട റവന്യൂ ആഫീസുകളിൽ ഒന്നിലുംതന്നെ അഹിന്ദുക്കളും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായിക്കാണുന്നില്ല. സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ നിന്നാണ് അവിടെ ഇപ്പൊഴും നിയമനം നടക്കുന്നതു്. മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേയും സ്ഥിതി ഇതുതന്നെയായിരിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ ലാൻറു വന്യൂകിമ്മീഷണർ ഇവിടെ വായിച്ച ലിസ്റ്റിനെ അവിശ്വസിക്കാനും തരമില്ലല്ലോ. കൌൺസിലിൽ നിയമനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചോദിച്ച ചോദ്യങ്ങളിൽ ചിലതിനെങ്കിലും മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ വാസ്തവം വ്യക്തമായിട്ടറിയാമായിരുന്നു. മറുപടി ഇനിയും കിട്ടീട്ടില്ല. നൂററിനു എഴുപത്തഞ്ചോളം നിയമനം [illegible]

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ന്ദുക്കളിലും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽനിന്നുംആണ് നടത്തീട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നു. അതു് അധികവും മാസപ്പടിക്കാരായിരിക്കാം. ആറുലക്ഷത്തിലധികമുള്ള കത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നു ഒരു പാർവ്വത്യകാരേയോ ഒരു തഹശീൽദാരേയൊ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : ആഫീസിൽ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരായിട്ടാണു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : റവന്യൂദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ട് ആറുകൊല്ലത്തിലധികമായി. ഇത്രയും കാലമായിട്ടും, ഒരു ഡിവിഷൻ അസിസ്റ്റന്റോ, ഒരു താഹശീൽദാരോ ഒരു പേഷ്കാരോ, ആറുലക്ഷത്തോളം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള റോമൻകത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നുമില്ലാ. ഈഴവരുടേയും, മഹമ്മദീയരുടേയും, മററു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടേയും സ്ഥിതി സങ്കടകരം തന്നെ. ൩൪ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഹൃദയത്തെ ശക്തിയായി തപിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിഷയമാണിതു്. അവർ ശക്തിയായി ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ എല്ലാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും പ്രക്ഷോഭണം നടത്തിയതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ് റവന്യൂ ദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം നടത്തിയതു്. അതിന്റെശേഷവും കുറെക്ലാർക്കന്മാരെമാത്രമെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നാണു കമ്മീഷണർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമനം അനുസരിച്ചു് അക്കൌണ്ടന്റന്മാരെ മാത്രമേ പാർവ്വത്തികാർ ആക്കുകയൊള്ളു. ഈ കണക്കിനു ഇവർ എന്നാണ് ഉച്ചസ്ഥാനത്തെപ്രാപിക്കുന്നതു്. ഉച്ചസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ എത്തുന്നതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ മിക്കവാറും സർവ്വീസിൽനിന്നും പിരിഞ്ഞുപോകേണ്ടതായും വരും.

എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ചിലർ ഇതാ ഇപ്പോഴും എതിർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. അവരെല്ലാംതന്നെ റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിൽ അധികപ്രാതിനിധ്യമുള്ള വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവരാകണമെന്നു് ഓർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ൩൪ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളടങ്ങുന്ന വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ട മെമ്പറന്മാർ എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങീട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽ നിന്നും രാജ്യത്തെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഇന്നതെന്നു വ്യക്തമായിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലൊ. ജനപ്രതിനിധി സഭകളിലേക്കു പ്രതിനിധികളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു അയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചുമതലവഹിക്കുന്നതു റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പാണ്. ൮ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിനിധികളാണ് ഈ സഭയിൽ ധാരാളമുള്ളതു്. അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ മാത്രം അനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു ഒരു പരിഷ്കൃത ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു് ഒരിക്കലും ആദരണീയമല്ല. റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ വിവിധ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽപെട്ട ആളുകൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ

ഈ പ്രതിനിധിസഭയിലും വിവിധവൎഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇതിലധികം കാണുമായിരുന്നു. പബ്ലിക്ക്സൎവ്വീസിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൂടുതലുള്ളവർ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിൎക്കുന്നതുതന്നെ ഇതിന്റെ ന്യായതയെ തെളിയിക്കുന്നു. "പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞവൎഗ്ഗക്കാരെ ധാരാളം നിയമിക്കണമെന്നും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാത്തതിനു കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സമാധാനം വാങ്ങി കമ്മീഷണരുടെ അഭിപ്രായസഹിതം ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനയക്കണമെന്നും" ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഫൻവ വൽഅയച്ച ജി. ഒ. അനുസരിച്ച് കമ്മീഷണർ സമാധാനംവാങ്ങി സ്വന്ത അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടിഅയച്ചോഎന്നും, അയച്ചുവെങ്കിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും എന്തുമേൽനടപടി നടത്തിഎന്നും കമ്മീഷണരുടെ മറുപടിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടില്ല. ൟ കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ ലാൻറുറവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ മറുപടി അറിയുവാൻ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷക്കാരായ ൩൮ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ആഗ്രഹമുള്ളതാണ്.

എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെപ്രതികൂലിച്ച മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാരിൽ ചിലരോടെങ്കിലും ഈ സ്വല്പസമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ മറുപടിപറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മിസ്റ്റർ ഏ. കെ. പിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതു് "വൎഗ്ഗംനോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വൎഗ്ഗീയ പക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ വൎഗ്ഗീയപക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നേരെയാക്കിയാൽമതി" എന്നാണ്. എന്തിന് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നേരെയാക്കണം ? ജനങ്ങളെ തന്നെ നേരെയാക്കിയാൽ പോരെ ? ജനങ്ങൾ തന്നെ നേരെയായാൽ പോലീസും നിയമവും, ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തന്നെയും വേണ്ടല്ലോ. ഇതെല്ലാം താമസ് മൂറിന്റെ യൂട്ടോപ്യായിലെ കാണു. പ്രായോഗിക കാലത്തു സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. മനുഷ്യരുടെ മററു ദോഷങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ ഒരു ദോഷമാണു വൎഗ്ഗീയപക്ഷപാതം. വൎഗ്ഗീയ പക്ഷപാതികളായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ നിന്നുമുള്ള ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളുടെ ശമനത്തിനുപ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ വൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും കൂടി ആളുകളെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെയെല്ലാംശരിപ്പെടുത്തി ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനെനയിക്ക എന്നുള്ളതു സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. രാജ്യത്തിന്റേയും ജനങ്ങളുടേയും ഭാവി ഇപ്പോഴത്തതിലും ആപൽക്കരമായി പരിണമിക്കാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ രാജ്യകാൎയ്യങ്ങളെ ക്രമീകരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകേണമെങ്കിൽ രാജ്യത്തിലെ വിവിധ വൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അതാണ് എഫിഷ്യൻസിയ്ക്കു പററിയതു്. അല്ലാതെ ഇപ്പോ

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ഴത്തെപ്പോലെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ പകുതി ഭാഗം മുതലെടുപ്പും ചില വർഗ്ഗക്കാ ക്കു ശമ്പളമായി വീതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു് അവരെ തന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായി നിയമിച്ചു ബാക്കിയുള്ള ജനങ്ങളെ അവരുടെ അധീനത്തിൽ വച്ചു വർ ഗ്ഗീയ മേധാവിത്വത്തെ പാലിക്കുന്നതല്ല എഫിഷ്യൻസി. എഫിഷ്യൻ സി വാദക്കാർ ഇതിനെ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു കൊടുക്കു ന്ന നികുതിയുടെ കണക്കു(Proportion)അനുസരിച്ചു് ഉദ്യോഗംവീതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് കൊള്ളാമെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമെല്ലാം വ്യക്തമാണു്. പണ്ടത്തെപ്പോലെ സവ ർണ്ണരെമാത്രം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസിലും വച്ചുകൊ ണ്ടിരിക്കണമെന്നതല്ലാ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): രാജ്യത്തിലെ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ പ കുതിയും ഒരു വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കുകൊടുക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ. ഇങ്ങനെ നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്ന കണക്കനുസരിച്ചു് ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം ചെയ്യുക്കൂടെ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): രാജ്യത്തിലെ എല്ലാഭാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും, എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗക്കാരിൽനിന്നും, ഗവർ ണ്മെൻറു സംഭരിക്കുന്നപണം ന്യായമായവിധം സമഭാവനയോടെ വ്യയം ചെയ്കയാണു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ധർമ്മം. അതു സ്പഷ്ടമാണു്. വ ർഗ്ഗീയ പക്ഷപാതം വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു ചില വർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ അധീനതയിൽ മററു ള്ളവരെവച്ചു് ചവിട്ടിതാഴ്ത്താൻ അനുവദിക്കരുതു്. ഈ സംഗതിയാണു പ്രതിനിധി സഭയിൽ നിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രത്യേകം ഗൌനിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ പോലെ തന്നെ പ്ര ദേശങ്ങളെയും ചേർക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഗവർണ്മെൻറു സംഭരിക്കുന്ന പണം രാജ്യത്തിലെ എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടേയും എല്ലാപ്രദേശങ്ങളുടേയും ആവശ്യത്തിന്നായി സമഭാവനയോടുകൂടി വിനി യോഗിക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kattarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): ൩൦൦-നു ൬൭ വീതം റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോ ഗം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അതു താണതരം ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരായിട്ടാണു നിയമിച്ചതെന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു ണ്ടല്ലോ?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): എന്റെ ചോദ്യം മുഴുവനായിട്ടു ഉത്തരം പറയണം. ഈ തോതനുസരിച്ചു മേലും നിയമനം തുടൎന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണെല്ലോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ആ തോതു താണതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): ഏതുതരമായാലും ൧൦൦ നു ൭ ൫ വീതം അവൎണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും അഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ തോതു കുറെ അധികമാണെന്നു മെമ്പറിനു തോന്നുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzhar*): അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചുവെങ്കിൽ അതൊരിക്കലും അധികമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. രാജ്യത്തെ ൮൦ ശതമാനം ജനങ്ങളാണല്ലൊ ഇവർ. കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു ന്യായമാണല്ലൊ? അനേകകാലമായിട്ടു ഇവരെ റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും അകററിനിത്തിയിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ ഇപ്പോൾ പത്തൊ അൻപതൊ പേൎക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തെങ്കിൽ അതു വലിയ കാൎയ്യമല്ല. അതുതന്നെയും താണ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും ആക്ററിങ്ങും ആണു്. ഇതു ഭിക്ഷ യാചിക്കുന്നതുപോലെയാണു ചിലർ കരുതിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ അവരുടെ അവകാശത്തെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചുകിട്ടാൻ വാദിക്കയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതിനു അവൎക്കവകാശമുണ്ടെന്നറിയണം.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattu*): എന്റെ ചോദ്യം അതല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഇനിയുള്ള ചോദ്യം എല്ലാം ഒടുവിൽ ചോദിക്കണം.

ഒരു കോടി രൂപയാണു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളവും പടിയുമായി രാജ്യത്തു ചിലവാകുന്നതു. ജനങ്ങൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു തൊഴിൽചെയ്തു നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്ന പണം കൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അവരുടെ ചാൎച്ചവേഴ്ചക്കാരും സന്താനങ്ങളും സുഖം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ സുഖം മററുള്ള വൎഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കും ന്യായമായി അൎഹിക്കാവുന്നതല്ലെ? ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളടങ്ങുന്ന വൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെ കാൎയ്യം ഈ പ്രതിനിധി സഭയിൽ പറയുവാൻ ആ വൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ആളുകൾ ഇതിലില്ലാ. മററുള്ളവർ ശക്തിയായി എതിൎക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രതിനിധി സഭകളിലേക്കു ആളുകളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള റൂൾസ്സുകളും ഉടച്ചു വാൎക്കണം. എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എല്ലാവരും അനുകൂലിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): റവന്യൂ കമ്മിഷണർ പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടിയിന്മേൽ മെമ്പർ എന്തു അഭിപ്രായമാണു പറയുന്നതു്? പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കാമെന്നോ ഓട്ടിനിടാമെന്നോ എന്താണു് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു് ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): മറുപടിയിലെ തത്വം ഉയന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഗവർണ്മെന്റു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up, Mr. Kunjitomman.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Was the statement with regard to the higher officers in the department, as Tahsildars, etc.?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Kunjitomman, your time is up.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I have only to reply to one point that has been raised in the cource of discussion. It has been said that the Government have promised the direct recruitment of the *Proverthikars*. This is what Mr. Robinson has said in his speech on the last Budget Session of the Council.

"The Government will consider the question about setting apart a fixed percentage for the direct recruitment of *Proverthikars*."

Consideration is different from promise.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Did the Government consider the matter in all its aspects?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The matter is only under consideration. That is all.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does not that statement imply the desirability for an arrangement for guaranteeing a certain percentage?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The question of direct recruitment itself is under consideration.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Did not the member say that it was not possible?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is my personal opinion. That is not a statement made on behalf of the Government. All I said was that there is a considerable amount of difficulty in coming to a definite conclusion in the matter.

Mr. K. K. Thomas said that my statements were not correct. I shall be glad if I could have an opportunity of showing Mr. Thomas the statements I have received from the Division Peishkars and Tahsildars. Then, I am sure I would be able to convince him of the accuracy of my statements.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know the number of *Proverthikars* appointed till Karkatakam 1101?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have not got the figures now with me.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know the number of *Proverthikars* appointed after the 1st Medam 1102 ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have not got those figures either.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*: എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിലെ തത്വം അനുസരിച്ചു കഴിയുന്നതും പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാമെന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു് പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): There was no such covenant.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I object to the motion being withdrawn.

The House did not permit the withdrawal.

The motion was then put to the vote and lost.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following results:—

AYES—12.

1. Mr. Paul Daniel	7. Mr. G. Raman Menon.
2. ,, Habeeb Mahammed.	8. ,, T. J. Matthew.
3. ,, A. J. John.	9. ,, R. Padmanabhan.
4. ,, N. V. Joseph.	10. ,, C. P. Tarakan
5. ,, N. Kumaran.	11. ,, C. P. Thomas.
6. ,, Tariatu Kunjitomman.	12. ,, K. K. Thomas.

NOES—30.

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko.	17. Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
2. ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai.	18. ,, A. K. Pillai.
3. ,, K. George.	19. ,, W. H. Pitt.
4. ,, C. Keralavarama Koil Tampuran	20. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose.
5. ,, C. P. Kochukunju Pillai.	21. Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.
6. ,, P. N. Krishna Pillai.	22. ,, T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar.
7. ,, R. Krishna Pillai.	23. ,, K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.
8. ,, T. Kumara Pillai.	24. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar.
9. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.	25. Mr. K. Sivarama Panikkar.
10. Mr. L. A. Lampard.	26. ,, J. Stephenson.
11. ,, K. Madhavan Pillai.	27. ,, V. Subba Aiyar.
12. ,, G. Narayana Pillai.	28. ,, C. N. Tuppan Numputiri.
13. ,, Kallur Narayana Pillai.	29. ,, A. J. Van Ross.
14. ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai.	30. ,, A. Vipan.
15. ,, K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.	
16. ,, M. N. Pillai.	

NEUTRALS—4.

1. Mr. K. I. Joseph
2. ,, S. Piraviperumal Pillai.
3. ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai.
4. Mr. M. Subrahmanya Pillai.
5. ,, S. Subrahmanya Karayalar.

The motion was lost.

Motion 116.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Sir, I move—

116. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,402 for establishment by Rs. 10.

Sir, at the general discussion of the budget, the non-official members drew the attention of the Government to the undesirability of assigning puduval lands to non-Travancoreans and pressed for a decisive policy of conservation in the matter of unoccupied lands. But that matter was not touched upon in the speeches of any who spoke for the Government and several members on this side of the House are anxious to know the attitude of the Government and of the Land Revenue Department in relation to this matter.

It is seen from the statistics supplied by the Government that the whole area of occupied lands in Travancore is a little over 20 lakhs of acres or roughly 50 cents per head of the population. The whole area of the State is only 48 lakhs of acres and deducting from this the reserved forests, the area comprised by rivers, canals, roads and other *porambokes* as well as the lands already occupied, the balance available for occupation is only about 10 lakhs of acres or something like 25 cents per head of the population. Thus, if the whole of the unoccupied area be assigned to Travancoreans alone, we may have only about 25 cents of land per head of the population. Taking into account the land already in the occupation of outsiders as well as rocky and other regions unsuitable for cultivation, it is easy to see that even this small area will have to be further reduced in extent to arrive at the actual figure. It is thus plain that we have no lands to spare and the area available is actually insufficient for our purposes.

Travancore is an agricultural country and a great majority of its people depend upon agriculture for their maintenance. Land is indispensable for agriculture and the increased demand for land is daily swelling in volume. A vast number of the inhabitants are now landless and the lands owned by the rest are insufficient for their needs. The population of the State is rapidly increasing and even at the last census, it was found that our country is denser in population than America, Japan and China proper, most of the Provinces of India and all the countries of Europe except Belgium, Holland and England. In 1921, we had, on an average, not less than 525 persons to each square mile and the Census figures show we are having an addition of over 16 per cent every ten years. If we exclude the mountainous region which is thinly populated, the density of the remaining area is far higher than the average. The Government have already

adverted to the necessity of easing this density and the Dewan's address to the last Popular Assembly contains the following refreshing passage. On page 8 of the address, the Dewan says:—"Whenever possible, endeavour must be made to ease the density of population in our occupied lands and for such better distribution, the policy of judicious disafforestation already initiated will be carefully pursued."

All the same, it is disappointing to see that the Government forget this well-uttered policy in their actions in the realm of practical politics. Page 27 of the Administration Report of the Land Revenue Department shows that by an order dated 19-9-25, the Government have ordered that no preferential treatment need be given to Travancoreans in the matter of assigning cardamom lands. And the same is the policy pursued in the case of all manner of *puduval* lands.

The same Departmental Report leads to the inference that a great portion of the lands ear-marked for depressed classes is unsuitable for cultivation and that the Government have at last found the necessity of deputing some officers to inspect those lands. The much-spoken of Land Colonisation Scheme has not resulted in anything practical and the disafforestation of swampy areas within the reserves is progressing at a tardy rate. Applications for *puduval*, if preferred by Travancoreans, are scarcely well attended to while the demands of outsiders find a ready response from the authorities. These and other circumstances suggest a want of sympathy with the aspirations of the people and the country's interests demand a change in this apathetic attitude of the Government. It should be clearly and unequivocally ruled that no further land will hereafter be assigned to non-Travancoreans and that the whole of the unassigned area will be conserved for the sole use of the people of this country.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സർ, ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ നാരായണപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ റിസർവ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന വനങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ജനാവലിയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു സംരക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ൧൧൦൧-ലെ ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ കൺസർവേറ്റർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. മന്നംകണ്ടം എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു് ൧൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ അത്രയുംസ്ഥലം റിസർവിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിച്ചു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു റിസർവിന്റെ രക്ഷക്കു ശരിയല്ലെന്നും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ജനാവലിയുടെ ഉപജീവനത്തിനു തടസ്സമായിത്തീരുമെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹം ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് വിദഗ്ദ്ധാഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

തിന് അധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം ഗവർമ്മെന്റു സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം റിസർവിൽനിന്നും ഒരു സെന്റു സ്ഥലംപോലും ഒഴിച്ചു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ ഇല്ലെന്നാണു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതു്. നേരെ മറിച്ചു് അടുത്ത കാലങ്ങളിൽതന്നെ പല വിദേശകമ്പനിക്കാർക്കായി പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഉദ്ദേശം ൨൦,൦൦൦ ഏക്കറോളം സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നതായിട്ടും ൧൨,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തതായിട്ടും അറിയുന്നു. അതിന്റെ സൂക്ഷ്മമായ വിവരം ഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതിനു ചോദ്യംചോദിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെന്റുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും മറുപടി ലഭിച്ചതു് അതിലേക്കു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടേ ഉള്ളു എന്നാണ്. ആ സംഗതിയെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി ഒരു അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയത്തെ ഈ സഭാസമക്ഷം ഹാജരാക്കിയതിൽ "ഈ ൨൦,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ നടപടി നടത്തുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു ശരിയല്ല" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് അതിനെ നിരസിക്കയാണു ചെയ്തതു്.

PRESIDENT: I do not quite catch the figures quoted by you just now. Would you mind repeating them?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ഡാക്ടർ എം. എൻ. പിള്ളയുടെ ബഡ്ജററ് ഡിസ്കഷനിൽ അദ്ദേഹം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു് ൨൦,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഇപ്പോൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നു എന്നാണ്. അതിനു ഗവർമ്മെന്റുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും "ആ അഭിപ്രായം തെററാണെ"ന്നു് മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു മറുപടിപറയാതിരിക്കുന്നകാലത്തോളം അതു ശരിയാണെന്നുവേണം വിചാരിക്കാൻ.

PRESIDENT: Will you please say whether these figures are correct, Mr. Krishna Pillai?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The total area of lands ordered to be registered and pending issue of *patta* in 1101 and 1102 is 9,840 acres and 3 cents—8,065 acres and 35 cents to Europeans, 774 acres and 68 cents to Travancoreans. The total area of lands with reference to which title deeds have been issued within the last two years comes to 2,990 acres and 2 cents to Europeans and 1,596 acres and 41 cents to Travancoreans. Of these, 324 acres and 22 cents were ordered to be registered in 1101 and the balance in previous years.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ൧൧൦൧-ലും ൧൧൦൨-ലുമായി ൻ ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തതായി കാണുന്നു.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income tax Commissioner*) : Not 9 lakhs, but 9,000 and odd. പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ ഉത്തരവുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതുകൾക്കു പട്ടയം ഇതേവരെകൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ൯,൦൦൦-ൽ പരം ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം യൂറോപ്യന്മാർക്കും ൪,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം, അതായതു് വിദേശികൾക്കു കൊടുത്ത സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ ഏട്ടിൽ ഒരുഭാഗം സ്ഥലം, നാട്ടുകാർക്കും പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു എന്നാണുകാണുന്നതു്. എന്റെ ഇന്റർപ്പലേഷനിൽ അരണയ്ക്കൽ എസ്റ്റേററിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ബ്രൂക്കബാണ്ടു കമ്പനിക്കാരുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശം ഉണ്ടെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തോടു ചേർന്ന ൧,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ നടപടി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചതിനു് അപേക്ഷ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നും ബ്രൂക്കു്ബാണ്ടുകമ്പനിക്കാരുടെ അവകാശം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ എന്നുമാണു് ഗവർണ്മെന്റു മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞതു്.

എന്റെഒരുസ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ പി. ജാൺ ൧,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം അവിടെ പതിച്ചുകിട്ടണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചതിൽ ആ അപേക്ഷ നിരസിച്ചു എന്നാണു് ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നതു്. അദ്ദേഹം തന്നെ എന്നോടു നേരിട്ടു സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണു. ഈ നാട്ടുകാരനായ ഒരുപ്ലാന്റർ (മലങ്കര എസ്റ്റേററു്മാനേജർ) ൪,൦൦൦-മോ ൫,൦൦൦-മോ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കൊടുത്താൽ അത്രയും കൃഷിചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനു തക്ക പ്രാപ്തനായ ഒരാൾ കുറെസ്ഥലം കൃഷിക്കായി ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനോടു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വിസമ്മതിച്ചു. ഇങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽഈ നാട്ടുകാർക്കു് എന്താണുള്ളതു് ? ജനസംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗമായ കൃഷിത്തൊഴിൽ നടത്തുന്നതിനു സ്ഥലം കിട്ടുന്നില്ലാ. കൃഷിക്കാരായനാട്ടുകാരെ സഹായിക്കേണ്ട കടമ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ നാട്ടുകാരെക്കാൾ യൂറോപ്യന്മാരുടെകാര്യം പ്രത്യേകം എടുത്തു്കൂടുതൽ ഭൂമിപതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഈ നയം തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നപക്ഷം നാട്ടുകാരുടെ അസ്വാസ്ഥത ക്രമത്തിലധികം വർദ്ധിച്ചുതന്നെവരും. അതിന്റെ പരിണാമം ഏതു നിലയിൽ അവസാനിക്കുമെന്നു് ഇപ്പോൾ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Is it the member's position that any individual or family has been denied land which he or that family would have been able to cultivate ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*). മിസ്റ്റർ ജാൺ ഒററയാൾ മാത്രമെന്നല്ല നിലയിൽ ഒന്നൊരണ്ടോ എസ്റ്റേററു

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

നടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ തക്ക പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ളവനാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് സ്ഥലം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടത്. ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ പ്രതിനിധിസ്ഥാനം വഹിക്കുന്നവരിൽ തന്നെ ഇപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യത്തക്കവർ ഉണ്ട്. അവരെ പുതുവൽഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുടെ നിലയിൽ ഗണിച്ച് പത്തൊ അൻപതൊ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കൃഷിചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രാപ്തന്മാരാക്കാം.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : It may be that a man has been denied lands for capitalistic cultivation, but what I ask is, was any individual or family denied land which he or the family would have been able to cultivate?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : മിസ്റ്റർ ജാൺ ഏതുപ്രകാരമാണു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതെന്ന് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു കമ്പനി എന്ന നിലയിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യിക്കാം എന്ന് വിചാരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. മിസ്റ്റർ ജാണിന്റെ അപേക്ഷ നിരസിച്ചതായിട്ടു എനിക്കറിയാം.

എന്നാൽ ൭,൨൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ൧൧൦൧-ൽ പുതുവൽ വില്പനയിൽ ആദായം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന് റവന്യൂഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നു. ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ട് പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ വിദേശികൾക്കും നാട്ടുകാർക്കും എത്രയെത്രസ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു എന്നു കാണുന്നില്ല. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ നാട്ടുകാർക്ക് എത്ര സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്തു എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ വളരെ ആശ്വാസം ആയിരുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി ഗവർന്മെന്റിന്റെനിലയ്ക്കു പുതുവൽവില്പന നടത്തി പണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടായി എന്നു വരാം.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികളെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു പണംവർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാകൂറിന്റെ തെക്കേഅററം മുതൽ വടക്കെഅററം വരെയുള്ളതും കുടിപാപ്പിനു ചേർന്നു ഒരു മൈൽ വിസ്താരത്തിലുള്ള സ്ഥലം റിസർവിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിപ്പിച്ച് അഞ്ച്, അഞ്ച്, ഏക്കർ വീതം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം. മൂവാററുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ, അഗസ്തീശ്വരം മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അയ്യഞ്ച് ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കിട്ടും. അങ്ങനെയായാൽ രണ്ടു് ലക്ഷം ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം റിസർവിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിച്ച് പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം. രണ്ടുലക്ഷം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം വിദേശകമ്പനിക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ ആലോചന നടത്തുന്നനിലക്ക് സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഏക്കറിന് ൧൦൦ രൂപാവീതം എടുക്കാൻ ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുവരും. അങ്ങിനെ ഭൂമികൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് റിസർവിനു യാ

തൊരു ദോഷവുമില്ല. ഈ നിലക്ക് ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ആവശ്യവും നടത്താം. ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ സ്ഥലവും കൊടുക്കാം. ഈ നിലയിൽ ഇരുന്നു നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം കുറെ സ്ഥലം വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന്ന വിഷമം ഇല്ലാ. വലിയ കൃഷികൾ നടത്തണമെന്നല്ല ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു. ഉപജീവനം കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നതിനു മാത്രം ഉതകുന്ന കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം അഞ്ചോ പത്തോ ഏക്കർ കിട്ടിയാൽമതി എന്നാണ് ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്. ഒരു ഏക്കറിന് ൫൦൦ രൂപാ വീതം കൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ ജനങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാകും. യൂറോപ്യന്മാർ ൪൦ രൂപായിൽ കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കുകയില്ലാ. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പുതുവൽ വില്പനയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം ഈ സഭാ സമക്ഷം അറിയിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പൂർവ്വസ്വത്തുക്കൾ പണ്ടാരവകയാണെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം മാററിവച്ചിട്ട് പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നിക്ഷേപിച്ച ഈ സ്ഥലത്തെ പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി അറിഞ്ഞു സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു സൌകര്യപ്രദമായിരിക്കും.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I beg to oppose the motion that no land in Travancore should be assigned by the Government to any but the Travancoreans. Such a step is neither expedient nor desirable. There is now absolutely no prohibition to Travancoreans acquiring landed property outside and, as a matter of fact, Travancoreans own lands in many parts of the Madras Presidency such as Wyanad, Malabar and other places. They have lands in the Cochin State also. If we prohibit registries to non-Travancoreans, it is very likely that the other Governments might retaliate. Travancore is a small country and as our population is increasing rapidly, migration to other places will soon become a necessity. In the circumstances, the step advocated, which will result in causing obstacles to Travancoreans settling in other parts of the Empire, is detrimental to their best interests. I may at the same time inform the House that the policy of the Travancore Government has all along been to afford all facilities to Travancoreans to acquire lands in Travancore in preferance to foreigners. The rules issued under the Land Assignment Regulation will show that.

Rule 47 says that no land shall be assigned without sanction of Government to any person other than a subject of His Highness the Maha Raja. That shows the policy of the Government.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Does that form part of the Waste Land Rules or of the Puduval Rules?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is part of the Puduval Rules. But the principle applies to all the rules.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): With respect to tea lands, do the rules issued under the Land Assignment Regulation apply?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): There is no such specific instruction. But the principle is observed.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Do these rules apply to the cardamom lands?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Puduval Rules do not apply.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Will he assure this House that in all cases preference will be given to Travancorean applicants?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): As far as possible.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Without reservation, is he in a position to assure the House that in all cases preference will be given?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is not possible to give any such assurance.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Has he any objection to assignments in favour of non-Travancoreans being made only with the sanction of this House?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is not practicable.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know the circumstances under which this rule was passed, *viz.*, in the matter of assignment of cardamom lands, "No preferential treatment need be given to Travancoreans."

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Will the member please say wherefrom he is reading?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I am reading from the Departmental Administration Report, page 25, para 5.

I want to know the circumstances under which this rule was passed. That is, 'no preference need be given to Travancoreans in the matter of registry of cardamom land'.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I am unable to answer that question now.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, the question of assignment of land is one of vital importance to the people of this State. It is true that European planters have come to this land and have effected much improvement in the agricultural condition of this State, and we are to a great extent obliged to them for this. I also recognise the fact that enacting a provision that non-Travancoreans should never

be given any land may lead to similar treatment towards the Travancoreans at the hands of other countries. But, in spite of that, I must say that the interests of the people of this country must be allowed to predominate over the interests of others. Mr. Narayana Pillai has pointed out that the average extent of land in the possession of a Travancorean is only very little. The economic condition of the people also is not satisfactory. The seeking after public service is chiefly due to the poverty of the people and want of other means of livelihood. Under these circumstances, it will be hard to give our lands which our people are willing to cultivate to non-Travancoreans. Our own people for want of sfficient lands here are going to other places in search of land. It will therefore be very hard if preference is given to other people. I would therefore suggest that in all cases where Travancoreans apply, preference should necessarily be given over non-Travancorean applicants. In the Puduval Rules, there is a provision made for it. But there is a provision in another place saying that Government should ignore the rule and assign land to others. The interests of Government and the interests of the people may at times work in different directions. So, I think it is highly advisable to make a provision that assignment of lands in favour of non-Travancoreans will be made only in consultation with the representatives of the people. I don't insist it must necessarily be on the advice of the members of this House. I only say that it must be after consultation with some accredited representatives of the people. So, what I insist upon is that, in all cases, preference should be given to the Travancoreans and that any deviation from this should be made only in consultation with the accredited representatives of the people. I believe these two points are worthy of consideration by the Government. I may also say that Travancorean applicants very often meet with difficulties in getting lands registered especially so in the Peermade and Devicolam taluks. The fact that the Devicolam Commissioner is stationed at a very long distance where people find it difficult to go may be one reason for this. To remedy this, I may suggest that the power of assigning lands in respect of the taluks may be given to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I also beg to support the motion. A few months back when the people of the country heard that there was a proposal to assign a big slice of the country to the Brooke Bond Co., people were carrying on a great agitation not merely to oppose the particular registry of the land in Travancore, but to oppose all registry of Travancore lands to foreigners in big slices and thereby tried to establish a principle that no more land will be assigned to non-Travancoreans without any limit. That was the principle for which the educated portion of the public in Travancore were carrying on the agitation not without much difficulty on their way. But I am surprised, Sir, to find from the answer to an interpellation of mine to place the correspondence with the Brooke Bond Co. on the table the following sentence:

"The great natural difficulties to be overcome in road-making in what, to begin with, would prove an unhealthy area, is an obstacle which might be overcome, but we

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

feel that an active opposition on the part of the Travancoreans themselves, even of a somewhat unintelligent minority, would prove an insuperable obstacle to the scheme which, for its success, must depend on the active co-operation of these very elements."

Sir, I am at a loss to understand on what basis the Brooke Bond Co. were enabled to put this passage here that the agitation in the country was carried on by an unintelligent minority. Of course, I can assert that the Brooke Bond Co. might not have any direct knowledge on the matter. Therefore, they must have made that statement on information supplied by the Travancore Government or otherwsie.

PRESIDENT : That is a most unwarrantable statement. You have no right to make the statement that the Travancore Government, behind the backs of the people, have written a letter to the Company. When all the relevant papers have been laid on the table, when no relevant papers were withheld from you, you have no right to make that statement.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : That may be all right, Sir. Some records have been placed on the table in which we do not find the letters written by the Travancore Government to the Brooke Bond Co.

PRESIDENT : Will you be good enough to say what such letter was written ?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : There is no letter from the Travancore Government to the Brooke Bond Co.

PRESIDENT : After what I have told you, to come forward and repeat what you have said is wholly improper. Every letter written by the Government to Messrs. Brooke Bond and Co. is published there. Everything that is relevant is published there.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : But the book placed on the table contains only the Proceedings that took place in the Development Board and the Legislative Council and the Assembly and the final letter written by the Travancore Government.

PRESIDENT : It contains the original letter from Messrs. Brooke Bond and Company too.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : But it is given as a part of the proceedings of the Development Board. Whatever that may be, Sir, if the Brooke Bond Company were convinced that the agitation in the country was carried on by an " unintelligent minority ", I take this opportunity to correct the Brooke Bond Company and say that the agitation was carried on—

PRESIDENT : You are at perfect liberty to correspond with Messrs. Brooke Bond and Company.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I submit, Sir, his reference to Messrs. Brooke Bond Company is irrelevant to the present discussion.

PRESIDENT : Quite irrelevant.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : I may take this opportunity of informing them that the agitation was carried on by the most

intelligent majority in the country. From the nature of the agitation, it will be seen that it was carried on not by "an unintelligent minority" but by the most intelligent majority. Sir, if it was an unintelligent minority that carried on the agitation, I think the English language has very much changed in its meaning very recently.

PRESIDENT : Your reference to the Brooke Bond Company is absolutely irrelevant to the subject-matter of the motion.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : In supporting the motion, I must say, Sir, that the policy of assigning land indiscriminately to foreigners is a policy which cannot be approved of by the public of Travancore. From the Administration Report for 1101, we find that under the Waste Land and Cardamom Land Rules, 11,000 acres were assigned. By means of an interpellation, I have elicited the further information that under tea and rubber a total of 2,950 acres of land were assigned. Again, under the Puduval Rules, a total of 3,663 acres of land were assigned. All these show that within the three years the total acreage that I read out to the House were assigned. It is not the correct total, because I find that there are certain registries omitted here. For example, there is the registry of land in the name of Captain Alexander in South Travancore. That has been omitted here. It is not contained in the answer placed on the table. Perhaps it might have taken place after the answer was given. So, if all the lands were registered indiscriminately, we will come to a time when no land will be available for the sons of the soil.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Sir, I strongly support the principle of the motion brought forward by my friend Mr. G. Narayana Pillai. For a long time past, it has become a very urgent matter indeed for Travancoreans that all available land in the country should be conserved in the interests of the people not only of the future generations but of the present generation itself. By statistics it can be proved conclusively that, at present, the land available for cultivation is not at all sufficient for maintaining the people. The average is only about 34 cents or so per head—that is the actual land under cultivation. There may be about 8 or 10 lakhs of acres more to be assigned. At least all this available land should be conserved in the interests of Travancoreans not only of the future generation but also of the present generation itself. The present generation itself is suffering from financial difficulties for its actual maintenance. Under such a state of affairs, it is really regrettable to hear that the Government have been assigning land in large slices to capitalists. I will not object on principle to the assignment to gentlemen who have come here from other countries to find a maintenance here. Of course, they may be reasonably treated. If they acknowledge themselves, to be Travancoreans and they want some piece of land as Travancoreans, just treat them as other natives of the soil. But to give them 2,000 or 5,000 acres is unfair to the country.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Is it good to give 2000 and 3000 acres to Travancoreans?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Even that I object to if there are many poor applicants.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Has he any objection if they are *bona fide* applicants who make their applications with a view to actual cultivation?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I will deal with that question. Even in the case of applications made by Travancoreans for large slices of land, I think the Government should look first of all to the number of applicants. If there are many applicants who need five or ten acres and if there is also an applicant for 500 acres, I think the preference should be given to the poor applicants. That is my view of the case. Anyhow, it is high time for the Government to adopt a reasonable and very strict conservation of land available for cultivation in the interests of the people of the soil. It is very often found that the applications from those who really want land for cultivation, who are in needy circumstances, who will be really benefited, are neglected, whereas applications from capitalists, I do not say whether they are Europeans or not, are easily granted. That state of affairs does not speak well of a parental Government. The land in Travancore is the property of the Government. Well, what is the Government? I say it is the trustee or representative of the people. This land has been acquired by shedding the blood of the people of Travancore. They have fought for it and acquired it. The Government is only the representative of the people. So, the people have a primary right to the land. I have had occasion to see in Malaya that the Malay have been very greatly pushed to the back-ground because very large blocks of land have been given to big companies and even Chinese capitalists. The indigenous people of the country are going backwards, whereas the foreigners are coming up. I should not like to see the same thing repeated in Travancore. So, I take this opportunity of pressing upon the Government the fact that the whole question of *puduval* registry and also the registry of waste lands for tea cultivation should be brought under a very strict system of rules to conserve the whole lands available for the people of this land.

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavugai*): ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷനെ, എനിക്കെത്രത്തോളം ശക്തിയുണ്ടോ അത്രയും ശക്തിപ്രയോഗിച്ച് എതൃക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നു ഇവിടെ പ്രധാനമായി ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ ക്ഷോഭജനകങ്ങളായി കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു മൂന്നുകാൎയ്യങ്ങളാണു്. അതായതു്, ഉദ്യോഗകാംക്ഷ, ജാതിസ്പൎദ്ധ, പുതുവൽ പതിവു്, ഇതുകളാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഇതിനെപ്പററി ശരിയായിട്ടു ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇതുമൂന്നും രാജ്യത്തിനു വളരെ ദോഷം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ബോധപ്പെടും. ഉദ്യോഗം എഫിഷ്യൻസി നോക്കി നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു എല്ലാവരും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടു്.

എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ നടക്കുന്ന വാദപ്രതിവാദംകൊണ്ടു് എഫിഷ്യൻസിക്കു കുറെ തരക്കേടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. രണ്ടാമത്തു് ജാതിസ്പർദ്ധ. ഇതും ചീത്തയാണെന്നു് എല്ലാവരും പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അതിനെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനല്ലാതെ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിന് ആരും ശ്രമിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എല്ലാജാതിക്കാൎക്കും സമമായി ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം ചെയ്താൽ ജാതിസ്പർദ്ധ നിന്നു പോകയില്ലേ ?

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിനിടയ്ക്കു ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഉത്തരം പറയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. മൂന്നാമത്തു പുതുവൽ കാൎയ്യത്തിലും ശരിയായ ഗുണദോഷവിവേചനങ്ങൾ കൂടാതെ ആളുകൾ വഴക്കുകൂട്ടുന്നു.

സാധുക്കളായ ആളുകൾക്കാണ് പുതുവലിന് ആവശ്യമുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ സാധുക്കളായ ആളുകൾക്കുതന്നെ പുതുവൽ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പലരുംസംസാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും പുതുവൽപതിവുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഗുണം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു മുഴുവനും മുതലാളിമാരാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടത്തെ പുതുവലിൽ അന്യരാജ്യക്കാർ വന്നു കൃഷിചെയ്താലുംഇവിടെയുള്ള ധനാഢ്യന്മാർ കൃഷിചെയ്താലും സാധുക്കൾക്കു് ഒരു വ്യത്യാസവുമില്ല. ഇവിടെയുള്ള പണക്കാരും വെളിയിൽനിന്നും പണം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നവരുംതമ്മിലാണ് പുതുവലിനുവേണ്ടി സ്പർദ്ധയും വഴക്കും വാസ്തവത്തിൽ നടക്കുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാൎക്കു് പുതുവൽ പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് വിദേശികൾക്കു് തീരെ കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു് ആരും പറയരുതു്. അപ്രകാരം വിദേശികൾക്കു ഭൂമികൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് യുക്തമല്ല. വിദേശികൾ ഇവിടെ പുതുവൽ പതിപ്പിച്ചു കൃഷി ചെയ്തു തുടങ്ങിയതുകൊണ്ടു നമുക്കു വളരെ ഗുണങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവരിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കേണ്ടഗുണം എല്ലാ ലഭിച്ചതിൽ പിന്നീട്ട് ഇനി നിങ്ങൾ പോകണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു കൃതഘ്നതയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടത്തെ പുതുവൽ വിദേശികൾക്കു സ്വദേശികൾക്കും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. പക്ഷേ തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാൎക്കു ചിലസംഗതികളിൽ "പ്രിഫറൻസ്" കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് എത്രഏക്കർ വീതം പുതുവൽ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നാണ് മെംബർ പറയുന്നതു് ?

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): അതു സൎക്കാരിന്റെ യുക്തം പോലെ ആകാം.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): മെംബരുടെ അഭിപ്രായമെന്താണ്?

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): എനിക്ക് ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായി അഭിപ്രായമൊന്നുമില്ല.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): In so for as the motion brought forward by Mr. Narayana Pillai enunciates that no inch of land should be given to any non-Travancorean under any circumstance, to that extent, I regret I cannot find my way to support that motion. Travancore is bound up by treaty obligations with the British Government and any resolution that we may be able to pass in this House contrary to these will be futile, so long as that relationship continues and no Government will be found strong enough to maintain that position. But I agree with him in principle in saying that as far as possible no lands should be given to non-Travancoreans if there are competent Travancoreans to apply for the same land and cultivate it. We have been pointing out last year that, on account of the rules which govern registry of lands, there are difficulties experienced by *bona fide* Travancoreans in the matter of getting land.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know the significance of the words "as far as possible" used by Mr. Thomas?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): It is patent.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Can he cite an instance where he will not give preference to a Travancorean applicant?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): There are lands which are not required at present by Travancoreans, while the European planter may be able to develop them. In that case, such lands will not be cultivated and no non-Travancoreans will come in if we say that, under no circumstances, land will be given to non-Travancoreans. On the other hand, if you pass this motion, I think that if the European interests are against us, any industry which we may pursue either in planting tea or rubber will be absolutely of no use, because the European will most naturally retaliate and will not give us any inch of space in their ships for export and marketing and all the tea will be in Travancore rather than in Europe. So, I cannot say that you should not give an inch of soil to non-Travancoreans. As it is, under the treaties, no Government will be found strong enough to maintain that position. And it will not be wise so long as there is the connection with the British Government. But as far as possible Travancoreans should be preferred. That is all that we can say. With regard to the rules which guide the registry of these lands, time and again it has been brought to the attention of the House that certain changes are necessary in the Waste Land Rules. Rule 6 insists upon certain conditions being satisfied by the applicants, and the deciding authority has to satisfy himself that the application has been *bona fide*. We find that this works against Travancoreans in several cases, especially when we come into contact with

stronger powers, such as Europeans who have greater resources than ourselves, whereas in the case of Travancorean, he may have to produce his credentials, title deeds, etc., and the amount that he has deposited in banks to satisfy his *bona fides*. He has to do all these. Now, no enquiry of this sort is held against the European.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is this not done with a view to the future indiscriminate selling of land?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): It might have been. It might have been intended for a specific purpose and we are thankful to the Government in making that rule to prevent speculation. But, as it is, I find that this rule has been working hardship. If the rule is worked in a sort of parental and sympathetic attitude and all sorts of convenience is given, I for one would not subscribe to the position that no inch of land should be given to non-Travancoreans.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know whether it is Mr. Thomas' experience that any individual or family that *bona fide* wanted to get lands for occupation and cultivation failed to get such lands?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): It is quite difficult for a peasant to get lands.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Has any case come to his notice?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I know instances where poor persons applied for lands and the matter has not been disposed of by the department on the ground that some of the owners of the adjoining lands have not given their consent. I know an instance of a Nayar who applied for such lands and who was found unfit by the local Tahsildar.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): And the lands given to foreigners?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I did not ascertain the history of the application concerned. But I know it is rather difficult for the peasants of Travancore to get lands so easily.

The Government should view this question in a very sympathetic attitude and treat the applications from Travancoreans with much more consideration by first of all changing this unwholesome portion of the rule.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Is Mr. Thomas aware of any case where Travancoreans who applied for land for *bona fide* cultivation failed to get the land?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) It may not be the fault of the Government, but it may be the fault of the individual officials.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know whether the difficulty is that Travancore capitalists are unable to get lands as against European capitalists or that Travancore peasants are unable as against European capitalists?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Anyhow, it is very difficult for both the capitalist and the ordinary peasant to obtain lands.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Are there not several such cases ?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : There are some cases.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Sir, this is one of those questions which requires a bold and clear thinking. One cannot rush either to oppose or to support it, without trying to understand the merits of the question. Land is not one of those commodities which one might keep looking on and admiring. Land is essentially a commodity which must be developed by proper husbanding. My friend Mr. Raman Menon was enlightening us the other day as to the favourable conditions obtaining in the Malaya Peninsula. What was the condition of Malaya some fifty years ago ? It was a marshy jungle. What is the condition to-day ? Land is one of those things, I repeat, not to be looked at and admired, but it is a thing to be carefully husbanded and developed. We have to follow in this the example of civilised countries and I should consider that the Soviet Government, which is a very civilised Government, invited American capitalists to improve the jungles in Russia. So also, did the Mexican Government. Our own people, I mean Travancoreans, are able to secure lands in another territory. For example, one Mr. Padmanabha Pillai of Shertallai is possessing about 2,000 acres of land in the Federated Malaya States. Then, Dr. Pandalay is possessing a fine site in Madras. If you go further, we find Sir Sankaran Nair is holding a possession in London. Dr. Muthu is possessing another site in one of the counties of England. Such being the case, why should we narrow down and—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it a Government assignment or a private acquisition ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I am just saying that there should not be any sort of discrimination between this man or that man. Land is a commodity which must be properly husbanded.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Does Mr. A. K. Pillai know about the land policy obtaining in the United States of America ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I shall be thankful if my friend could enlighten me on that point. What I say is we have to follow the examples of civilised countries ?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Has Mr. A. K. Pillai in view any other model of Government besides Rus a nd Mexico ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Yes, there is England

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : In such cases, is there any restriction on the part of foreign companies acquiring lands that after some period they should part with the land ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): They not only invite foreigners but give all sorts of convenience to allure them to cultivate. What they do is to develop all the natural resources of the country with a view to increase its wealth.

I shall now come to the point where the difficulty lies. Suppose we have a Government that equally stands for the benefit of the people. Then there would not have been any objection with regard to lands being assigned. In case European companies are able to secure a large amount of profit by cultivating lands and take it over to their home, therein lie the difficulties. That would not have been possible if we were prepared to tax on the unearned increment. But unfortunately, my friend Mr. Matthew, I am sure, or for that matter myself or my neighbour, would be dead against that. We are not prepared to accept the policy of taxing on the unearned increment, Suppose a European capitalist comes here and deposits his capital to develop lands, I should not object as a sensible man, because I will not like to see my lands lie in a very shabby condition. I would certainly invite my neighbour or some other man to take my lands on *pattom* and develop it instead of looking on admiring the land in its miserable condition. That is my position. Are you prepared, I am asking my friends, to support taxation on unearned increment? We should then not mind who comes and develops the land. Because, that will be to our advantage. I will mention another instance? Mr. Stokes, who is now doing humanitarian work in the Himalayas, for the sake of the depressed classes, is a foreigner. He works for the elevation of the depressed classes. He is a man who went to jail for their sake. He devoted all his time for the sake of poor people. Such a man proposes to come to Travancore. Would you object giving him lands on the ground that he is a non-Travancorean?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it a selfless work that the European planters are doing in Travancore?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am just pointing out an instance in which a cut and dry rule will be very difficult of application. It will be a case of hardship. What I say is that we have to think clearly and boldly the issues. We find that they are rather prejudiced and clouded. It is not always possible to approach the question with a certain amount of clarity and sanity. We are not prepared to look at that question from the economic standpoint. I am sure that if we look at it from the economic standpoint, we have not only to allow all concessions we can, but we have to place all the concessions in such a manner as will invite others to come and develop our country's resources.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Is there any objection in ourselves doing it?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Before answering the question, I would like to get the President's permission. This is a point on which unless I express clearly it is likely to be misunderstood. I beseech you, Sir, to give me one or two minutes extension of time. I am

[Mr. A. K. Pillai.]

one of those who believe that our political destiny is not going to remain what it is today. Whatever be the conditions under which our lands might be, we are going to have our voice felt gradually. Therefore, it is better that foreigners come and develop our country and that would be to our own advantage.

I again ask you to compare the condition of Malaya today with the condition that existed fifty years ago. The people of Malaya are owning the lands once possessed by foreigners and the natives are in a very prosperous condition. In the same way, there will come a time when our people also will be benefited by the Europeans owning lands in Travancore. Mr. Raman Menon has given us such a glorious picture about the condition of the Malaya Peninsula. Should we not as a civilised and sensible nation allow such things to happen? Hitherto, we have been looking at the question from the standpoint of those people who could afford to get lands elsewhere. One Mr. Padmanabha Pillai might get 1,000 acres in Malaya. One Dr. Pandalay might get lands in Madras and another for instance Dr. Muthu might possess lands in London. But, Sir, my neighbours the Pulayas and Parayas may not be in a position to secure lands, because the Puduval Rules say that the principle of contiguity should be observed. I will make this point clear. Suppose there is a *puduval* land here. I apply and my neighbour also applies. Is it not the policy of the Government to register the land in my favour, because I happen to be a native. Extending the same policy, I should see that lands should be registered in the name of the people and not in favour of foreigners when they demand it; but certainly not in favour of capitalists because they want the benefit of the present practice in not taxing the unearned increments.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Does he support or oppose the motion?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): As I said in the beginning, it is a question which requires deep study, and without that, it is not possible either to oppose or support the principle.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Before proceeding further, let me make my position clear. There is internal evidence to show that some letters are not placed on the table of this House regarding the Brooke Bond affair. On page 21 of the report, re: Messrs. Brooke Bond's scheme, "with reference to the correspondence ending with your letter dated 18th March 1927," are the series of letters referred to here placed before the House? Again, Sir, with reference to "we have given careful consideration to your suggestion.........." may I know whether the letter in which that suggestion is concerned is placed on the table?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That was a letter addressed to the Company.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : I do dot want to know the purport of the letters—

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Those letters are not relevant to this point.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Then am I not right in saying that *all* the letters have not been placed before the House?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : All the relevant letters are placed on the table.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): "We have given careful consideration to your suggestions that we should try to develop a plan etc. etc.," Where are those letters?

PRESIDENT : "We have given careful consideration to your suggestion that we should try to develop a plan whereby small owners within the State of Travancore may share in the advantage of tea production on a large scale". There were no previous letters.

I will tell you that I was in London when Mr. G. Brooke interviewed me and asked for a large area of land. I said that it could not possibly be given to him unless he devised some means whereby Travancoreans could be associated with him in that work. I then left London and came away.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : My point is that technically I was right when I said that all the letters have not been placed on the table?

PRESIDENT : Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, excuse me for one moment. When I say that all the relevant papers have been placed on the table, I mean that everything that bears on the scheme has been placed on the table. It does not mean that all routine letters to their agent in India that the expert has been given a tub or a brush and things like that have been placed on the table.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Whatever might have been the purport of the letters, I only said that all of them were not placed on the table.

PRESIDENT : I will tell you exactly what the letters were that passed between the Company and me as Government. First, there was an interview. Secondly, there was this letter from the Company, dated the 15th July. The next was my letter, which I wrote immediately after the receipt of the above, in which I had simply stated:

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th July 1926 relating to a scheme whereby small owners in the Travancore State may participate with your firm in the production of tea on a large scale.

The matter is receiving the careful consideration of my Government and I hope to address you further on the subject before long."

The third letter is the last letter from the Company from London. That is all that passed between the Company and the Government. As regards your previous statement, which I consider wholly wrong, namely, the imputation that the Government in a communication to the Company said that it was due to the agitation of an unintelligent

[President.]

minority, you have no right to assume that there was any such letter. If there had been any such letter, it certainly would have been here before you. The fact that there is no such letter here is proof positive to show that as a matter of fact there was no such letter that passed between the Company and the Government.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the discussion that took place to-day reminds me of a discussion which took place two or three years ago on the floor of this House. That was in support of the resolution moved by one of our old members of this House to the effect that foreigners should be excluded from public service and those foreigners who are already in the service must be retired and sent away. This House quite properly vetoed that resolution. Now, it appears that some of the arguments I stated in opposition to that resolution then apply here also. My friend Mr. Krishna Pillai stated that there are difficulties in the way of accepting a resolution of this kind. I believe some of the speeches in the House itself, for instance, the speeches of my friend Messrs. Kerala Varma Kolitampuran and K. K. Thomas were pertinent to the situation. It seems to me that there is a bit of confusion in the motion before us. There are three kinds of lands. Then there are lands in the low-lying tracts, I mean, lands registerable under the Puduval Rules. Then there are waste lands. And again, there are registries under Cardamom Rules. As regards the *puduval* lands, the House perfectly knows that they are for the most part very insignificant and only a limited number could be assigned to non-Travancoreans. But, for the most part, these are confined to Travancoreans and there is a distinct rule to this effect. The rule says that as far as possible no land should be assigned without sanction of Government to any person other than the subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja. But the position is altogether different regarding waste lands. In the first place, you must remember that lands in the hilly country are not required for Travancoreans who cultivate paddy or crops of that kind. They could be cultivated only by capitalists. Now, I wonder what would be the advantage to an ordinary citizen of Travancore if the lands are not registered to a foreigner?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Has the Chief Secretary heard of *cherikkal* cultivation in the hilly tract?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Occasionally only. That is also stopped, I am told.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Does the Chief Secretary say that it is stopped?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I mean *Government cherikkal* cultivation.

Land is being kept only by capitalists. What is the use of having 5 or 10 or 20 acres of hilly lands? They are not fit for rubber, tea or coffee cultivation.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Do not potatoes, grapes, etc. grow in such lands?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think potato or grapes will grow in the hills.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I think potatoes are grown in Peermade.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Only to a very limited extent, if at all. For the ordinary Travancorean, with limited means, it does not at all matter whether the hills are cultivated by the European capitalists or by the capitalists of the country. Moreover there are many instances in which Indians who own land are not cultivating it themselves. They form companies in which most of the shareholders are foreigners.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Are there not instances of Indians selling lands to Europeans?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. I know instances like that; and, as I have already stated, there are several instances in which lands registered in favour of Indians are owned by Indian Companies in which the share-holders are to a large extent non-Travancoreans.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Is there any instance of Europeans selling an estate to an Indian or a Travancorean?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know of any.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Even granting that these hilly tracts could not be used by Travancoreans, will not their assignment affect the interests of Travancore, politically and economically?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am also speaking of the economic interests of Travancore. As I was saying, there are several instances in which lands are owned by Travancore Companies the share-holders of which are mostly foreigners. Such a state of affairs is absolutely of no use to the people of Travancore.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : I think that there is only one Travancore Company in which there is a lot of foreign capital.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think, he means the 'Tropicals'. Moreover, at present there is no restriction in regard to the transfer of shares. Anybody can hold shares in any Company, if only shares are available in the market.

My point is that, in the case of land registerable under the Waste Land Rules, they can be cultivated only by large capitalists. Therefore, so far as the average Travancorean is concerned, it will not very much improve his position whether such lands are cultivated by the European capitalists or by the Indian capitalists.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does it not make any difference in the economic condition of the country whether the capitalists or foreigners belong to this country?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It makes hardly any difference to the poor man of the country.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does he not think that the economic interests of the country would be affected prejudicially if the capitalist happens to be a foreigner? Could he not imagine that if the capitalist is a foreigner, our money would be taken by him out of this country?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am speaking of Companies of this country in which most of the share-holders happen to be foreigners.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What about the middle class men?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The middle class men also cannot afford to cultivate the hilly tracts.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Are there not many persons of the middle class who could cultivate 50 or 100 acres?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I understand from reliable authority that cultivating tea on 50 or even 100 acres would not be paying.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not speak of tea cultivation alone. I speak of rubber, cocoanut and other cultivations.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Rubber, you can cultivate in low-lying tracts, 50 and 100 acres of which you can have in plenty.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the member the names of the taluks where they are available?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Cheif Secretary to Government*): The member can apply and get the information.

PRESIDENT: Such land is available in the Pattanapuram taluk.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not correct to say that a large part of the Peermade and the Devicolam taluks has been assigned away to Europeans. The applications of Indians are always treated with fairness.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): If that be so, may I know why, in reply to a question asked by me on the 27th July, it was stated that out of 120 applications only 14 were allowed and the others rejected?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Probably they might not have conformed to the rules.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): It is stated, in answer to my question referred to above, that out of the 120 applications, for growing tea and rubber, only 14 were allowed covering an area of about 2,000 acres. What was the reason for rejecting all the other applications from Travancoreans?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They might not have conformed to the rules and the conditions laid down. I can assure the House that Travancoreans who apply are receiving fair treatment at the hands of the Government. It cannot be said that the Government are showing any preference to European planters. I have got a statement which shows that quite a number of Indians have received lands from the Government. It may be that the total area owned by Indians is not much. That is because there are few Indians who own such large capital as to get large areas of lands. They have not got money enough to cultivate large tracts as the European capitalists have.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether he is aware that not even one-fourth of the Kannan Devan lands is now under cultivation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That does not arise now. That is not a thing which this Government has done. It was done years ago.

As I was saying, Sir, as we decided in the case of the resolution brought forward in this House two or three years ago, we should not resolve in this Council that lands shall not, under any circumstances, be assigned to foreigners. That will be a very suicidal policy. We should not forget the past. We should realise that our eyes were opened only by the Europeans. The very fact that these lands are fit for cultivation and that they could be cultivated profitably, we came to know only as a result of the enterprise and energy of the European planter. And even today, we owe to him a deep debt of gratitude for opening up these parts of the country. It is the European planter that showed us the value of these lands and it is he that lavishly spent his money on these lands and in the opening of a number of roads in that part of the country which all of us Indians are even now using. Therefore it would not be grateful on our part if we now resolve in this House that, in future, registry should not be made under any circumstances, in favour of foreigners. Moreover, as I already stated, that would be a suicidal policy. The Government are always sympathetic towards all Indians who have the means to develop the country and to cultivate the lands and who apply for lands *bona fide* for purposes of cultivation.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does he say that in all cases preference will be given to Travancoreans?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot accept that statement.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Can the member state an instance where a Travancorean need not be preferred?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Governmnt*): In a case where the registry would be highly detrimental to an existing planter.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Suppose a planter wants to extend his estate?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chiej Secretary to Government*): Yes; there are cases like that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Does the Government know a case in which a European and a Travancorean applied for registry and ultimately the Travancorean succeeded with the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know about all the past registries.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): May I know whether the planters came to Travancore uninvited or whether they came here in answer to advertisements over the name of Travancore Government in Ceylon and other papers inviting capitalists to come to Travancore to open up these forests?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I believe so.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether they will be pleased to go back if they are asked to do so?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Back where?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): To places from which they came.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Certainly, they would not go because they have acquired vested interests in the country.

PRESIDENT: I shall briefly indicate the attitude of the Government in the matter of these lands. I need not go so far back as Mr. Pitt or Mr. George to the early sixties when the Government, with open hands, almost pleading, sought the now objectionable British foreigner to come into these neglected lands, these wild regions, to open them up, to cultivate them, to bring money into the land, to teach the people how to cultivate coffee and tea, to help the working man and generally to bring all those advantages that characterise British energy, effort and example. We now come to modern times. The first thing we have to deal with is the communalism which is rampant in the country and of which this Council reeks. That communalism was first confined to castes and creeds. Then came sub-creeds and sub-sub-creeds and castes split up and each part further split itself into fragments, and each fragmentary part wanted to become a separate nucleus for preferential

treatment. After so long directing their microscopic eyes on petty little things, one or two—or may be half a dozen persons—thought they would look further afield. So, communalism waxed large and grew and grew, till it took practically the whole world within its purview and it divided up the world into Travancore and the rest of the world, the outside world in general being objected to as it possessed money to buy things in Travancore, because, it could go into neglected tracts of Travancore and make profit out of them by the sweat of its brow.

Well, I found in Travancore, when I came here, that a *great game* had been going on—a wonderful game! Gentlemen of Travancore got lands registered in their names—preferably lands which they thought European interests were casting eyes upon. Anyway, they got lands and got them cheap; and having got them, the next move began. They sent circulars, letters and advertisements to sell these lands to European capitalists or individuals capable of buying these lands—of course, offerred at prices to yield a huge profit. I have seen copies of various such circulars and letters, seeking to sell lands to these "detestable foreigners". There should be some means of stopping this, some means of preventing this profit going into the hands of the speculative dealer, this land-jobber Hitherto, the only two people who participated in this were the land-jobber and the capitalist, the capitalists being divided into two classes—the exiguous Indian capitalist whom you can count on the five fingers of the hand, and the European capitalist. I thought I had found a happy means of solving that problem by associating Travancoreans with the foreign capitalist by making it a condition of his coming here that he should work with Travancoreans, middle-class men, the non-capitalists of Travancore. I thought, I dreamt, of creating a precedent, of establishing a practice, under which no outside capitalist could come and plant himself among these millions of Travancore without having to share some portion of his profits with the middle-class men of Travancore. But there were *other* interests at work. I daresay the land-jobber and the capitalist may have felt that something ought to be done in the matter; and as energetic people they set to work with a will, this way and that. There were a few enthusiasts and zealots and patriots, all true-blue patriots, who perhaps thought it a good opportunity for them to throw themselves heart and soul into this great effort. They had much time too on their hands—leisure to devote to the work. There were agitations and lucubrations in the newspapers and communications to the world at large and their voice prevailed even with the London House of Brooke Bond who backed out of the co-operation scheme. For better or for worse, the opportunity is gone and we cannot turn round and tell any new outside capitalist, "Go thou and do likewise. Take our young man by the hand, teach him, help him to cultivate the land, share the profit with him." That opportunity, I say, is gone, and that, not through the efforts of an unintelligent minority but, I take it from Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, through the efforts of an intelligent majority.

[President.]

We next come to what has to be done for the future. There is no difficulty about puduval lands in the low country and middle country; all these may be fit for cultivating *maracheeni*, cocoanut and pepper. Although there are 30,000 good acres in the Pattanapuram taluk and in many other taluks, there they are lying idle. We are not concerned now with pepper, *maracheeni* or cocoanut. We are concerned only with what will grow in those lands high up in the hills. There is very little such land left in the Peermade region. There are a couple of hundred square miles left in the Periyar catchment area. I was carefully considering the possibility of getting that area thrown open to cultivation. But the very arguments that the intelligent majority put forward in their profuse agitation against throwing open to cultivation the Pambayar region must surely prevail against the cultivation of the Periyar catchment area. Out of their own lips they stand condemned. And therefore those two hundred and fourteen square miles must also lie uncultivated.

Then we come to the Pambayar region. You have all read what Messrs. Brooke Bond's expert said, and I can vouch for a good deal of that myself. The happiest week I spent in Travancore was when I walked in that wilderness. There were no human beings there except a few junglemen. There were sambur, elephant and deer. It was a happy holiday and I wondered at the time whether the foreigner should have it or whether it should be held in reserve against the future for the thousands of possible Travancoreans who might go up and plant it with tea, or whether we should cease this wrangling and keep it as a game preserve for wild animals, now being driven out of other parts of Travancore. We might make a sanctuary for wild animals where they can live in peace and plenty. That, however, is a matter for the members of this Council to consider if necessary later on and in due course.

Meanwhile, we come back. Is the land up there to be reserved for the Travancore capitalist so that he can increase his fortune, pile lakhs upon lakhs and add broad acres to broad acres? That should be the result if the lands were denied to the European planter, for our middle class men cannot go up and cultivate tea there. Neither he nor half a dozen men can go there and thank you on bended knees if you declare this exclusion policy.

Then we come to the question of excluding these so-called foreigners who have done so much for this land, who still do so much for this land. Some of you would shut them out. One of the speakers here touched upon the possibilities of retaliation which is the genial way that other countries have of dealing with recalcitrant countries. Whether you want retaliation or whether you snap your fingers at the world at larger, that is a matter for you to decide; whether you can afford to support in a few years' time, at the present rate of progress, 2,500 men per square mile, is a matter for you to consider. If you have to expand abroad, you have to find a country into which to spread; if you have to find a

homestead in another country, you will have to find that willing country, But if you declare war against the rest of the world—and by 'you' I mean Travancoreans generally—you cannot expect the rest of the world to take you by the hand and help you when the need comes. You object to the giving of lands to the foreigner. You object to the foreigner coming and cultivating the land. No foreigner from Glasgow or London can come and put 1,000 acres into his pocket and carry your land away. He will bring it under cultivation and improve it for your benefit and the benefit of the country for all time. If you want to keep out the foreigner, you have only got to bring forward a resolution at a meeting of the Legislative Council and carry it by a strong majority so that the whole country should be filled with Travancoreans and none but Travancoreans. Then you can face the world *Athanasius contra mundum*—and see how you fare. These are not matters of parochial politics. These are not little things that can be settled at public meetings at Chengannur or Kottayam. These are things on a higher plane of economic and political life. These are matters of inter-statal importance. These are matters which reach out much further than you and I can dream of to-day. There are grave issues, and I would enter a word of caution against those who would play with fire, or if I may alter the figure of speech, who try to bury their heads in the sand as the ostrich does and imagine that they are safe from the economic forces of this ultra-civilised world. That there are economic forces, none of us can deny; and to such we are all subject. If we try to fight against the forces of these world-currents, we must sooner or later come to grief. I will not dwell upon the political aspect of the question, because most of you are wise enough, far-seeing enough, to realise what its effects will be. I put it simply on this ground, that it benefits Travancore and it is to the advantage of Travancore—on the principle of give and take, and that we should not wall ourselves in. The foreigner has his uses just as much as the poor Pulaya who works for you, who raises the land out of Kuttanad. You may have the first right to the land, but you will want somebody else to cultivate it. I told an Indian capitalist to go down to the Kottayam or the Devicolam office and register a thousand acres of land for himself in Pambayar. But he replied, "I won't have it, not even for nothing". Nothing will grow there but high elevation tea. You cannot grow rubber, or the beloved rice or tapioca. That is what is going to happen if you keep the foreigner out of the country, The whole matter will rest upon your decision, if you decide upon the exclusion—the blind, purblind exclusion of the foreigner. Then indeed the Government will seriously have to consider some way of discriminating against the world at large.

I will now put the motion to the vote.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Sir, is it not beyond time?

PRESIDENT: But you have the right to put it to the vote of the House if you want.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Sir, I have not much to add to what I have said; I am sorry that Government do not find it possible not only to conserve unoccupied lands for Travancoreans but also to lay down a regular policy that Travancoreans should be given preference in cases of future assignments. Under the circumstances, I press the motion.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, may I know what is the exact issue upon which we will be called upon to vote?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Narayana Pillai's motion is that all lands in Travancore should be reserved exclusively for Travancoreans. That is what he said in his opening speech.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): At least preference should be given to Travancoreans in case of future assignments.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it that preference should be given to the Travancoreans or is it that no non-Travancoreans should be given lands?

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): As far as possible—

PRESIDENT: No "as far as possible". There was no qualification.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): I suggest, as an alternative, that in case it is not possible to reserve the unoccupied area, Travancoreans should at least be given preference in future assignments.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I may point out that this is a token motion and I understood Mr. Narayana Pillai to say that he wanted the enactment of a rule that no lands should be given to any foreigner.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): We must know who is a foreigner before we vote.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): I always used the word non-Travancorean; I never used the word foreigner.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): May I say that in this form the Land Revenue Commissioner accepted it and said that as far as possible the Government are doing that?

PRESIDENT: I don't think he accepted it.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): The reason for pressing this motion is that those who spoke on behalf of the Government would not undertake that preference will be given to Travancoreans in the matter of future assignment of *puduval* lands.

PRESIDENT: Because no Government member came forward and said that no non-Travancorean should be allowed to obtain registry of lands in Travancore.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): We wish to know whether the question at issue is whether no land under any circumstances should be given to non-Travancoreans or whether preference should be given to Travancoreans. I wish to understand this clearly.

PRESIDENT : The only thing that counts is the speech which the mover made.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) ; There was a ruling, the day before yesterday, that we must know the issue on which we must vote.

PRESIDENT : That is only when there are various issues.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result:—

AYES—11.

1. Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai.
2. Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.
3. Mr. G. Narayana Pillai.
4. Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.
5. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.
6. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.
7. Mr. M. N. Pillai.
8. Mr. G. Raman Menon.
9. Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.
10. Mr. K. Sivarama Panikkar.
11. Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.

NOES—25.

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko.
2. Mr. Paul Daniel.
3. Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai.
4. Mr. K. George.
5. Mr. C. Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran.
6. Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai.
7. Mr. R. Krishna Pillai.
8. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.
9. Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.
10. Mr. L. A. Lampard.
11. Mr. R. Padmanabhan.
12. Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
13. Mr. W. H. Pitt.
14. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose.
15. Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar.
16. Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.
17. Rao Bahadur Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar.
18. Mr. J. Stephenson.
19. Mr. V. Subba Aiyar.
20. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Karayalar.
21. Mr. C. P. Thomas.
22. Mr. K. K. Thomas.
23. Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiri.
24. Mr. A. J. Van Ross.
25. Mr. A. Vipan.

NEUTRALS—9.

1. Mr. P. Habeeb Mahomed.
2. Mr. A. J. John.
3. Mr. K. I. Joseph.
4. Mr. N. V. Joseph.
5. Mr. N. Kumaran.
6. Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.
7. Mr. T. J. Matthew.
8. Mr. A. K. Pillai.
9. Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.
10. Mr. C. P. Tarakan.

The motion was declared lost.

PRESIDENT : The remaining motions lapse as the time has already expired.

May I take the House accepts the Demand under Land Revenue, for Rs. 8·48 lakhs ?

The grant was made.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit.

Motions 117 to 176.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI :

117. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,402 for establishment by Rs. 10.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

118. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,402 for establishment by Rs. 100.

LAND REVENUE AND INCOME TAX COMMISSIONER—*Allowances.*

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

119. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowances by Rs. 5.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

120. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. A. J. JOHN :

121. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 5.

MR. K. K. THOMAS :

122. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 5.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH :

123. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

124. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI ;

125. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

126. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 100.

1 B. LAND REVENUE—DIVISION CUTCHERRIES—*Establishment.*

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

127. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 77,754 for establishment by Rs. 5.

DIVISION CUTCHERRIES—*Allowances.*

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

128. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,000 for travelling allowance of officers by Rs. 100.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI :

129. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,000 for travelling allowance of officers by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

130. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,317 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 5.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

131. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,317 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

132. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,317 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

133. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,317 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

134. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,317 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

135. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,59,734 for establishment by Rs. 5.

TALUK CUTCHERRIES—*Supplies and Services and Contingencies.*

MR. A. J. JOHN:

136. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 5.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI:

137. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 10.

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

138. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 10.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

139. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 10.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

140. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 10.

1 C. LAND REVENUE TALUK CUTCHERRIES.—*Establishment.*

MR. C. P. THOMAS:

141. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

142. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 100

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

143. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,77,972 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 5.

MR. K. K. THOMAS:

144. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,77,972 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 5.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

145. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,77,972 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

MR. C. P. THOMAS:

146. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,77,972 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

147. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,77,972 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

1 D. LAND REVENUE – PROVERTHI CUTCHERRIES – *Establishment.*

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

148. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,380 for Proverthikars by Re. 1.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

149. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,380 for Proverthikars by Rs. 5.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

150. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,380 for Proverthikars by Rs. 10.

MR. HABEEB MAHOMED :

151. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,380 for Proverthikars by Rs. 10.

MR. C. P. THOMAS :

152. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,380 for Proverthikars by Rs. 100.

PROVERTHI CUTCHERRIES—*Allowances.*

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

153. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowance.

PROVERTHI CUTCHERRIES—*Supplies and Services and Contingencies.*

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

154. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 18,200 for Supplies and Services and contingencies by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. A. J. JOHN :

155. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,600 for Proverthi Cutcherries by Rs. 5.

MR. K. K. THOMAS :

156. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,600 for Proverthi Cutcherries by Rs. 5.

MR. A K. PILLAI :

157. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,600 for Proverthi Cutcherries by Rs. 10.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON :

158. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,600 for Proverthi Cutcherries by Rs. 10.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

159. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,600 for Proverthi Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

1 E. LAND REVENUE—*Kandukrishi Cutcherries and Nelpuras.*

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

160. To omit the allotment of Rs. 14,440 for Kandukrishi Cutcherries and Nelpuras.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

161. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,440 for Kandukrishi Cutcherries and Nelpuras by Rs. 100.

1 G. LAND REVENUE—REVENUE SURVEY—*Establishment.*

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:

162. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,867 for Computor-Draftsmen by Rs. 3,267.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

163. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,867 for Computor-Draftsmen by Rs. 10.

REVENUE SURVEY—*Allowances.*

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

164. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 1,000.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI:

165. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 1,000.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. K. THOMAS:

166. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 53,050 for Revenue Survey by Rs. 5.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

167. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 53,050 for Revenue Survey by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

168. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 53,050 for Revenue Survey by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand III.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

169. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Re. 1.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:

170. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Re. 1.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

171. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Rs. 10.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON.

172. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

173. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

174. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Rs. 100.

MR. M. N. PILLAI:

175. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Rs. 100.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

176. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Rs. 100.

The Council adjourned at 5-51 P. M.

T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION, 1102.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

Tuesday, the 24th Karkatakam, 1102|9th August, 1927.

The Council assembled at eleven thirty-five of the clock, M. E Watts Esquire, B. A., Barrister-at-law, Dewan, presiding. All the members except Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai were present.

PRESIDENT: The Council has to elect three non-official members to serve on the Finance Committee for 1103 and one non-official member for the Unemployment Committee in the vacancy of Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai. Will the members of the Council kindly make the election after 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon under the presidency of the Deputy President?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Registry of lands of over 100 acres from Reserved Forests.

117. **MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any application for registry of plots of more than 100 acres in extent from the reserves for purposes of cultivation has been made by any native of the State from 1100 up-to-date (9-7-1927);

(*b*) the number of applications received each year; and

(*c*) if such plots have been registered in accordance with the applications, the acreage of each holding, the name of the registry-holder, the rate of *taravila* of each holding and the names of the taluk and of the reserve in which each holding is situate?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*)

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 4 applications in 1100, 5 in 1101 and 9 up to the end of Edavam 1102.

(*c*) Only one plot, the Kalaketty Reserve (145 and odd acres in extent) in Kondur *pakuthi*, Minachil taluk, has been so registered after it was disafforested. The registry is in the name of Mr. K. V. Joseph, Kanjirapalli. The rate of *taravila* is Rs. 250 per acre.

Time taken for answering Interpellations.

118. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of time taken each day in answering interpellations during the last two meetings of the Legislative Council (Tulam and Medam 1102)?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The time taken each day in answering interpellations is in accordance with Standing Order No. 9 of the Legislative Council and that order is being adhered to in practice.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know what is the average amount of time taken each day in answering the questions? That was what I intended.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I am sorry that there is no record of the exact time taken by the Council in answering the questions each day.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): That could have been stated in the answer.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It was thought that the question was with regard to the time taken up for answering all the questions.

Bridges across the Ananta Victoria Martandan Canal.

119. **MR. X. G. LOPEZ** (*Nominated*): (1) Are the Government aware:

(*a*) that the people living in the coast villages from Vallavilai to Tengapattanam have to cross the Ananta Victoria Martandan canal to get into the interior; and

(*b*) that the said canal is subject to floods during several months of the year and becomes unfordable?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there were bridges over the said canal from Vallavilai to Tengapattanam; if so, how many and at what places; and

(*b*) whether those bridges exist now, and, if not, when they were removed and on what account?

(3) Are the Government aware of the hardships which the people, especially the market-going women and the school-going children, are put to for want of bridges?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of petitions they have received from 1084 onwards regarding the above-said hardship and what action was taken on them?

(5) Will the Government be pleased to reconstruct the bridges at an early date?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*):

(1) (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The canal is subject to floods during some months in the year.

(2) (*a*) There were 6 foot-bridges over the Ananta Victoria Martandan canal at the following places :—

i. 19th mile, Kollenkod.
ii. 20th mile, Martandanturai.
iii. 21st mile, Vallavilai.
iv. 22nd mile, Atichantura.
v. 23rd mile, Thattur, and
vi. 24th mile, Poottura.

(*b*) Only two of the six bridges exist now, *i. e.*, those at the 19th and 20th miles. The others are reported to have decayed and disappeared years ago through the action of the sea breeze.

(3) and (4) Petitions have been received in regard to the construction of a bridge at Vallavilai on the 21st mile of the Ananta Victoria Martandan canal. The exact number of petitions received during the last 18 years cannot be ascertained.

(5) Estimates for bridges at the 21st and 24th miles have been called for by the Chief Engineer.

Report of the Excise Committee.

120. **MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether final orders have been passed by them on the recommendations of the Excise Committee referred to in their review of the Administration Report of the department for the year 1101 ; and

(*b*) if not, the cause of the delay in doing so ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) Several of the Excise Committee's recommendations are, under instructions from the Government, being given effect to ; *e. g.*,

(i) the fee for licenses for the retail vend of foreign liquor has been raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

(ii) The reduction in the number of foreign liquor shops to two wholesale shops in the larger towns and one in other places and to one retail shop in the larger towns and none at all in other places is being given effect to.

(iii) The reduction in the number of arrack and toddy shops by 5 per cent. at the renewal of each biennial contract is being carried out.

(iv) The location of shops beyond two furlongs from public places is being enforced, wherever possible.

(v) The rule fixing the hours of sale in toddy and arrack shops up to 8 P. M. is being steadily enforced.

(vi) Liquor duties *i. e.*, duty on arrack and tree tax were raised at the renewal of the last biennial contract.

(vii) Occasional licenses for the sale of liquor at fairs and festivals are being refused.

The other recommendations of the Committee are under consideration by the Government.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): With regard to the answer to parts (ii) and (iii), may I know whether the Government have noted that the quantity of liquor consumed is on the increase for the last five years?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): It is not on the increase. It is fluctuating.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Is not the quantity consumed increasing?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Sometimes it will be increasing, sometimes it will be decreasing.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to insist on the reduction in the quantity of the consumption of liquor simultaneously with the reduction in the number of shops?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): That will be considered.

Report of the Excise Committee.

121. **MR. N. KUMARAN** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the date on which the Excise Committee submitted its report to the Government and the reason why final orders on the report are still delayed?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The Excise Committee submitted its report in November 1924.

The member is referred to the answer to question No. 122 asked by Mr. G. Narayana Pillai.

Lease of Lands for mining Monazite.

122. **MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they propose to grant or have already granted any new lease for the mining of monazite in any part of Travancore, and, if so, to whom; and

(*b*) the area covered by the lease and the conditions subject to which the lease is granted or proposed to be granted?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

The Newspapers Regulation.

123. **MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether any prosecutions have hitherto been made under the Newspapers Regulation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer is in the negative.

Announcement in the Malayala Manorama re appointment of Mr. A. Venkata Rao as Head Sirkar Vakil.

124. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the following news published in the *Malayala Manorama* of the 25th June 1927/11th Mithunam 1102:—

കമ്പിവാർത്തകൾ.
(സ്വന്തം ലേഖകൻ.)
തിരുവനന്തപുരം,
൨൫-൬-൨൭.

നിയമനങ്ങൾ.

"ഹൈക്കോടതി ജഡ്ജിയായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ വി. എസ്. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർക്കു പകരം ഹെഡ് സർക്കാർ വക്കീലായി മിസ്റ്റർ എ. വെങ്കിട്ടറാവുവിനെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു."

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether Mr. A. Venkata Rao was appointed Head Sirkar Vakil on the 25th June 1927;

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the negative, whether they have taken or propose to take any action against the paper or the 'സ്വന്തം ലേഖകൻ' under the Newspapers Regulation; and

(*d*) whether they will enquire and inform the House who this 'സ്വന്തം ലേഖകൻ' is?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Government have perused the news para in question.

(*b*) Mr. Venkata Rao was appointed Ag. Head Sirkar Vakil by G. O. D. Dis. No. 1850/27/Judicial, dated the 13th July 1927.

(*c*) The Government do not consider it necessary to do so.

(*d*) The Government do not intend to do so.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the opinion of the legal department was taken in the matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Therefore, may I know whether this has not offended Section 5 of the Newspapers Regulation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That would have been an offence if there had been habitual dissemination of falsehood.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know how the paper came to know of the appointment when the Government themselves had not ordered such appointment?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say. I do not know how the paper came to know of it.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Apparently, on the face of it, is it not a false report?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not a case of habitual dissemination of false report.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Was it not a false report?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, it was false at the time.

Revised Ryots' Roads Rules.

125. **MR. C. P. THOMAS** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the draft of the revised rules for ryots' roads were received by the Government from the Chief Engineer;

(*b*) why no orders have yet been passed thereon;

(*c*) how far the draft has been modified by the suggestions of non-official gentlemen on the subject; and

(*d*) whether an opportunity will be given to this Council to express its views on the draft rules before the Government finally adopt the rules?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) In September 1926.

(*b*) and (*c*) They are under scrutiny.

(*d*) The draft rules will be published in the *Gazette* for public criticism before they are finally passed.

Report of the Navigation Special Officer.

126. **MR. C. P. THOMAS** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the report of the Navigation Special Officer was submitted to them;

(*b*) the action taken on it; and

(*c*) whether any practical measure will be taken in hand in 1103 in respect of the Pamba and Manimala rivers as a result of the recommendations of the officer?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) In July 1926.

(*b*) Copies are being printed with a view to circulate the proposals in the report for the opinion of the Revenue and other departments.

(*c*) It is not possible to make any statement on the point now.

The Village Panchayat Regulation.

127. **MR. C. P. THOMAS** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(1) when the Village Panchayat Bill was passed by the Council;

(2) why it has not yet been brought into operation in any part of Travancore; and

(3) whether the Government have changed their opinion about the desirability of bringing the Regulation into operation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) The Village Panchayat Bill was passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th February 1925/2nd Kumbham 1100, and it became law on the 1st Chingam 1101.

(2) and (3) Rules have first to be framed under Section 62 of the Regulation, before the Regulation can be brought into force. The draft rules framed by the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil have been received and are being examined.

Provision for the care of Lepers, etc.

128. **MR. C. P. THOMAS** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to take early steps for making more adequate provision or the care of lepers, incurables, the maimed and the utterly indigent section of the population in the State?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The question will be examined.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE DEBATE.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I have a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House.

PRESIDENT: I have just received a note from Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai in which he begs leave to make a motion "for the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, *viz.*, the situation created by the unwarranted and unworthy aspersions cast on the public men of the State by the speech which the President thought fit to deliver last evening in winding up the debate about the assignment of lands to non-Travancoreans and the sneering and discourteous tone in which the President referred to the successful public agitation that was carried on against Mr. Watts' Brooke Bond Scheme."

To begin with, I am not aware of any situation having been created. Secondly, the statement is vague and is not a definite matter of urgent public importance. In the third place, it is a thing of the past and therefore it does not come within the purview of the rule permitting the adjournment of the business of the House. I am therefore unable to allow the discussion of the motion.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): In that case, Sir, would any event which took place yesterday be considered a matter of urgent public importance?

PRESIDENT: It all depends upon the circumstances of the case.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*Contd.*)

DEMAND IV—INCOME-TAX—RS. ·32 LAKH.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. ·32 lakh under Demand IV—Income Tax.

Motion 178.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): I beg to move the follwing motion :—

178. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,412 for establishment of the Special Income Tax Collector's Office by Rs. 660.

ഇതിൽ ഒരുപിശകു കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതു് ഞാൻ എഴുതിഅയച്ചതിൽ ഉള്ളതാണോ എന്നു് എനിക്കു സംശയമുണ്ടു്. ൩൦ മുതൽ ൪൦ വരെ എന്നുള്ളതു് ൨൫ മുതൽ ൪൦ വരെ എന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതു്.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I think the subsequent motion to omit the whole amount should come up first. I suppose motion No. 178 refers to the reduction of the proposed establishment. I believe the subsequent motion which is to omit the whole allotment of Rs. 5,412, should be taken up first. If that is carried, this cannot come at all.

PRESIDENT: The whole must go before the part.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Yes, I will wait.

Motion 179.

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent :—

MR. A. J. JOHN :

179. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,412 for establishment of the special Income Tax Collector's Office.

Motion 180.

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

180. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,412 for establishment of the special Income Tax Collector's Office.

Motion 181.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion :—

181. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,412 for the establishment of the Special Income Tax Officer.

Sir, the object of my motion is to suggest that there is no necessity for the appointment of the new officer (Mr. K. George : *Louder, please.*) It is for the purpose of showing that there is no need for the appointment of the new officer that I have brought this motion. I went through the Administration Report of this department for the last year, but did not find anything there to suggest that the department is being worked inefficiently for want of such an officer. I was therefore led to believe that there is no necessity for such an officer. I shall at present be satisfied by making this remark and whatever I have to supplement, I shall state after hearing the explanation from the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is that permissible, Sir? Unless the mover sets forth his reasons, how is the official member to answer?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Dericolam*) : I have set forth the main reason. I believe Mr. Narayana Pillai also understands it.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, the net revenue under income tax has been fluctuating since the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, came into force. While there was a steady increase in the income from Rs. 4,17,983 in 1097 to Rs. 7,89,272 in 1100, there was a marked fall in 1101 in which the income was only Rs. 5,10,500. Although this fall is due, to some extent, to certain special reasons in the year, it is also attributable, partly at least, to the heavy work of the Division Assistants and Dewan Peishkars. The major portion of the income is derived from the assessees subject to the original jurisdiction of these officers. But the latter could hardly find the time and convenience to devote adequate attention to income tax work amidst their multifarious duties under revenue, magistracy and miscellaneous. The examination of the account books of the assessees is now done by low-paid subordinates subject to the scrutiny of the officers.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Dericolam*) : Will the Special Income Tax Officer himself go through all the items in the account books ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Yes.

But now the officers do not find sufficient time to make their scrutiny thorough or effective. A proper agency to check this item of work is necessary in the interests alike of the assessees and the Government. In Mysore, the work of assessing persons in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore is done by a special officer of the grade of a Deputy Commissioner assisted by an adequate staff. In British India, the Income Tax Department has been separated from the Land Revenue Department in some districts as an experimental measure and is managed by a separate set of officers distinct from Collectors. In Travancore also, there was a proposal in the early stages of the working of the Income Tax Regulation to appoint a special Income Tax Collector to assess the incomes of persons residing in the major municipal towns of Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Changanachery, but the proposal was deferred then and it was decided to watch how far the existing arrangement would work. The Government now feel that the time has come for making special arrangements for the assessment of the incomes of persons residing in these municipal towns. There have also been suggestions in the Legislative Council for the appointment of two or three Special Assistants to the Income Tax Commissioner with the necessary aptitude and experience in handling accounts.

It is therefore proposed to appoint a Special Income Tax Collector tentatively for a period of one year, on Rs. 500 per mensem, with jurisdiction over the towns of Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Changanachery. The original assessment work now done by the Dewan Peishkars and their Assistants in these towns will be entrusted to the Special Officer. He will also assess the incomes of all companies and firms, both foreign and local, carrying on business in

[Mr. R. Krishna Pillai.]

Travancore. According to the figures of 1101, the number of assessees of the Special Income Tax Collector will be 1095 (95 companies and firms and 1000 individuals) and the assessment will be Rs. 5,14,805. The total number of assessees in the State in 1101 was 2,290 and the assessment Rs. 7,49,581. Appeals from the decisions of the Special Officer will lie to the Income Tax Commissioner. Division Assistants and Tahsildars will be independent of the Special Officer and appeals against their decisions will be disposed of by the Dewan Peishkars and Division Assistants respectively as at present.

It is proposed to give the following staff to the Special Officer:—

One Auditor on Rs. 100-5/1-125;
One Head Clerk on Rs. 75-5/1-100;
Six Clerks on Rs. 40-5/2-70 each;
One Typist on Rs. 20-3/2-35;
One Daffadar on Rs. 12; and
Five Peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each.

In the last Budget Session of the Legislative Council, two clerks on Rs. 40-5/2-70 were sanctioned—one each for the offices of the Division Assistants of Trivandrum and Alleppey. These clerks will be transferred for work under the Special Officer and only 4 clerks in that scale will be newly entertained.

The average annual cost of the proposed scheme is Rs. 12,206 per annum, excluding contingencies and travelling allowance.

The scheme, as already stated, will be tentative for a year and will be given effect to from the 1st Chingam 1103.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it not sufficient to appoint a Collector of the status and pay of the Division Assistant for this purpose?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I don't think so. An officer on a pay of Rs. 500 is considered necessary.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): In the light of this appointment, is it not likely that some of the clerks who are attending to this business in other offices will be relieved?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissoiner*): There are only three clerks.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Would not some of them be relieved?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Are there not special clerks attending to this work in the Division offices?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Only one clerk in each of the Division cutcherries.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Cannot these clerks be taken?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : No.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : What is the extent of the original jurisdiction of the Division Assistants in the matter of dealing with Income Tax cases ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissoiner*) : From three to ten thousand rupees.

MR. L. A. LAMPARD (*Planters*) : I rise to oppose the motion and to support the Government. I am quite sure that all the companies and a large number of individuals in the State would welcome the appointment of the Special Income Tax Officer. The work is really now too much for the Land Revenue Commissioner to attend to. The Income Tax Act is a very intricate matter to study and I may say, without casting any aspersions upon the Travancore officials, that income tax matters are more promptly settled in British India as compared with Travancore. The sole reason is that there are special income tax officers in British India who are always willing to attend to the work and to answer our questions very promptly.

As regards Mr. Joseph's remark that he cannot see any deficiency in the present arrangement, I know of one case which has been standing over for two years and which has not been settled at all.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : What is the nature of that case ? Is it a case of looking over the accounts ?

MR. L. A. LAMPARD (*Planters*) : It is a question of principle, it is a question of depreciation.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether it is a matter coming under the sphere of the Special Officer ?

MR. L. A. LAMPARD (*Planters*): Certainly, it comes under the sphere of the Special Officer. At present, it comes under the sphere of the Land Revenue Commissioner.

There are other cases which are also important and which are pending and they require an expert to settle them.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Even under the proposed arrangement, the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner has to attend to such cases.

MR. L. A. LAMPARD (*Planters*) : I understand that a separate collector would be able to settle these matters very easily.

I oppose the motion.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : Sir, I also beg to oppose the motion for this reason that the Income Tax Regulation is a very difficult Regulation for ordinary people to understand and unless a man specialised in it is appointed, it is not possible for him to know what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. Many of the Collectors, including the Dewan Peishkars, have not, as the learned Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner pointed out, the necessary

[Mr. V. Subba Aiyar.]

time to dispose of such cases, much less to learn the intricacies of the Law of Income Tax, and if there is a special officer with some experience and training in the matter, it will be to the great advantage of the assessees. I have known as a matter of fact of complaints from leading firms that their books are not properly scrutinised and, as the learned Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner pointed out, it is done by low paid subordinates, with the result that it is considerably long delayed and ill done. Therefore it is I say that a Special Officer is absolutely necessary for this purpose.

Mr. K. I. Joseph suggested the appointment of an officer of the status of the Division Assistant. The Division Assistants have original jurisdication only up to the sum of Rs. 10,000. Therefore in cases where the amount may be above Rs. 10,000 we find that it is beyond the original jurisdiction of the Assistant and within the jurisdiction of the Peishkar. Therefore we are not in any way lessening the duties of the Dewan Peishkar. What I say is that the Special Officer should be one who has no limit of jurisdiction and who is capable of understanding law and accounts. I have therefore great pleasure in opposing the motion before the House.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): I also rise to oppose the motion of Mr. Joseph. The first thing I would try to point out is that it is the only tax imposed by the Government at the request of the people. It therefore behoves this Council to see that the tax imposed at the people's request is levied in a proper manner. The tax must be levied properly, the cost of collection must be cheap and the method of collection ought not to obstruct business or to cause annoyance to the people. The duties now carried on by the Land Revenue Department are not properly done In the case of income tax, I am afraid that if that duty is left with the department, it is likely that the tax will be brought into disrepute. We saw that minor irrigation was neglected; we saw that the economic condition of the people was neglected; we saw that markets were neglected; and we also saw that vital statistics were not cared for. In so many important matters, therefore, which concern the welfare of the people, the Land Revenue Department has not been doing its work satisfactorily. As regards the work that they are doing now, I may say that, out of 44,759 *pattas* to be issued, they left 29,662 undisposed. Under land compensation, nearly a lakh of rupees was left outstanding against the Government. 11,712 Pokkuvaravu cases were left undisposed of and 22,011 Revenue cases are still pending decision.

Such being the case, the important duty of the collection of income tax must necessarily be put on the shoulders of some other agency which will be more efficient. I therefore oppose the motion.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I also rise to oppose the motion. Mr. Subba Aiyar himself, the very same gentleman who brought up the Regulation for the first time in the Council and got it passed, has admitted before this House that it is a

very difficult Regulation for others to understand and I am aware that a good number of Tahsildars have not really understood the meaning of the several Sections of the Regulation. Even the Dewan Peishkars, I understand, have sometimes received instruction from their own clerks regarding the interpretation of the several Sections. In taluk offices also, where Tahsildars are doing the work, they receive instructions from the clerks.

When it is said that it is a very difficult Regulation for even vakils to understand, we can know more or less what the nature of interpretation the taluk officers will be able to put upon it. And I need not say that very many difficulties are met with in interpreting the several Sections of this Regulation in the course of levying taxes on income.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is there not a provision for making a reference to the High Court whenever it is found necessary?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): That will be seldom done, because a reference will take time and there are other difficulties and the subordinate officers may also think it below their diginity to make the reference. It is upon the consistent and persistent representations made by the people of the State that such a Regulation had to be introduced in the State, and I am not going to dwell upon the reasons which weighed with us in passing the same. It was introduced so far back as 1096 or so, and the Land Revenue Commissioner has just now stated that there was a heavy fall under this head in 1101.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is he aware that the fall is due to a recent decision of the Full Bench of the High Court?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I am going to state the reason. Probably, the department concerned has found the necessity of appointing a special officer to acquire special knowledge about the Regulation and carry on the work separately. It will be seen from the budget that it is only an attempt that is made by the Government to have separate staff provided for only one year. Probably, they want to examine the working of the Regulation. They want to examine whether more satisfactory results could be achieved by the appointment of a special officer. It has also been said that the Dewan Peishkars are overburdened with work, and that has been referred to by Mr. Madhavan Pillai also.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the member is aware of the notification in the Government Gazette in 1097 which contains reasons for the appointment of the Land Revenue Commissioner?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I am not aware of that notification at all. I know that a Land Revenue Commissioner was appointed, who is also called the Income Tax Commissioner.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Is the member aware that some of the members of this House are of opinion that the Division Peishkars have not got sufficient work and that their posts should be abolished ?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I am also aware of other circumstances.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Is he aware of this ? That is the question.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I am also aware of the circumstance that the Dewan Peishkars are not able to find sufficient time to attend to all the work entrusted to them. As was rightly pointed out by Mr. Madhavan Pillai and as could be seen from the Administration Report, the Peishkars could not find it possible to show any perceptible improvement in the work of irrigation, the work connected with the markets, etc.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Is he not aware that Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai has sent a cut motion for the abolition of the posts of Dewan Peishkars ?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): That is the point to be urged. Then it should be our object to see that the duties of the Dewan Peishkar are taken away one by one, so that we may ultimately find out proper reasons to see that the post of Dewan Peishkar is not necessary for the State.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is it the argument of the member that because the Dewan Peishkars are overburdened with multifarious duties, the proposed appointment is necessary ?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): That is not the argument that I advance for opposing the motion. Now that I am asked the question, I had to touch upon that point.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know whether the grounds that he urges warrant the appointment of the special staff ?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): That is evident from the footnote given in the budget. It is said that the department is not now in a position to collect the income tax from certain institutions in municipalities and from some commercial concerns and business concerns like firms and factories. The present incumbent does not find it easy or does not find time to devote particular attention to the collection of income tax from those institutions.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is the member aware that the institutions referred to are already assessed to professional tax by the municipalities ?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): It is all a matter of detail. I am not a municipal councillor and as such I do not know the details of the working of the municipal councils.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Am I to understand that the member is not posted with facts ?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): It is enough if the member takes pains to give all the information he has in his speech.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is he not posted with facts? And is it not necessary to be posted with facts before the member comes to a conclusion?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I am not a municipal councillor. I have no municipality in my place.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I think the member knows that the appointment is going to be made and the income tax is going to be collected from the major municipalities. I suppose he is aware of that.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): These are matters of detail.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is not the member sure for what purpose the new office is going to be created and yet is he supporting the motion?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I am not quite sure because the budget does not specifically mention all that.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Did he not hear the speech of the Land Revenue Commissioner?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I refer the member to the speech of the Financial Secretary where he says?

"Our proposals for the year includes the appointment of a separate collector of income tax under the Commissioner who will deal with the more important municipal areas and with the taxation of business profits of all companies and firms doing business in the State."

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): By that, I don't understand that he is going to levy tax in municipal areas and all that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, I am rising to drive another nail into the coffin of this motion of Mr. Joseph. Sir, the administration of the income tax is rather a difficult and technical task. And I fear that, ever since the provision for the realisation of income tax was made in Travancore, we have not moved much forward in the matter of developing that revenue. It is, as has been pointed out, probably the only tax which was demanded by the people themselves. And nobody can legitimately complain of the income tax since it is the rich men that get hit under it. Being a rich man's tax and being the main source of revenue elsewhere, especially in England, the attempt of the rich man has been to find out means to avoid the payment of the income tax. How to avoid the payment of the income tax is one of the main directions in which the ingenuity of the rich men is employed. Though we have not reached that stage, yet we have got the problem because it has become a keen necessity elsewhere. It is a technical subject.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Does he think that our country compares very well with England in the matter of commercial enterprise, etc. ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Far from it.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*) : Does the statement in respect of the evasion of payment of income tax refer to the average person in England ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : I have seen a treatise on "How to avoid payment of Income Tax".

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Does he mean by that that the average person in England avoids payment of the tax? It may be a lawyer who wrote the book.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : With respect to that, all people may not be found to evade the payment of the tax. There may be some people, otherwise, there might have been no need for the publication of a book of that description.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Polce*): Then, the member cannot say "generally".

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : I did not say "generaly". There may be some persons who evidently want to avoid payment of tax. Otherwise, this publication would not have come into existence.

So, being a technical subject, and more allied to the administration of law in some respects, how it has been fused along with the collection of land revenue, I fail to understand.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know how it is a technical subject ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : It requires constant application of the rules to find out the sources of revenue. Then, with respect to the extent of the revenue, one must always be on the move to ascertain the income earned by each person. That is the basis of the tax. That certainly is a fluctuating thing not generally known to the public. Under these circumstances, it is practically a technical subject in itself and not like the land revenue where things are perfectly settled under the *patta*. The registers of Government would indicate the land revenue, but in the case of income tax, the amount of income will be fluctuating and may be known vaguely or may not be known.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Dose he suggest that a person specially trained should be appointed for the purpose ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Quite so. And, therefore, when this matter was mooted in the Finance Committee, I thought that a person with a special knowledge of the subject would be an acquisition for the working of the Regulation. It was on that

basis that we allowed the special officer now demanded by the Government and provided for in the budget. In British India, the Income Tax Act is constantly amended. But in Travancore we are working practically the old Regulation without any additional alterations.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is it not sufficient if the existing Inspectors are trained to do the work?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) ; No, it is not sufficient. For, being a matter in which the rich man is concerned, the special officer must be a person who, to all appearance at least, must be above temptation. He must be a respectable officer. And his functions being generally to deal with rich men, there must be the confidence of the public in the doings of the functionary. Practically, this is an experimental thing that is now suggested by the Government, and I would submit that the experiment is worth making, especially when there is a cry in favour of prohibition and when the abkari revenue is thus being threatened, and the Government should be on the look out to find other means to augment the revenues of the State, one of such lines being mainly income tax. Mr. Joseph is rather particular that the abkari revenue should go down. He is a zealous worker in the field of prohibition. And if such a person will not allow the income tax to be developed, it is rather a paradoxicial situation.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is it the argument of the member that the revenue obtained from income tax does not seem to progress year by year?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : That is also my argument though I have not given expression to it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I then have figures from him for the previous years?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) ; They are not before me now. He may have them more conveniently.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : I did not say that the revenue from income tax should be reduced. I really wish to see it increased and that is one reason why I say that the proposed pay of the Special Officer should be omitted.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : I am very glad to hear that. Therefore, the best way to increase the revenue under this head is to depute a person qualified to do it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is he aware that the revenue under income tax has far exceeded the expectation made in the budget for 1102?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : If that information is already available to him, I do not understand why he should ask me the question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Am I to understand that it is due to the defective system of working as obtaining at present?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : It is impossible to say that there is defective work. Before you say that there is defective work, the extent of the income tax actually to be collected must be clear. That is not available. If that figure is before the officer, he would certainly be able to gather the entire tax.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is there no objection to the officer working without understanding beforehand that there is a defect or not?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : There is reason to suspect that there is faulty working.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I then have the reason?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : The reason being that according to the general information gained, which cannot be proved as in a court of law, some people are escaping the income tax liability. Some people are not taxed properly. The extent of their incomes is not properly estimated. Accounts are not properly checked. These are the grounds upon which it is apprehended that there are leakage and inaccuracies in the matter of income tax revenue. These reasons are not investigated as in a court of law. It is therefore, as a matter of experiment, that the measure is going to be tried. So, I say an attempt on the part of the Government to provide for a special officer is quite in the right direction, and the position of Mr. Joseph is not quite acceptable.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai was unable to convince Mr. Sivatanu Pillai that the working is defective. I will read what Mr. Robinson said:

> "The firm accounts are very complicated and unless a man has had some experience in commercial book-keeping, it is not possible for him to check the accounts".

He also said—

> "The present work is done in a slip-shod way and it is not possible for the auditor to check the accounts."

He further said—

> "We want experienced men in each office to go through these accounts not only relating to big firms but also relating to small firms. If this is done, it will result in very great satisfaction to the Government and to the assessees. We have also been receiving many complaints from the merchants and others because their books are kept in the Dewan Peishkar's office for a long time now. The men at present attending to this work are overworked. And not only that, we want experienced men."

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Could not the Government satisfy themselves by getting the Income Tax Inspectors trained in book-keeping and other subjects?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): By all means. Only, it will take some time. Delaying justice means denying justice.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : How does the member make out a case for the appointment of a special staff for the municipalities alone?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I am not saying for the municipalities alone. As a matter of fact, the special officer is to deal with the taxation of business profits of all companies and firms carrying on business in the State.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*); Does the member know that a staff is working under the municipalities?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Yes, Sir, that is because they have work there.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Mr. Robinson in his speech referred not only to the big firms but the small firms also. Cannot the officer appointed go from big firms to small firms?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): By all means.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is he aware that, in the major municipalities, professional tax is collected?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnathur*): I rise to a point of order. The members are addressing each other and putting questions facing each other.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, it is a right of the members to put questions in order to elicit information. We are addressing through the President.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Can they not face each other?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Exactly; I do not know what objection Mr. Kochukunju Pillai has in the members facing each other. However, Sir, as has been already pointed out, there has been a lot of complaints from merchants and others, and representations have been made in the Assembly on many occasions to the effect that the assessment is made in a slip-shod fashion and that great hardship is felt by merchants and others. I think the appointment of a sympathetic special officer who is trained in book-keeping and commercial subjects will help the merchants and others to a very great extent. I therefore oppose the motion of Mr. Joseph very strongly.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളവും പടിയുമായി രാജ്യത്തിലെ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ പകുതിയോളം വരുന്ന തുക ചിലവായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളവും അനാവശ്യങ്ങളായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നും ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ പുതുതായി സൃഷ്ടിക്കരുതെന്നും ഉള്ള വാദങ്ങൾ നിയമസഭയുടെ ബഡ്ജറ്റുയോഗങ്ങളിലും മററു പല യോഗങ്ങളിലും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പ്രജാസഭയിലും ഇതേസംഗതിതന്നെ ആവർത്തിച്ചു ഓരോ മാന്യന്മാർ പറയാറുണ്ട്. പത്രങ്ങളും ഇതേ അഭിപ്രായംതന്നെ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു. പൊതുജനങ്ങളു

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ടെ അഭിപ്രായം പുത്തനായി ഉദ്യോഗം നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം സൃഷ്ടിക്കാതെ കഴിക്കണമെന്നും ഉള്ളവരുടെ ശമ്പളംതന്നെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നും ആണ് എന്ന് ഇതിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നുണ്ടു. അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ, ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെയുള്ള ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടിയെ ശക്തിയോടുകൂടി എതിൎക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ആളുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്ന നയം ആക്ഷേപയോഗ്യമാണെന്ന് ഈ സഭയിൽ പറയാറുള്ള ചില മാന്യന്മാർ തന്നെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടിയെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു സംസാരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. മനുഷ്യർ ഏറെക്കുറെ സാഹചര്യങ്ങളാൽ ബാധിതരാണല്ലോ. റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാൎക്കു തന്നെ ആദായനികുതി സംബന്ധിച്ച ജോലികൾ വഹിക്കാൻ വളരെ സാധിക്കും. റവന്യൂ ദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം കഴിച്ചു ഒരു റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു പേഷ്കാരന്മാർ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ജോലിക്കുപുറമേ ദേവസ്വം വകുപ്പിലെ ജോലികൂടി നോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ദേവസ്വം വകുപ്പു സംബന്ധിച്ച ജോലി പേഷ്കാരന്മാരിൽനിന്നും നിശ്ശേഷം ഒഴിവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ തഹശീൽദാർമാൎക്കും, പണ്ടു ദേവസ്വം, മജിസ്ട്രീരിയൽ ഈ വകുപ്പുകളിലെ ജോലിയുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു് ഇപ്പോൾ അവരിൽനിന്നും വിടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇൻകംടാക്സ് ജോലി റവന്യൂവകുപ്പുകാൎക്കു നോക്കുന്നതിനു ധാരാളം സൌകൎയ്യമുണ്ടു്. മനസ്സുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ യാതൊരു പ്രയാസവുമില്ല. തഹശീൽദാരന്മാൎക്കും പുറമേ പട്ടണങ്ങളിലാണെങ്കിൽ ആദായനികുതി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരും ഉണ്ടു്. അവരുടെ മേൽനോട്ടംചെയ്യാൻ പേഷ്കാർ റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ തുടങ്ങിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു കഴിയും. പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പിരിക്കുന്നപണം അവൎക്കു് ആവശ്യമായ, റോഡു, സ്കൂൾ, ആശുപത്രി മുതലായവയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി വലിയഭാഗവും ചിലവുചെയ്യാതെ അനാവശ്യമായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചും ശമ്പളം വൎദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചും ചിലവാക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ജനങ്ങൾക്കുപയുക്തമായ റെയിൽവേ തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു തന്നെ ഒരു വലിയ തുക വേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി ചിലവു ചെയ്യുവാൻ പണമില്ല. പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നികുതിരൂപേണ പിരിക്കുന്ന പണത്തിൽ ഒരു വലിയ പങ്കും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം പടി ഈ വകയ്ക്കായിട്ടു ചിലവാകുകയാണു്. അതു് ഇനിയും കൂടുവാൻ പാടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടിയെ എതിൎക്കുന്നു. എൻെറ സഹകാരികളും ഇതിൽ യോജിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഒരു പക്ഷെ ഇതു് ഈ സഭയിൽ പാസ്സാകയില്ലായിരിക്കാം എങ്കിലും എൻെറ കൃത്യം ഞാൻ ചെയ്തിരിക്കു

ന്നു. ഈ പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു ഒരു തുകയും അനുവദിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) ; Sir; I wish to support the motion brought forward by Mr. Joseph. I understand from the members who oppose the motion that their grounds broadly speaking are under two different heads. One is that this is an experiment. And the other is an apprehension that there is some leakage and that it is imperative to see that no such leakage takes place and that all the revenues that could be obtained from this assessment should be obtained, and if necessary a machinery should be set up.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is he aware that in British India they are paying about 10 annas per head and we pay only 2 annas? Does that not suggest the necessity for exploring the sources of revenue?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I think the case was met the other day when it was said that the people there get more by way of income than here. When these two things are put side by side, there may be a perfect balance.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): This is another source of revenue which is likely to expand. Is the member aware of it?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is he aware that there are several millionaire there?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Certainly. Our country is purely an agricultural country. There is not much of commercial activity here. The first argument that was advanced by the oppositionists is that this is an experiment. I have been trying to elicit from them their reasons, but I was not able to get any convincing argument. I should think this argument of experiment is only a conjecture. The second argument is that the Government ought to have—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): What does the member say with reference to the passage quoted by Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai as to what Mr. Robinson said?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I will come to that. If you just go back a few years, at the time when the Income Tax Inspectors were appointed there were 7 Inspectors, I speak subject to correction. At that time, the Government found the necessity of reducing the number to three. That itself shows *prima facie* that with three Inspectors the Income Tax Department could be worked very well. Then another argument was—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Was not the number of Inspectors subsequently increased?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Anyhow, not to that number, as it was originally.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Was it in any way increased at all?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Yes.

With regard to the technical skill that these Inspectors are said to be lacking in, if that be the argument, it is high time that the Government do away with these men who have no technical skill and appoint duly qualified men; so that, that argument cannot hold water for a moment.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Do the Income Tax Inspectors deal with cases or only give information?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): It is only on the information supplied by the so-called technically qualified men that higher officers proceed to assess income tax. Of course, they only supply arithmetical figures.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know whether he is aware that it is the officer who assesses that goes through the accounts and not the Inspectors?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Then, I do not understand the real duty of the Inspectors. Probably, it is to transport the account books to the firms. If that be the case, they may be done away with as soon as possible. Then, with regard to respectablity. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai seems to think that respectablity goes with salary. I am not prepared to concede to that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Has salary anything to do with respectability?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Then I do not know how my friend sought to give the interpretation he gave to the word repectability.

Now, coming to the point, Sir, I have been trying to elicit from the members who opposed this motion whether they were aware that the municipalities have already assessed persons to professional tax. If the municipalities have assessed them to professional tax, it is very easy for the Government to assess them to income tax in reference to that. The Municipal Council contains several gentlemen who are representatives of the municipal area with a fair and full knowledge of the people of the same place. They have a good knowledge as to the extent of their commercial activities, their income, etc.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Who is the officer that checks the accounts of the municipal organisations?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Anyhow, they have been doing that; the matter has been working alright.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Is the income assessed for professional tax liable to income tax also?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I have been trying to make out that it is very easy to know from this who are liable to be assessed to income tax. If the learned Deputy President will be patient, as he has been all along, I think from my argument he will be able to know how this is possible. The income tax authorities will be able to find out the number of people who are assessed to professional tax. Suppose there are fifty men who are assessed to professional tax by a municipality. The Government can be sure that not more than fifty members will be liable to income tax. From the fifty persons in the, municipal area, the Income Tax Inspectors can proceed to find out their income.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know whether the accounts of the municipalities are being checked?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Certainly.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Who checks them?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): A small committee appointed by the municipality.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member whether he has brought forward any interpellation in this Council about the irregular working of the Nagercoil Municipality?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLI (*Tovala*): It is left to me to bring to the attention of the Government what all things are necessary and what all things are not necessary. To assess income tax, particularly in municipal areas, this officer is not necessary. From the professional tax list maintained by the municipalities, the Government can proceed very easily to find out the persons who are liable to income tax. So, what I wish to point out is this. The Municipal Council members are interested to see that almost all the people within the municipal areas who are liable to professional tax are brought in. From this, the Income Tax Inspectors will be able to find whether a particular person will or will not be liable to income tax.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member whether he can find out who all should be assessed for payment of income tax from the present accounts of the Nagercoil Municipality?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): After all, what are the accounts that you have got to deal with? Merchants' accounts and ledgers. If there are defects in these accounts, then it is to the interest of the merchants that these accounts are maintained correctly. But, as a matter of fact, that defect has not been sought to be made as an argument by those members who opposed this motion. They did not say that the present account book are found defective. What are the figures for the current year? From the budget, it will be seen that about Rs. 5,50,000 has been budgeted for. I am speaking subject to correction. I think that estimate could not have been exceeded.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I tell the member that the income tax collected from merchants in 1101 is smaller than what was collected in 1100? There was a fall in 1101.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I think that was not due to this.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from the member if it was not due to the depression of trade?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): That is what I say. It is not due to the defective machinery, but it is due to something else. In short, my argument is this. The major municipalities do not require any special staff and, as I said, there is no warranty for the Government to appoint a special staff for the major municipalities. No case has been made out for the appointment of a special staff. There is not the shadow of a doubt that this officer is unnecessary. So, I support the motion of Mr. Joseph.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I feel it my duty to support the motion brought forward by Mr Joseph. The reasons that have been given for the creation of this new appointment appear to me to be very flimsy. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai has been saying that it is desirable to develop the income tax revenue. As a fact, I find from the figures before me, as well as from the general effect of figures that exist in my memory, that the income tax revenue has been developing rapidly. If my memory is correct, the income tax revenue has increased reasonably. The revenue from that source was at first only about two lakhs. In 1103, it is to be over Rs. 6 lakhs. So, there has been a very reasonable increase and development in that source of revenue in a short period. That reason does not count at all.

Another reason was advanced by my respected friend Mr. Madhavan Pillai. He said that the working of the Revenue Department is unsatisfactory and so it is desirable to relieve the revenue officials of this work. That also does not hold water. The working of the Revenue Department as well as the working of all the departments in the State is unsatisfactory, not because there are not enough men to do the work, but because the officers are not made responsible to the people. (Mr. Sivatanu Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) If my friends had brought forward a motion to that effect, I would have supported that. But, on the other hand, some of the non-officials have been playing into the hands of the bureaucrats and supporting them to increase the number of high-paid Government officers. That is one reason for my supporting the motion.

Another reason is that the proposed appointment of a high-paid officer is not going to relieve the real workers in the Revenue Department who are carrying on income tax work.. I know the way in which Government work is being really carried on. In this case, it is carried on mainly by the Proverthikars in the Revenue Department. Even if the Income Tax Collector is appointed, the Proverthikars will have the same amount of work. If, for the income tax

work, new Proverthikars or assessors could be appointed, there would be some reason for the proposal. That is not the proposal now put forward. Here the proposal is to thrust upon the public a new high-paid appointment. To a student of the human mind, the working of the human mind is very devious indeed, and a certain amount of melancholy interest attaches to what has transpired in this connection. I have to support this motion and record my protest that the representatives of the people should not play with the interests of the people. (Mr. A. K. Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) So far as the people are concerned, their outlook ought to be to check at every turn the tendency on the part of officials and the Government to increase the number of high-paid officers and their emoluments. As the reasons advanced for the new appointment are flimsy and as the general principles of State policy conclusively demand that all such demands on the part of an irresponsible Government to increase the number of Government servants should be checked by the representatives of the people, I strongly support the motion of Mr. K. I. Joseph.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I also support the motion brought forward by my friend Mr. K. I. Joseph. From the speech of the Land Revenue Commissioner, I was not able to understand why the notification issued when the Land Revenue Commissioner was appointed was forgotten. At that time, as a justification for the creation of the post of the Land Revenue Commissioner, it was said that part of his time will be devoted to appellate work. If part of his duty is to be given over to the Special Income Tax Collector, I very much doubt why the post of the Land Revenue Commissioner is necessary.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): May I ask whether any portion of the duty is taken away from him?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I will come to that. I am developing my argument to show the uselessness of the appointment.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Does my friend think that the Special Income Tax Collector is proposed to be an appellate authority?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Not over the Income Tax Commissioner. That supports my argument. Now the Government are trying to create one more high-paid appointment, admittedly to remove some latches in the present administration of the Income Tax Department. Sir, the Government will admit that, on account of the recent High Court decision, the Income Tax Department has suffered something like two lakhs of rupees. If the Government were desirous of getting money, why cannot they bring forward a Bill to amend the Income Tax Regulation. Without bringing additional sufferings to the people, the Government could have brought forward an Income Tax Amending Bill and passed it and easily pocketted two lakhs of rupees. Because

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

there are some latches in the Income Tax Department, if a new officer is created that will not be in conformity with the request of the people. Therefore, the only argument that I can understand is that our financial condition is very safe and the temptation it offers is the only ground which will justify the creation of this office.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Will the member be so good as to inform the House about the recent High Court decision that he referred to?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): That says that rubber should not be taxed and that Edavagai lands also should not be taxed.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Why not rubber be taxed?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): That is the interpretation that the High Court put as they said that the income was being derived from an agricultural produce. By saying that it is an industrial product, the Government could have got two lakhs of rupees. They could have done that by bringing an Amending Bill. Now, if we compare an acre of land cultivated with rubber with another acre cultivated with paddy, the poor man who cultivates paddy will have to pay the higher rate, while the rubber capitalist becomes, all on a sudden, rich because he has only to pay a small revenue. The man who cultivates paddy is suffering much because of the disparity in the revenue between rubber and paddy. If the Government were earnest about it, they could have brought forward a Bill. So, I also beg to support Mr. Joseph's motion.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Income tax is a source of revenue that has been recently recognised as such. I believe there are many defects in the working of this institution. This is evident from the reports. The income tax is fluctuating year after year, and that a careful examination of individuals and companies is absolutely necessary to fix the tax of these persons and firms when they are assessed every year. This means a technical knowledge of the special officer or the subordinate officers concerned. Special knowledge therefore or technical skill is absolutely indispensible.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Are not these accounts examined now?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): They are examined and there are defects, and we saw last year that there was a difference of one hundred and five persons.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know whether the member is aware that there are complaints?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): There are complaints. I quite agree with my friend that there are complaints in the matter of assessing. To avoi l such complaints in future, a full-time officer, specially devoted to this purpose, is necessary. I do not uphold the

idea of limiting his area to the larger municipalities. He might exercise his control over other places also. Coming as it does from rich persons, income tax ought to be exacted by the Government with greater strictness and stringency because it does not entail any grievance to the man who pays the amount. Therefore, I strongly oppose the motion brought forward by Mr. Joseph and support the opponents.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Sir, I would also have opposed any attempt on the part of the Government to increase the amount of high-paid officers if that were done without any necessity. But from what has transpired in the House today, it will be seen that there is a *prima facie* case for the appointment of a Special Income Tax Officer. Income tax is a source of revenue which must be tapped fairly and as far as possible. Now, if a Special Officer is appointed, we expect to find in the end that the appointment of that officer has been instrumental in increasing the revenue from income tax. So, really, the rate-payers and the public are not losers. The Government have said that they are only making an experiment for one year. I think that at the end of the year, we shall be justified in saying that the experiment has proved successful. I trust this will not be continued as an experiment even though it may prove to be a failure at the end of the year. What I say is that the experiment should be tried in such a way that we should be able to see the best results in one year and the Government should as far as possible not ask for an extension of the period.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Can it not be asked for again if it is a success?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): If it is a success, there is no necessity for extending the period of experiment, for it can be made permanent if it is found successful.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I ask the member whether he is aware that any experiment that has been tried hitherto has succeeded?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I know that some experiments have not succeeded.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does the member find the necessity of an experiment?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): The necessity has been shown in several of the speeches. It has been said that the resource from income tax has not been fully tapped. Another request that I would make is that, while a high-paid officer is appointed to do this work, it should not actually happen that the work is done by a low-paid officer and the high-paid officer is only doing general supervision. We know what happens generally. It is the low-paid officer that does all the work. I trust that the character of the officer to be appointed will not be complained against in any way.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, if we take all what has been said here to be quite true, I do not think the conclusions that have been

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[Mr. A. K. Pillai.]

drawn do necessarily follow. I accept the premise advanced by my friend Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai and others that there is a good deal of scope for developing income tax and also that there is a good deal of inefficiency and laxity in the management of that section at present. If we are to be persuaded by this argument of inefficiency on the part of the department for allowing more hands for that department, then, I think we are easily called upon to vote a premium on all sorts of inefficiency. (Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) My friend Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai has quoted Mr. Robinson. I think the very same passage is in our support. What Mr. Robinson says is this:

> "This matter of providing one extra trained clerk in each Dewan Peishkar's office has been urged by the other side of the House itself. Since the reorganisation of the department, the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, were only able to spare, for the time being, one clerk for each of Income Tax Officers. The members of this staff, besides their work of maintaining up-to-date registers, have to attend to the general correspondence,—and that is very huge—to the issue of notices under the Income Tax Regulation, notices for the return of income, notices for the production of accounts, etc."

So, it has been argued not for the creation of a Special Officer to deal with income tax but for clerks.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member whether there was any idea of appointing a Special Officer then?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): No, Mr. Robinson's demand was for a certain number of clerks for each Division Peishkar's office. But now the demand is not only for a number of clerks but also for a big officer. So a big officer and a big staff is now demanded on the plea that a number of clerks were then demanded.

MR P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Will the member be pleased to state why the clerks were demanded by Mr. Robinson then?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It is clear. It is evident from this sentence:

> "The members of this staff, besides their work of maintaining up-to-date registers, have to attend to the general correspondence,—and that is very huge—to the issue of notices under the Income Tax Regulation, notices for the return of income, notices for the production of accounts, etc."

So, he then demanded that there must be at least one more clerk for each Division office to attend to the income tax subject. I want to know from my friends on this side whether they are demanding now only for clerks or whether they also want a big Special Officer. The Special Officer now contemplated is to do the Income Tax Collector's business. In 1097, when the post of Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner was created, we were given to understand that that office was considered necessary for the purpose of relieving the Peishkars from much of the work of collection of income tax. We are now going to have [illegible]g officer and a big staff and that is asked for on the ground that they are not able to cope with the work. That is to say they

are inefficient. As I said, if we are to vote a premium on inefficiency, we will have to vote for it in every department. But are you going to vote for it? That is exactly the question I put to my friends. Mr. Krishna Pillai on the other side said that, in Mysore, there is a Special Officer. But let me tell him that they are only quoting figures which are very convenient to them. May I say that in Japan, which has to attend to international affairs, the Premier is getting only Rs. 1,500.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I ask my friend if that country is not a self-governing country?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes. The official side is conveniently quoting figures. That is what I object to.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I ask Mr. A. K Pillai when this income tax revenue was first introduced?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In 1097.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Has not the revenue from income tax increased from what it was in 1097?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he therefore of opinion that the staff should continue as it was originally?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The staff may be increased. The Government may bring a demand for an increased staff and show reasons for that.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is the member of opinion that he will allow a demand for an increase in staff?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes, if necessary. But the demand for a clerk here or a clerk there is not the same as the demand for a big officer. Even now, the collection of revenue is very large. Last year, they collected forty-two lakhs of rupees under land revenue and spent about eleven lakhs. If you follow the comparison of commercial firms who cannot be supposed to have the same patriotism and public responsibility as a Government—they are spending only ten per cent. Here we are spending about twenty-five per cent. for collecting revenue. If you follow the analogy of the commercial firms, it is only something like sending out agents for collecting revenue. I think this expenditure on the revenue department shows a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know from the member if the Special Officer is able to realise the exact income tax, he will concede the necessity for the appointment?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am not prepared to concede that on a bargain level. I want to look at the question from a larger point of view. Are you prepared to function strongly? Are you prepared to function efficiently and ably? If you are for that, I think this proposal cannot be allowed.

I demand efficiency of work, in the discharge of their duties. If they cannot do so, I say they must say good-bye. It is a fact which

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has to be borne in mind that about 25 per cent. of the amount collected is spent on the collecting agency. Therefore, on principle, I believe I should very strongly support the motion.

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പുത്തനായിട്ട് ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിലേക്കു തക്കതായ ആവശ്യം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടോ എന്നാലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ നൂതനമായി സൃഷ്ടിക്കാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗം ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്ന് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഒരുദ്യോഗം പുത്തനായിസൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതു് ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു കാണുമ്പോൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുകയും, ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു കാണുമ്പോൾ അതു നിറുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന നയം ഗവർണ്മെന്റു സ്വീകരിച്ചിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ വിരോധമില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഒരിക്കൽ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിച്ചുപോയാൽപിന്നെ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു തോന്നിയാൽതന്നെയും നിറുത്തുന്നപതിവില്ല. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല പുത്തനായ ഒരുദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കണമെന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനുള്ള കാരണവും സ്പഷ്ടമായിട്ടു കാണിക്കണം. റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാരെക്കൊണ്ടു് ആദായനികുതി ശരിയായിട്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ പിരിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം കുറെക്കൂടിനിഷ്കർഷിച്ച് അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു ആജോലി നിർവ്വഹിപ്പിക്കാൻ വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): ഇടവകയിൽനിന്നും ആദായനികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai.*): ഇപ്പോൾ പിരിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): അതിനു വല്ല തക്കവും ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): വളരെ, വളരെ തക്കം ഉണ്ടു്. അതു് ഇവിടെതന്നെ പലപ്പോഴും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു ഫലവും ഉണ്ടാകാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരംയിടെ പറയാറില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴും എനിക്കു പറഞ്ഞാൽകൊള്ളാമെന്നു വളരെ മോഹമുണ്ടു്. പക്ഷേ ഫലമില്ലല്ലോ എന്നുവിചാരിച്ച് അടങ്ങുന്നു.

അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരം ആദായനികുതി പിരിക്കുന്ന ജോലി റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാരെക്കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചു വഹിപ്പിക്കണം. അതിലേക്കു ധാരാളം കാരണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടു്. പണ്ടു റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാ

ക്കു വളരെ ജോലി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുതൊമ്മൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ റവന്യുദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം കഴിഞ്ഞതിൽ പിന്നീടു റവന്യുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാരുടെ ജോലിക്കു വളരെ കുറവുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മജിസ്റ്റീരിയൽജോലിയിൽ നിന്നും പല തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരെയും ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടുമുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): ജോലി വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടും റവന്യുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ കുടിശ്ശികയില്ലേ?

MR C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edvagai*): കുടിശ്ശിക ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടു്. പോക്കുവരവു കേസ്സുകളും മററും ധാരാളം കുടിശ്ശികയായിട്ടു കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ ആ കുടിശ്ശിക വന്നതു് ആദായനികുതി വകുപ്പിലെ ജോലികൂടി വഹിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു തെളിയിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമെ ആ വകുപ്പു റവന്യുവിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമൊള്ളു. (Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai: *Hear, hear.*)

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): ഇപ്പോൾ മൂന്നു പേഷ്കാരന്മാർ ഉള്ളതിൽ ഒരു പേഷ്കാർ മററു രണ്ടു പേഷ്കാരന്മാരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർ ഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): ആ ഭാഗം ഞാൻ അത്ര നോക്കീട്ടില്ല.

ഇനി ഈ പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ചെറുതായ വേറെ ഒരു തടസ്ഥം കൂടി ഉണ്ടു്. അതായതു് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ ധാരാളം വഴക്കുള്ള സ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു ഈ പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗംകൂടി സൃഷ്ടിക്കുമ്പോൾ കുറെക്കൂടി വഴക്കിനു് ഇടയാകുകയില്ലേ എന്നുള്ളതാണു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ധാരാളം ഉദ്യോഗമുള്ള വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കുതന്നെ കൊടുത്താൽ വഴക്കിനിടയുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): എന്നാലും വഴക്കു വന്നുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയിരിക്കും. ഏതായാലും, ഈ വഴക്കിനെ വേരോടെ നശിപ്പിക്കണം. ഇതു വളരെ നിസ്സാരമായ സംഗതിയാണെങ്കിലും അതിനെ വളരെ വലുതാക്കി ഓരോരുത്തരും വാദിച്ചു വരുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovalu*): വഴക്കുണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ള പേടികൊണ്ടാണോ മെമ്പർ ഈ മോഷനെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നതു്?

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): അതുമാത്രവുമല്ല. എനിക്കിതിൽ പേടിക്കാനും ഒന്നുമില്ല. എന്റെ പ്രധാനകാരണങ്ങൾ മുമ്പിൽപറഞ്ഞല്ലോ. അതായതു്, അനാവശ്യമായ ചിലവു

[Mr. C. Keralavarma Koiltampuran.]

രാജ്യത്തു വരുത്താൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു് ഈ മോഷനെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നതു്.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Sir, before the passing of the Income Tax Regulation, the work of revenue collection was being carried on by the three Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam. The necessity for a common head of the Revenue Department was not then felt. But, subsequently, when the Income Tax Regulation was passed and income tax began to be levied, it was felt that there must be a common head to supervise the work of the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I tell the member that the other members are aware of these facts?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I do not know that. So, I am saying that a common head was then appointed to see that the different Peishkars do not arrive at different decisions in the interpretation of the Income Tax Regulation Now, the Government are going to appoint a Special Officer and, by doing so, I think a major portion of the work of the Revenue Commissioner would be transferred to the new Special Officer. I think income tax work in Travancore is generally in the municipal areas only and not in mofussil areas So, there is little income tax work in the mofussil. Under these circumstances, we are going to have one more officer, almost a head of a department and I therefore think the Revenue Commissioner becomes superfluous. So, I think this additional offfcer, apart from the Revenue Commissioner, is not necessary under the circumstances and hence I support the motion of Mr. Joseph.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): I move that the question be now put.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I second it.

The motion was put and carried.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): I have been closely attending to the arguments advanced by the members on this side of the House as well as the reply given by the Income Tax Commissioner. So far as I was able to understand, his chief objection seems to be that the Dewan Peishkars and the Division Assistants are being overworked. But, in making that statement, neither himself nor Mr. Subba Aiyar who agreed with him in his view tried to substantiate it. The only fact mentioned is that they have to attend to magisterial work also. If this is really an obstruction to their revenue work, the best way to deal with the question is by taking away their magisterial powers rather than appointing a Special Income Tax Collector. The question of separation of magisterial powers from these executive officers is one that was brought before the attention of the Government on several occasions. But the Government have not been doing what was required in that matter. So, if this is the chief objection against the

motion, I would suggest that the best way to deal with it is to take away the magisterial powers from them. I do not think there was any other substantial argument raised against the motion. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai in his naturally humourous way has put in certain remarks and I do not think there is anything worth noticing except his statement that the officer to be appointed should be one of sufficiently higher grade that he may be above all temptations. I may say the question of temptation depends more or less on the character of the person rather than on the post.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Did not Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai say that persons whose income is more than Rs. 167 are generally dishonest?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I did not exactly follow the member.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Did Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai make a statement of that sort as suggested by Mr. Pitt?

MR. A. K. PLLAI (*Karunagapalli*): We were able to understand neither the question nor the answer.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): As I already said, I did not follow him, and so I am not in a position to answer him. I did not feel there was much worth noticing in his arguments. I may also say that I made the motion on this question with some diffidence. First of all, when Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai who had sent in a motion on this specific matter did not move it, I thought himself and perhaps others with him may have changed their views after sending the notice of motion. Anyhow, I am satisfied to see that there are at least a few members who view the matter as I view it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is the member aware that Mr. Tarakan did not move his motion on the Karkad road?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not exactly remember, Sir, and I do not wish my memory to be keen on such matters. I may say even supposing an officer is found to be necessary, he need not be such a high-paid officer. An officer of the status of the Division Assistant, I believe, is quite sufficient.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Should he not have special qualifications?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I think the present officers are doing their work without any special qualifications. If that is so, I think this particular individual also need not have any special qualifications.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is it not a reason that the work is not being properly attended to?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not think that there has been any allegation that the work is not being properly done. I may also state that the Commissioner in his reply has admitted that there were no recommendations from the Dewan Peishkars or the Division Assistants as to the heaviness of their work.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand from the member that it is because of want of more attention or absence of technical qualifications that the work is not properly done?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): As I stated, if a man is to be appointed, he should be a qualified man, but I don't think that any special qualifications are required.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Does the member press the motion?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): I have already said that I am not satisfied with the arguments advanced against it and that means what it means.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I have nothing to add to what I have stated about the necessity for a special officer. However, I wish to remove two misconceptions that some members have with regard to the nature of the work that the special officer has to do. Some members stated that there is no necessity for an Income Tax Commissioner if a special officer is to be appointed. I say that the duties of the two are quite different.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Will not the work of the Land Revenue Commissioner be considerably reduced?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No, certainly not. But on the other hand, the work of the Income Tax Commissioner will be increased as appeals from the special officer have to go to the Commissioner.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Will this appointment relieve the Peishkars of some of their work?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, to some extent.

Mr. Sivatanu Pillai said that [illegible] a special [illegible] number of Inspectors. The functions of these two officers are different. The Income Tax Inspector is an investigating officer. You may as well say that, as there are Police Inspectors, Magistrates need not be appointed. The Collector is a judicial officer and the Inspector is an investigating officer.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): May I know whether the relation between the Magistrates and the Police is the same as the relation between the Collector and the Inspector?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, to some extent.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Has the Collector any appellate powers?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): He has only original powers.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Will the learned Commissioner say that the qualification of the Dewan Peishkars is quite sufficient for the post now to be created?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That has to be considered by the Government.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I demand a poll.

PRESIDENT: Will those who are in favour of the motion stand up?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I rise to a point of order. Mr. C. P. Thomas was not here when votes were taken. I beg to know whether he can vote now as there has been a ruling by the Duputy President before that a member who was absent at the time of taking votes will not be allowed to vote at the time of taking a poll.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): It think it was a case when a member wanted to vote after the result had been declared.

AYES—12

1. Mr. C. Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran.
2. „ K. I. Joseph.
3. „ Tariatu Kunjitomman.
4. „ X. G. Lopez.
5. „ G. Raman Menon.
6. „ K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.
7. Mr. K. K. Thomas.
8. „ C. P. Tarakan.
9. „ A. K. Pillai.
10. „ M. Sivatanu Pillai.
11. „ M. Subrahmanya Pillai.
12. „ S. Subrahmaaya Karayalar.

NOES—28.

1. Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai.
2. „ N. V. Joseph.
3. „ N. Kumaran.
4. „ T. Kumara Pillai.
5. „ Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.
6. „ S. Piraviperumal Pillai.
7. „ K. Sivarama Panikkar.
8. „ L. A. Lampard.
9. „ K. Madhavan Pillai.
10. „ V. Subba Aiyar.
11. „ P. K. Narayana Pillai.
12. „ M. N. Pillai.
13. „ C. P. Thomas.
14. „ I. C. Chacko.
15. „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai.
16. Mr. K. George.
17. „ P. N. Krishna Pillai.
18. „ R. Krishna Pillai.
19. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.
20. Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
21. „ W. H. Pitt.
22. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose.
23. Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar.
24. „ K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.
25. Rao Bahadur Mr. K. V. Rengaswami Aiyangar.
26. Mr. J. Stephenson.
27. „ A. J. Van Ross.
28. „ A. Vipan.

NEUTRALS—4.

1. Mr. Paul Daniel.
2. „ P. Habeeb Mahomed.
3. Mr. R. Padmanabhan.
4. „ Kallur Narayana Pillai.

The motion was lost.

[Mr. V. Subba Aiyar.]

Motions 182 and 183.

The following motions were not moved as they were identical:—

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:

182. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,412 for establishment of the Special Income Tax Collector's office.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI:

183. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,412, for establishment of the Special Income Tax Collector's office.

Motion 178.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

178. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,412 for establishment of the Special Income Tax Collector's office by Rs. 770.

ഇൻകംടാക്സ് കലക്ടരുടെ ആഫീസിലേക്ക് ഒരു ഹെഡ്ക്ലാക്കും നാലു ക്ലാക്കും ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നാണു നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഇതിൽ ആറു ക്ലാക്കന്മാൎക്കു ൪൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൬൦ രൂപാവരെ ശമ്പളംനിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു വളരെ കൂടുതലാണ്. ഡിവിഷൻകച്ചേരിയിലും, റവന്യൂകമ്മിഷണരാഫീസിലും ഉള്ള ക്ലാക്കന്മാരെക്കാൾ ഉപരിയായിട്ടാണ് ഈ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): നാലുപേൎക്കും ജോലി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലൊ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ആളിനെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നല്ല പറയുന്നതു്. അവൎക്കു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): ശമ്പളം കുറച്ചാൽ „സ്റ്റാറ്റസ്" കുറയുകയില്ലയൊ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം മുഴുവനും കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ വ്യക്തമാകും. ധൃതിവച്ചാൽ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I rise to a point of order whether putting of questions is included in speech-making and whether the rules that regulate the speech should regulate the putting of questions also?—

PRESIDENT: By whom?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): By one member to another member.

PRESIDENT: They can put questions for the purpose of eliciting information provided they do not abuse that privilege.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I am talking in regard to the language to be used. We are expected to speak in a particular language.

PRESIDENT : The general rule is that when a member has definitely elected to speak in a particular language, he will continue to use that language throughout.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the rule apply to asking of questions also?

PRESIDENT : It is merely a matter of expressing himself to the House. If the member expresses himself in English, he must do so always.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Should it be in English if the question is put to a member who does not know English?

PRESIDENT : Yes.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kulkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കാൻ ഏതുമെമ്പറിനും അവകാശമുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ ഉത്തരം പറയിക്കാനുള്ള അധികാരമുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

ആറു ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു ൧ പേർക്ക് ൧൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൩൦ രൂപാ വരെയും, രണ്ടുപേർക്കു ൧൫ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൪൦ രൂപാ വരെയും, ൧ പേർക്ക് ൪൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൭൦ രൂപാ വരെയും ശമ്പളം നൽകി നിയമിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Sir, I accept the motion of Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : I withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 184.

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent :

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

184. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,412 for establishment of the Special Income Tax Collector's office by Re. 1.

Motion 185.

The following motion was not made :—

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED :

185. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,412 for establishment of the Special Income Tax Collector's office by Rs. 10.

Motion 186.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Sir, I beg to move the following motion :—

186. To omit the allotment of Rs. 100 for Law charges.

Sir, on principle, I object to this grant. The question of engaging vakils and paying them for income tax cases has been discussed

[Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.]

threadbare on the floor of this House and the Government have accepted the principle of not paying them. It was in 1100 that a sum of Rs. 1,000 was provided in the budget for paying vakils and the same was not granted by the Council. Later on, in 1101, when Mr. Robinson came for a supplementary grant of Rs. 100 to pay two vakils who had been engaged, that was also not granted by this Council. When the budget for 1102 was considered by the Finance Committee, this point came up for discussion and this is what the minutes say:—

The next proposal related to a provision of a sum of Rs. 100 in the budget for 1102 under 2—Taxes on Income-for the payment of remuneration to two Assistant Head Sirkar Vakils who had, under the orders of Government, conducted two important and intricate income tax cases on behalf of the Government before the Income Tax Commissioner. Mr. Changanacherry K. Paramesvaran Pillai objected to the provision, on principle, it having been once vetoed by the Legislative Council; but Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai subsequently withdrew his objection when he was told that the Government had accepted the principle not to pay them for such work in future and that the provision was intended only to redeem the pledge made by the Government.

Since the Government has accepted the principle, I do not see the reason why this amount has been included in the budget for that purpose.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The amount is not for payment to vakils. This is a small sum provided in the budget with a view to meet any expenses resulting from the decision of the High Court on income tax cases referred to them under Section 50 of the Income Tax Regulation.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): May I know the nature of the expenditure under contemplation?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The court costs, as the High Court may decree costs to be paid by the Government.

Seven cases have been referred to the High Court in 1101 and one case in 1102, and the opinion of the High Court in regard to none of these has yet been received. The small provision now made in the budget is intended to pay the costs which the High Court may decree.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): If this amount is intended for payment of costs, does the Land Revenue Commissioner think that this small sum of Rs. 100 would be sufficient for that purpose?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): We do not know now what exactly we may have to pay, or whether we will have to pay at all. A small sum has been provided to meet the contingency. That is all.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, if an explanatory note had been added on to this provision in the

budget, I would not have sent in this motion. But now, as I understand from the Land Revenue Commissioner that this is not intended for the payment of Vakils, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 187.

The following motion was not made:

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

187. To reduce the allotment of Rs. ·23 lakh under Demand IV by Rs. 10,000.

Motion 188.

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent:

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:

188. To reduce the allotment of Rs. ·23 lakh under Demand IV by Re. 1.

Motion 189.

The following motion was not made:

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

189. To reduce the allotment of Rs. ·23 lakh under Demand IV by Re. 109.

Motion 190.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion;—

190. To reduce the allotment of Rs. ·23 lakh under Demand IV by Rs. 100.

The object of this motion is to draw the attention of the Government to the unsatisfactory manner in which assessments to income tax are made by assessing officers. Sir, income tax officers are expected to be judicial officers in proceedings relating to assessments to income tax. But, as a matter of fact, they generally do not conduct themselves as judicial officers. Assessments are made arbitrarily and in violation of the ordinary principles of judicial procedure. For instance, there are instances in which sources of income, not indicated or admitted by the assessees, have been assumed to exist and assessments made on that basis, without giving the assessee an opportunity of showing cause against the inclusion of income from such sources. Sir, this state of things is unsatisfactory and ought not to exist.

Again, Income Tax Officers, in their anxiety to make up the budgetted revenue, do not hesitate to make assessments in an arbitrary manner. An Income Tax Officer, in fact, told me that he wanted only a loophole to assess a person to income tax. Sir, this is not the judicial frame of mind expected of an Income Tax Officer.

Then, again, Income Tax Officers freely serve persons with "D. Form" notices without making an enquiry as to whether such persons have any sources of income or whether they have any assessable income, and call upon them to produce their accounts. Sir, it must be within the knowledge of the Government that a considerable section of the people do not keep accounts, mostly because they do not do any business or

[Mr. S. Subrahmanya Karayalar.]

because they have no assessable income. The non-production of accounts in such cases is sufficient for the Income Tax Officer to assess the person concerned to income tax. This sort of assessment works serious hardship on a large percentage of assessees who have in fact no assessable income.

Finally, I have to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that income derived by a person from a property or a source of income in British India is tacitly assumed by the assessing officers to have been received in Travancore and is assessed to income tax. Sir, I do not dispute the position that such income is liable to income tax in Travancore. But my objection is that such income is not liable to be taxed unless it is actually received in Travancore. Income Tax Officers in Travancore ignore this position and include such income for income tax purposes without enquiring whether such income has been received in Travancore. Sir, in my constituency which borders on British territory, the practice works serious hardship. I request that the Government will look into this question and remedy the evil.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Sir, the charges made by Mr. Karayalar against Income Tax Officers are vague and indefinite. It is not possible therefore to refute them. Anyhow, a special Income Tax Collector is to be appointed and, I believe, when he functions, the irregularities stated by Mr. Karayalar are not likely to occur as he will be in charge of the assessments yielding about 75 per cent. of the total income tax revenue.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : On the assurance given by the Income Tax Commissioner, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 191.

The following motion was not made :

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI :

191. To reduce the allotment of Rs. ·23 lakh under Demand IV by Rs. 100.

PRESIDENT : I now put to the vote of the House Demand IV—Taxes on Income—for a grant of Rs. ·23 lakh *minus* Rs. 770, the reduction of which the Government accepted on the motion of Mr. Kumara Pillai.

The grant was made.

DEMAND V—EXCISE DEPARTMENT—RS. 6·18 LAKHS.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 6·18 lakhs under Demand V—Excise Department.

Motion 192.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

192. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,525 for Inspectors by Rs. 2,700.

The object of this motion is to suggest the abolition of three out of the seven Inspectors provided for the salt factories. I have been intimately connected with the working of salt factories during the last 12 years and, from the knowledge I have gained, I am in a position to say that 3 of the Inspectors are unnecessary. Of the fourteen salt factories, we have two factories in Rajakkamangalam and one in Colachel which are not working. These three factories have become useless on account of the percolation of fresh water. In spite of the large amount of money wasted by the Excise Commissioner towards restoring the Colachel and Rajakkamangalam old factories, Mr. Van Ross has not been able to manufacture any quantity of salt since he became the Excise Commissioner. Although these factories are admittedly yielding no salt, the Excise Commissioner has been making provision for the retention of two Inspectors and the necessary staff for these factories. I think this House is entitled to an explanation from the Excise Commissioner as to how he would justify the expenditure in this respect with no profit to Government. Sir, there is justification for feeding and maintaining barren cows; but there can be hardly any justification for maintaining salt factories which do not yield any salt. I suggest therefore that the two Inspectors in charge of these factories may be abolished.

Now, coming to Tamaracolam, we have at present ten salt factories in the Manakudi lake at Tamaracolam, six on the eastern side of the lake and four on the western side. The six factories on the eastern side of the lake cover an area of about 500 acres and are under the control of the two Inspectors, while the four factories on the western side covering an area of about 370 acres only are managed by three Inspectors. I would suggest the abolition of one out of these three Inspectors and provide only two Inspectors. As the Puttalam licensees are bound to deliver to Government all the salt manufactured by them, one Inspector may be put in charge of Puttalam and Sri Sankara Allom, and he can very conveniently manage them. Another Inspector may be put in charge of the other two *alloms, viz.*, S. M.G.N. and S.M. K. M. Alloms. My suggestion, therefore, is that all the factories in Thamaracolam together require only four Inspectors, two for the factories on the eastern side of Manakudi lake and two for those on the western side.

The net result of my suggestions involves the abolition of three Inspectors out of the seven provided for the salt factories. This abolition is necessary. Taking the average salary of an Inspector to be Rs. 900 per annum, the abolition of 3 Inspectors would result in a saving of Rs. 2,700 a year. In these terms, I make the motion.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): With regard to Rajakkamangalam and Colachel Alloms—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is the Excise Commissioner accepting the cut or opposing the motion?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I am opposing the motion.

With regard to the Colachel Allom, the Inspector there is in charge not only of the Colachel Salt Factory but also of the Sea Customs House there. The Sea Customs House there deals with the import tariff which requires an intelligent officer of the status of an Inspector. The Colachel Inspector has also to see to the export of Zircon, Ilminite and Monozite which yield large revenue by way of Royalty to Government. The Inspector therefore has to be at Colachel throughout the year whether the salt factory there is working or not.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഈ ജോലി ഓരോ ആണ്ടിലും എത്രമാസത്തേക്ക് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): He has work practically all through the year except for two or three months when ships cannot come near the shore on account of the monsoon.

With regard to the Colachel Salt Factory, I have to inform the House, with regret, that we have not been able to manufacture salt from that factory for the last six years. During the whole of this period, we have been trying our best to find out methods by which brine could be brought into the factory. Some money was spent for this purpose last year also.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): May I know the amount that has been spent by Government on this account up-to-date?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The work has been done by the P. W. D. So, I am not in a position to say what exactly was spent by the Government for this purpose.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Does the Excise Commissioner mean to say that he does not possess any record as to the money that has been spent on this account?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): No, I have no information about it since the work was done by the P. W. D.

In 1101, I made a proposal to the Government for bringing in brine by establishing a pumping installation. The Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 10,000 for that purpose in the present budget.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Is the Excise Commissioner aware of the fact that Mr. Ponniah Nadar established a pumping installation at Rajakkamangalam? What has become of it?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): That was absolutely powerless and so was useless for the purpose.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Was it not washed away by the sea?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): If that was so, it was probably due to the bad arrangements made.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Might not the same thing happen in the case of the installation that the Government propose to establish?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The establishment of the installation is not proposed to be entrusted to a layman like myself, but to an expert like our Chief Engineer.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Is the Excise Commissioner aware of the fact that it was tried also at Cape Comorin?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I am not aware. But I may point out to the member that such pumping engines are made use of in Ceylon for this purpose.

As soon as the installation is complete, we will begin the manufacture of salt in the Colachel Factory.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): How does he propose to avoid fresh water percolation?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Very adequate arrangements have been made already.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): If there is no fresh water percolation, why is it that salt is not manufactured there at present?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Brine is not available there. Brine does not come in at all.

With regard to Rajakkamangalam Allom, some difficulty was experienced hitherto. When sea water comes into the outer basin, fresh water comes through the up-land drainage and dilutes the brine. We tried our best, several times, during the time of Mr. K. V. Natesa Aiyar to get over this difficulty. But those attempts were not successful. We now propose to divert this upland drainage water to another channel flowing into the sea so that the salt basins would be free from fresh water and the brine would not be damaged or diluted by fresh water. All the arrangements have been made for the work and we are awaiting the acquisition of the land by the Land Revenue Department. As soon as land is acquired, the work will be begun and Mr. Vipan assures me that the diversion would be completed within a month or two. When that is done, we would be able to begin manufacture of salt in Rajakkamangalam also.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അവിടെ കുറച്ചു മുമ്പ് ഒരു റിങ്ങ് ചാനൽ വെട്ടിയില്ലയോ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The ring channel was intended to prevent the drainage of fresh water from other parts into the pans. The present proposal is to divert fresh water from the very source of the brine supply.

[Mr. A. J. Van Ross.]

In spite of all these difficulties, Sir, our Inspector there has been vigilantly watching every moment and making use of the brine that may now and then come in, so much so that about 2,000 maunds of salt were manufactured in that factory in the year 1102. This we were able to do in spite of extreme difficulty, because there was an Inspector who was constantly watching for chances for getting brine. I am prepared to admit, Sir, that the Inspector there has not now much work in the factory throughout the year. But, if the Inspector had been removed, the factory would have gone to pieces. All the pans would have been destroyed and their sides broken up. We require an officer, a responsible officer, to look after the factories. Moreover, as I already stated, since an Inspector was there, it was possible to get some brine and to manufacture about 2,000 maunds of salt.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): May I know whether a Petty Officer will not look after the factory and do all this work?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): No. It is only a responsible officer like an Inspecter that would be able to control the men there and bring in brine whenever possible.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Does the *Inspector* bring in brine?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Wherefrom?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): As I have already stated, as a result of his constant watching, the Inspector was able to manufacture about 2,000 maunds of salt in 1102. I am prepared to admit, Sir, that the Inspector in the Rajakkamangalam Factory has not now much work to do. But, as I already pointed out, when arrangements for the diversion of fresh water are completed, we would begin the manufacture of salt.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Would it not be sufficient to post an Inspector whenever salt is manufactured there?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The Inspector is a family man. Therefore, if we post him there only when there is manufacture of salt and send him away during the rest of the year, that would certainly be a great hardship to him. Moreover, unless there is a constant watch of a responsible officer like the Inspector, the factory may be spoiled.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Would it not be quite sufficient if a First Grade Petty Officer is stationed there to look after the factories and an Inspector is posted there whenever salt is manufactured?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): As I already stated, the Inspector is a family man and it will be a very serious hardship to him if he is posted at the factories at the time the salt is manufactured and sent away during the rest of the year. That would be putting the officer to very great trouble without at the same time securing any commensurate advantage to Government.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): When does he expect the factory to begin work again?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I hope that the drainage arrangements would be completed within three months, and soon after that, the manufacture of salt would be begun.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Has not the Excise Commissioner been expecting this for the last four or five years?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The work of the Excise Department does not depend entirely on the enthusiasm of the officers of the department. It depends also on the co-operation of two other departments, namely, the Land Revenue Department for the acquisition of land, and the Public Works Department for carrying out the necessary works.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Am I to understand that those two departments are not now co-operating with him?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): They do co-operate. But, since their co-operation depends on *their* getting convenient time in the course of their other work, it naturally takes some time to materialise.

For these reasons, Sir, I am sorry I cannot accept the proposal of Mr. Karayalar. Let me assure the House at the same time that I am as anxious to avoid unnecessary expenditure as any other member of this House. For example, in Colachel, I found that there was not sufficient work for all the men there. I therefore saved some money at Variyur by drafting some men from Colachel and posting them there. I have been avoiding unnecessary expenditure as far as possible. But I cannot agree to the suggestion that a responsible officer like an Inspector should be posted whenever there is work and sent away during the rest of the year. That would certainly work very serious hardship so far as the Inspector is concerned.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does he say that the Inspector has no work now?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): No. He *has* work. I only said that he has not got *much* work.

With regard to Tamaracolam, I am surprised, Sir, that Mr. Karayalar, who is a licensee of a factory there and who claims to have 12 years' experience in salt manufacture, should have brought up this motion for the reduction of one Inspector from Tamaracolam. Of course, I cannot claim as many years' experience as Mr. Karayalar. But I have nearly 8 years' experience in the matter and I had been

[Mr. A. J. Van Ross.]

administering the Salt Regulation and Rules all through these 8 years. I think Mr. Karayalar knows much better than myself about the necessity for *an* Inspector for *each* factory. If the work under the Salt Rules and Regulations has to be done and done *satisfactorily*, I think Mr. Karayalar would be the first to admit that an Inspector is necessary for each factory. The Inspector has to supervise the manufacture of salt. He has also to conduct the sale of salt. He has to receive applications and issue *chalans*. Mr. Karayalar himself will tell you that he was one of those who were fighting for simultaneous sale of salt in all the factories. If that is to be carried on, there must be an Inspector for each factory.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): If that be so, why did he not think it advisable to give an Inspector for each of the factories on the eastern side of the Manakudi lake?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I am coming to that point.

This is a subject which has been discussed in many previous sessions of this Council. In one session, I was not present. My Senior Assistant was in my place and he also was of my opinion in regard to the necessity for these Inspectors; and the House accepted the reasonableness of his position and turned down the motion. I am surprised to find, Sir, that the same motion has come up again this time. I do not understand what Mr. Karayalar wants. He must perfectly well understand that the manufacture and the sale of salt cannot be done properly, according to the rules and with proper safeguards to Government revenue, without an Inspector for each factory.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Is the member aware of the fact—

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): If the member will kindly wait till I finish, I will be able to answer him.

I have myself stated in a previous session of this Council that I might have to come again to the Council for more Inspectors. I am prepared to grant, Sir, that there are instances in which two factories have been left in charge of one Inspector. In such cases, one of the factories might not have been fully developed. As soon as the work in such a factory is completed and the manufacture of salt begun vigorously, I would certainly have to come to this Council for an Inspector for that factory too. As an example, I may mention the case of Avadhanial's Allom which, along with another, *viz.*, the Cape Comorin General Traffic Company's factory, is working under the charge of *one* Inspector. Now, salt is being vigorously manufactured in the latter *allom* and they are manufacturing over half a lakh of maunds of salt per year. Whenever this happens, we have to come to the House for more Inspectors so that we can have one Inspector for each factory. Mr. Karayalar himself has been complaining regarding the inconvenience that he felt on account of his factory being bracketted with Sri

Sankara Allom. Mr. Karayalar asked me why I did not come to the House for more Inspectors in order to provide one Inspector for *each* factory. I have not done so since all the necessary works are not complete in regard to all the factories and since all of them are not vigorously manufacturing salt. I come to the House for more funds only if I am obliged to do so.

In addition to his other duties already referred to by me, the Inspector has to check the weight of salt bags every time salt is sold. The licensee may not care even if more salt is weighed out for the merchants, because he loses only two annas per maund. But so far as the Government are concerned, they lose Re. 1 and 4 annas per maund.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): While there are only about 750 Excise Officers for the whole of the Madras Presidency, why is it that there are more than 400 of them here?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I have not got the figures of the Madras Presidency now. But in Madras, the Abkari Department is separate from the Salt and from the Customs, while here the Excise Department includes Customs, Tobacco, Salt and Abkari. In British India, Customs belongs to the Imperial Service, and so is salt. There is no analogy between the two.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): Is it not a fact that sometimes there is only one Inspector in charge of all the factories of the eastern side of the Manakudi lake?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): No.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): I have seen that with my own eyes.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Then, that must have been due to the temporary arrangements made by the Assistant Commissioner at the time of the transfers of officers.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): No, that was not the case. For some time, one Inspector was put in charge of all the factories. I know it is a matter of fact.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I do not think that was ever done.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-58 P. M. and met again at 2-50 P. M.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): Sir, I do not think that the Excise Commissioner has found sufficient reasons for the retention of two Inspectors for the Colachel Allom and the Rajakkamangalam Allom; and with regard to Tamaracolam, there are six salt factories. These *alloms* are managed by two Inspectors only. This is an area covering over 500 acres, while in the factory located on the western side of the Manakudi lake, three Inspectors are put in charge to supervise an area of 370 acres The Excise Commissioner has not told us the necessity for retaining three Inspectors to look after this area.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : I do not quite catch the member. If he means that I have not shown the necessity of an Inspector for each factory, I have simply to refer him to the previous proceedings of this Council. The function of Inspectors in each factory has been given in detail, section by section, showing how necessary it is that there should be a responsible officer like the Inspector at each factory. One Inspector is put in for the management of more than one factory as a temporay measure. For example, the Kumari Allom, Swaminatha Pillai's Allom and the Old Allom are being managed only by one Inspector because the former two *alloms* are not fully completed. Work in these *alloms* is likely to be finished within a short period and I will have to come up for additional Inspectors in the month of Tulam or Vrischikam. If the House is desirous to know the necessity for one Inspector to supervise each salt factory and his functions, I am prepared to give full information. The information has already been furnished at the previous sessions and Mr. Karayalar knows how necessary it is that there should be one Inspector for each factory. As for the Rajakkamangalam Allom, if the House wants me to disband the Inspector because of the fact that he has not sufficient work there, I have no objection to do it. But I think it will be a needless hardship since I expect the factory will soon egin t o manufacture salt.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I press my motion.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

Motion 198.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

198. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for maintenance of channels.

My object in making this motion is to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that no maintenance work of any kind has been done within recent years.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): May I ask the member whether he is not speaking of the monopoly factories ?

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I am speaking of the improvements that are to be effected in the Tamaracolam Salt Factory near the Manakudi lake.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It is only a Monopoly Factory.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I know that, as a matter of fact, no work was done during this year, though there is a budget provision of Rs. 500 for this item. I am at a loss to know why a provision of Rs. 1,000 has been made for the maintenance of channels. I want to know definitely how the amount is proposed to be spent.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Till last year, the budget allotment under this item was only Rs. 500. That provision was made for clearing up the silt from channels in the old Monopoly Alloms. Another sum of Rs. 500 is needed for clearing silt from the boat channel facilitating transport work. I am surprised that Mr. Karayalar says that no work has been done and yet transport is possible without clearing all the silt. This year, estimates to the extent of Rs. 400 have been prepared and they are pending sanction with me because I had no time to go and see the silt.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*) Does the Commissioner say that the clearing of silt there is for transport facilities alone and not to bring in brine for the factory ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It is intended for both.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): Is it a boat channel or brine channel ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It is both a boat channel and brine channel. From the boat channel, licensees will be able to take brine.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): Is not that channel almost silted up ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): There is a depth of three or four feet.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYLAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): Has the member examined the channel in the near past?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Certainly, I have.

This year, I have asked for an additional allotment of Rs. 500 for the periodical work of removing silt from the channel in the Old Allom. This work of clearing silt has not been done for the last two or three years and the Assistant Commissioner has reported that owing to the silt, brine is not coming in. The Old Allom, as everybody knows, is a Government Monopoly Factory and the Government are bound to do works necessary for the manufacture of salt in the factory. For this purpose, I have provided Rs. 1,000 in the current year's budget. In the Rajakkamangalam Allom, we expect to manufacture more salt in a couple of months because the diversion of the Alumkal will be effected very soon and then some money will be wanted to clear the channels in that factory also.

I will make clear what Mr. Karayalar said about the boat channel. Mr. Karayalar said that it was both brine and boat channels. It comes to the same thing.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): Is the Commissioner going to make any provision for its improvement ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): There is already a provision of Rs. 500.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are there any boat channels in other factories?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): No.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Then what is the purpose of that provision?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The member does not understand properly what is meant by boat channels. Mr. Karayalar will be able to explain that.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I right in saying that the silt is being removed for the passage of boats and not for the passage of brine water?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It is intended for that also. I accepted the nomenclature adopted by Mr. Karayalar.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): The Excise Commissioner has said that he is going to make provision for the clearance of silt in brine channels. I therefore withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The following motion was not moved:—

Motion 194.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

194. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,700 for Salt Factories by Rs. 1,078.

Motion 195.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I beg to move.

195. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,700 for Salt factories by Rs. 100.

My object in bringing this motion is to bring to the notice of this House the deplorable state of affairs obtaining in the administration of salt factories in the State and also the deplorable condition of the various salt licensees in the State and to show to this Council that the salt industry, if it does not receive the immediate attention of the Government, will, in the near future, become extinct.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know if this is the place for discussing the disabilities of the licensees?

PRESIDENT: You can discuss the condition of the salt industry as a whole and not the individual interests of the licensees.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Sir, it has been brought several times to the notice of this Council that the conditions obtaining in the several factories are not identical. In the matter of remuneration to the licensees, some of them get 2½ annas per maund, some get 3½ annas per maund, some others get far higher remuneration as they are allowed to remove by strict sale a substantial portion of the salt manufactured by them on payment of the duty alone enabling them to pocket nearly 10 annas per maund sold in such a way. On account

of this variation in the matter of remuneration, the licensees of some of the factories could not go on with their work in the midst of more favoured licensees and naturally the old factories deteriorate. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Government through the Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly in their several sessions and nothing has yet come out of such representations. I submit, Sir, the sooner this question of equalisation of the remuneration of the several salt licensees of the State is taken up the better; for, it is the first thing that should engage the attention of the Government if they really wish to improve the salt factories in the State.

Secondly, Sir, a review of the various interpellations and answers given within the last two years will show, Sir. that the affairs of the salt factories are not what they ought to be. This, Sir, is the impression that the public also have entertained. Salt manufactured by some of the licensees still remain in heaps slowly deteriorating in sun and rain while more favourable licensees are disposing of their salt within a month of their scraping. Licensees are quarelling among themselves like Kilkenny cats to get the favour of the authorities concerned for the early disposal of their salt.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): What are these licensees quarelling for?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): For the disposal of the salt as early as possible.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Why should they quarrel?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): For the early disposal of salt, because *alloms* are opened one by one.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I may correct the member. *Alloms* are opened simultaneously and Mr. Karayalar will testify to that.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): It is true, Sir, all *alloms* are opened simultaneously.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): What is the basis of the statement made by the member that the licensees are quarrelling among themselves when the *alloms* are opend simultaneously? On what other basis would the member rest his argument?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): That is my own information.

Some favoured licensees get remissions of the salt they have agreed to give annually to the Government and sell such salt for much larger profit. There seems to be no accepted principle in the matter of giving such remissions and, so far as the public are concerned, the impression is that favouritism is the only guiding principle in the matter of giving remissions. In the Colachel and Rajakkamangalam alloms, practically no salt is manufactured for the last six years and yet a costly protective staff continues to function. These *alloms* ought to have been ended or mended long before this.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Rajakkamangalam Allom has been manufacturing some salt, though not in large quantities. It manufactured about 2,000 maunds this year.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): That is why I say 'practically.'

Even though the Excise Commissioner admitted during the Budget Session of 1101 that there was, with the assignment of more lands for salt manufacture in the Manakudi lake, scarcity of brine supply to the Tamaracolam factories. Nothing seems to have been done yet. His promised scheme for the supply of good brine for the Tamaracolam factories has not yet the good fortune to see the light of day.

Again, there is another serious complaint that a boat channel not registered in the name of any licensee has now been included in a factory and salt pans put up over it and that salt is being scraped unauthorisedly.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): That is not called a boat channel at all.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): What name will you give to that?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It is only a portion of the lake.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Anyhow, let me call it as a drainage channel.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It cannot be called a channel.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): For the purposes of the discussion, I will call it as a drainage channel.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Has the member any objection to call it a brine channel?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I have no objection.

Well, Sir, whatever be the opinion of the authorities, the public and the licensees think that the closing of the boat channel is the main cause for a considerable amount of damage to the salt factories by floods in the past. The Chief Engineer, I know, wants that channel to be kept open as an outlet for flood water. The various licensees, excepting one man, wants the channel to be kept open. And yet the authorities engaged in the development of the salt industry are apparently silent in the matter and appear to amuse themselves while the interested licensees waste their money and energy in the civil and criminal courts of Travancore, all for the restoration to its original condition of this boat channel.

Sir, one Arumugham Pillai, B. A., a young Excise Inspector, was for some time in charge of one of the *alloms*. He is now rotting somewhere in the Devicolam hills. The public talk persistently attributes

the cause of all his mishap to his attempt to bring about an eviction of the unauthorised occupation of the boat channel. I do not know if he has emerged himself yet out of the departmental grip that was tightened over him in the form of departmental enquiries. To a question asked in this Council by Mr. T. Kumara Pillai, the licensee referred to is said to have got only about 38 acres registered in his name and about 5 acres acquired by him and at the same time the present area of his factory was stated to be about 52 acres. Asked again in a supplementary question how 38 *plus* 3 became fifty-two, the Secretary seems to have answered that he must ask the Excise Commissioner. This boat channel, the closing of which is believed to be the chief cause of all the damages to salt—

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): I rise to a point of order. Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai himself says that this has become a matter of civil and criminal litigation. Are we justified to discuss the merits of that?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I am only saying about the damage due to the closing of the channel.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Anyhow, the suit is for the closed channel being re-opened.

PRESIDENT: The matter is *sub judice.* You cannot discuss it here.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I am only saying of what took place in this House at question time. The matter was asked by one of the members and answer was given.

PRESIDENT: That took place before the institution of the suit.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is the litigation now pending?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): If the case is still pending, I think it is quite out of order.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The suit is for the re-opening of the channel closed by the department and consequent damages.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I shall not proceed further with regard to that point.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): The anxiety of the Commissioner as to why it is not to be called a channel is now clear. *(Laughter.)*

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Again, Sir, to another question asked by my friend Mr. Karayalar, it was stated that the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Salt Factories lives at Tamaracolam. Tamaracolam is my village. Though I live at Terur, my lands are all at Tamaracolam and I have a house there.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I object to the member bringing a personal matter affecting the particular officer.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): My personal knowledge is most useful in deciding the question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does the member hold himself reponsible to the statement that the Assistant Commissioner concerned lives in Nagercoil and not in Tamaracolam?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I hold myself responsible. (Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) (*Laughter.*)

I spend greater part of my time at Tamaracolam. I assure you, Sir, that the said Assistant Excise Commissioner does not live at Tamaracolam and he has no house there, whether his own, rented or granted free by anybody else. He never sleeps at Tamaracolam, no cooking arrangements have been made there, he does not eat while at Tamaracolam and yet the Government member wants us to believe that he lives at Tamaracolam.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is the member challenging the official member's statement?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Yes, I am.

The Government, if they really wish to develop the salt industry in the State, should look first to the welfare of the licensees. Well, Sir, what is now the condition of some of the most important licensees? The Avadhanikals, the owners of the Extension Factory, the best factory in Travancore, have, some of them, already given insolvency petition in the Nagercoil District Court. The others have entrusted their portion to the local companies to work and see if they could be relieved of their debts and have retired on the assurance of the company to give them a monthly pittance to keep their body and soul together. The Cape Comorin General Traffic Company, the owners of another important factory are so much in debt that it is doubtful whether the factory itself will be sufficient to meet the demands of their creditors. The Puthalom has not yet recovered from the shock it received in the floods of 1101. Sankaramurthi's Allom has made him poorer by about Rs. 20,000. My friend Mr. Karayalar, if he will not be offended by my statement, has become poorer by about Rs. 2 lakhs. Well, that is my impression of him. The licensees of the Old Alloms sell the pans that they bought for 500 and 700 fanams per pan at 50 and 70 fanams per pan and yet purchasers are not available.

PRESIDENT: I do not think you need disclose the private affairs of these various individuals.

MR. M SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I was just telling you that the licensees are slowly drawing down.

PRESIDENT: I do not think the House wants enlightenment in those directions.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Thus you will see, Sir, that the licensees mentioned form ninety-nine per cent. of the licensees of the State. This will give an idea of the development the salt industry is capable of in the near future if the present conditions are allowed to continue.

In the Colachel and Rajakkamangalam Alloms, practically no salt was manufactured for the last six years and yet a costly protective staff has been appointed there. These *alloms* ought to have been ended or mended long before this. Even though the Excise Commissioner admitted during the Budget Session of 1100 that, with the assignment of more lands for salt manufacture in the Manakkudi lake, there was scarcity of brine supply to the Tamaracolam factories, nothing seems to have been done yet. His promised scheme for the supply of good brine for the Tamaracolam factories has not yet the good fortune to see the light of day.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastiswaram*): I have got only one sentence more. If the President will allow me to continue, I shall do so.

PRESIDENT: Let me know the length of the sentence. (*Laughter.*)

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastiswaram*): Finally, Sir, I suggest that the time has come that a Committee should sit to enquire about the present state of affairs regarding the administration of salt factories and also to suggest ways and means for the improvement of the salt industry. If this is not at present practicable, then, the only other course I have in mind is the separation of the Salt Department from the Excise and the entrusting of it to one of the Development Departments.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai began by speaking of the deplorable condition of the salt factories, and then went on to enumerate the various griveances of individual licensees. He said that the licensees were paid *kudivila* at different rates. He mentioned the rates as two and three-fourth annas, two and a quarter annas and two annas. He spoke of the miserable condition of the 'monopoly factories' and finally went on to speak about matters which are *sub judice* and on which I am not allowed to say anything.

About the different rates of *kudivila*. If the member was speaking of the 'modified factories', then, I may say that they are subject to agreements executed by the licensees at the time when the lands were assigned to them for salt manufacture. From my experience, I can tell the House that these rates of *kudivila* are quite ample. The cost of manufacture of the salt comes only to about two or two and a half chackrams a maund.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member how he arrived at this figure?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I believe I am supposed to know my business.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the member be pleased to give the details as to how he arrived at the figure?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): If the member asks me the question later, I will give the details. I have not got the figures now with me.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I ask the question now how the Excise Commissioner arrived at the figure.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): As I said, I have not got the figures with me just now. But I can assure the member that the cost of manufacture comes only to about 2 to 2½ chackrams a maund. That is with regard to the Modified Excise Factories.

With regard to the Old Alloms, the *kudivila* rates are much higher than those in the Modified Excise Factories. That is because we found that the owners of the Old Alloms were unable to compete with the Modified Excise Factories. In regard to the Old Alloms, they are now being paid at the rate of 12 chackrams per maund of salt manufactured.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Is it not 2½ chackrams?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Not for the Old Alloms.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I would like to know what is the actual amount paid to the owners of Old Alloms?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Twelve chackrams per maund of salt manufactured.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILAI (*Agastisvaram*): But what is the amount that goes into the hands of the manufacturer after paying 60 per cent. to Government?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The member can do that little piece of arithmetic himself.

With regard to the Old Alloms, I admit that the licensees were at a disadvantage as compared with the owners of the New Alloms. That was because the licensees of 'modified alloms' were getting more profits and were able to pay higher wages to coolies with the consequence that the licensees of Old Alloms were not able to get much labour. In response to the representations from these manufacturers, I had a conference with the licensees of Old Alloms, and I have sent up proposals to convert the Monopoly Factories into Modified Excise Factories, so that they will get the same advantage as the new men. The proposal has been sanctioned by the Government and is being finally touched up by the Law Member. The disadvantages of the Old Allom licensees will therefore soon disappear.

With regard to the channel and other things referred to, I can say that the matter has been well considered. I do not find anything which shows that the factories are in a deplorable condition. On the other hand, the factories have been yielding this year much larger quantities of

salt. That is because of good weather. As Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai and Mr. Karayalar admitted, the chief reasons for the failure of output are the want of brine and the occurrence of unseasonal rains. We had very good weather and unseasonal rains were absent. Many were also fortunate enough to get good brine wells from under ground springs. So that, under favourable conditions, the licensees were able to manufacture in 1102 over six lakhs of maunds of salt so that the factories are not in a deplorable condition as stated by Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai.

As for the quarrels among the owners of the factories, I concede that there is some rivalry among the owners in the disposal of salt. That is of course undesirable. Each licensee wants to be first to sell his salt and, in doing so, some licensees resort to methods which are not laudable.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): If, as the Excise Commissioner says, the manufacturers sell the salt, how is it that there are still heaps of salt left in the factories?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It is the fault of Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai and others who are owners of the Old Alloms. Their salt is not as good as that manufactured by others.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastiswaram*): Does not the Inspector posted there inspect the salt manufacture?

MR A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The Inspector of course inspects the salt. The salt commands sale only if it is not powdery. Powdery salt is very good, but it is not in demand in the market.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Anyhow, the salt is not sold.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I understand the difficulty. The merchants do not buy powdery salt.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): But could not the Inspector prohibit the manufacture of such salt?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): As I said, it is not bad salt. The salt is good but it consists of small grains.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Are not the Government bound to take all the salt themselves?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, we will take the salt as soon as the transport season begins.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): But even the last year's salt is not removed from the factories.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Is the member sure?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I believe some salt still remains.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The licensees did not take sufficient interest in manufacturing salt of larger grains. That is with regard to the Old Alloms.

With regard to the rivalry existing between the different owners, I may say that each owner is anxious to sell his salt first. The tactics adopted are not quite legal. I am therefore enquiring into that matter. It seems that some of the licensees pay the purchasers the transport charges which should legally be borne by the purchaser himself. This is not quite legal and this is in contravention of the Government order fixing the minimum price of the salt below which rate they cannot sell.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Only after a certain period, that the salt can be removed, is it not?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know the period?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It has been mentioned here several times. It has also been the subject of interpellations in more than one session of this Council.

MR. M SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is there any fixed period? Under ordinary conditions what is the period?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): There is no fixed period. It will depend upon weather conditions. The idea is not to remove the salt before it is well dried.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know the time taken to dry the salt under ordinary conditions?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It will depend upon the conditions of the weather. Sometimes it will take two months. Sometimes it will take nearly six months.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether under any condition the salt will take less than two months to dry up?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): If the salt is exposed to the sun, it will dry up sooner.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the Excise Commissioner whether any report was received by him at any time regarding the removal of the salt before the expiry of two months?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): If the member will give specific instances, I will enquire.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will not such removal of salt create rivalry between the licensees?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*); There is no rivalry on that account. The rivalry is because each wants to sell his salt sooner.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does he certify to the quality of the salt removed?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): There is the Assistant Excise Commissioner for that purpose. If there was any salt of bad quality sold, I would have made an enquiry.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Is the member aware of any instance in which salt was scraped from day to day and sold in the factory?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): That could not be done. If there was an instance, it would have been brought to my notice and I would have enquired into it. I do not know of any such instance.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): If the licensees are permitted to manufacture salt, would they not sell it from day to day?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): They would be able to sell it provided it was fit for sale. Salt scraped today could not be fit for sale today.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*); Is there any such instance of salt being sold immediately after scraping?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I am not now in a position to say; I am not aware of any such sale. If such sale was effected, it would have been brought to my notice.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): But when one has scraped the salt, is he not in a position to sell it?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Because a man scrapes salt, it does not follow that he can sell it before the time fixed for drying. I believe I have no other questions to meet.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Did not the Excise Commissioner receive any complaint that certain licensees are given preference in the matter of removal of salt?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): No.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Let us hear what the Excise Commissioner has to say about the officer referred to by Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai as posted at Tamaracolam?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*); The officer was posted to Tamaracolam. He lost one child and another of his children was suffering from dysentery. The officer requested permission to remove to Nagercoil. On my visit to Tamaracolam, I came to know the conditions of the whole family and I permitted the family to be sent to Nagercoil while the officer was to stay at Tamaracolam going to Nagercoil on Saturdays and returning on Mondays.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know in which quarters the officer stays?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): He stays in one of the rooms of the office buildings.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Has he got his own kitchen in the office room?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): He stays near the quarters of the Petty Officers.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know the actual quantity of salt produced by the *alloms*?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): About 6 to 7 lakhs of maunds this year.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*); May I know whether the Excise Commissioner is of opinion that the salt industry in the State is capable of further development?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It is capable of much further development. The difficulty, as the licensees themselves have admitted is the unreliable rainfall. In some years, we have sixty inches of rainfall. This year we had only 30 inches. The next difficulty is about brine. The Tamaracolam factories now get good brine from brine wells but that is an uncertain source. The Chief Engineer has agreed to go down to the Tamaracolam *alloms* and consider measures to remove these difficulties. If the difficulties could be removed, we would be able to manufacture ample salt.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is the member satisfied that under the weather conditions that prevailed last year, only so much quantity of salt could have been produced?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The Rajakkamangalam factory is capable of manufacturing 1½ lakhs of maunds. It has not manufactured any appreciable quantity. The Colachel factory is capable of manufacturing 70,000 maunds of salt. The Colachel factory has not produced any quantity.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Has not salt been manufactured in the Rajakkamangalam factory?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Nearly 2,000 maunds.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Was it not much greater than the output in previous years?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): The total amount of output this year is 2,000 maunds.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Where?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): The whole quantity produced this year is 2,171 maunds.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I do not quite follow.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*); Two thousand one hundred and seventy one maunds more than the previous year.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): You have not got this year's figure.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): I mean last year, that is between 1100 and 1101.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I was speaking of 1101-1102?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Was the weather condition unfavourable last year?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): No. But this year it was favourable.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is it due to the weather conditions alone that the quantity of salt produced was not large?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Some of the licensees did not also get good brine.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Are all the factories provided with laboratories and the necessary chemicals?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Not all the factories. There was a laboratory at Tamaracolam and another in my office and we have got two trained men to analyse the brine. Dr. Kunjan Pillai has also been helping us in the analysis of salt. We found from such analysis that our salt compared very favourably with the Tuticorin salt.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does he therefore hope for a better output next year?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It will depend upon the weather conditions then. If we get good brine, we can produce at least 40,000 maunds of salt in the Colachel factory alone.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know what he has to say with regard to remissions?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): That is a somewhat controversial point in regard to the factories now-a-days. Mr. Avadhanial's factory and Mr. Karayalar's factory are not entitled to any help from the Government by reason of the agreement and of the order that was passed by the Government in 1925 or 1926, because of the refusal of the parties to open out the bottle-neck there.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether they were not given help by reason of the bottle-neck affair alone?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It is a big question and is *sub judice*; so, I do not want to speak about it.

So, when they asked for remission, it was refused. But, in the case of men who were in difficulty, I might allow them time to supply salt.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): So, Mr. Avadhanial's factory was not given remission?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): They were only granted extension of time.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kulkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യപിള്ളയുടെ മോഷനെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഇവിടെയുള്ള ഉപ്പളങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഈ രാജ്യത്തേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപ്പുമുഴുവനും വിളയിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള ഏക്സൈസു കമ്മിഷണരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാനും പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു.

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai,]

എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നത് ഓരോ ആണ്ടിലും ഉള്ള മഴയുടെസ്ഥിതിയനുസരിച്ചായിരിക്കും എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ നിലയിൽ ശരിയാണെങ്കിലും അതൊരു പ്രധാനകാരണമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ഉപ്പളങ്ങൾക്കു ദോഷമായി നിൽക്കുന്നതായി പറയുന്നത് (൧) ബ്രയിനിന്റെ കുറവ്, (൨) ശുദ്ധജലത്തിന്റെ ഉപദ്രവം, (൩) ലൈസൻസികളുടെ ഐകമത്യക്കുറവ്-ഇവ മൂന്നുമാണെന്നാണ്. ആ മൂന്നു കാരണങ്ങളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ എക്സൈസ്കമ്മീഷണർ മഴയുടെ സ്ഥിതിയെക്കൂടി ഒരു കാരണമായി പറയുന്നു. ഇവിടത്തെ ഉപ്പളങ്ങളിൽ ഉപ്പു കൃഷിക്കായുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഓരോ ആണ്ടിലും വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്നതായി കാണാം. അതായതു ൧൦൯൨-ൽ ൩൦൭ ഏക്കറായിരുന്നത് ൧൦൯൬-ൽ ൨൧൯ ഏക്കറായും വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉപ്പുകൃഷിക്കുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഇങ്ങനെ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു എങ്കിലും അതിലുള്ള വിളവിനെപ്പററി നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ ൧൦൯൨-ൽ ഏക്കറൊന്നിന് ശരാശരി ൧൯൬൭-മന്ന് വീതംഉപ്പ് വിളഞ്ഞുവന്നിരുന്നത് ൧൦൯൬-ൽ ൧൦൧൧ മന്നായും ൧൧൦൨-ൽ ൧൨൭൩-മന്നായും കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കണക്കിൻപ്രകാരം ൧൦൯൨-ൽ നിന്നും ൧൧൦൨-ൽ എത്തിയപ്പോൾ ഒരു ഏക്കറിൽ ൩൯൨-മന്ന് ഉപ്പ് കുറവായിട്ടാണു വിളഞ്ഞുകിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ കണക്കുകൾകൊണ്ട് ഇവിടത്തെ ഉപ്പളങ്ങളിൽ അടുത്തകാലം മുതൽ ഉപ്പിന്റെ വിളവ് സീമാതീതമായി കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതായി ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

താമരക്കുളംഅളം എത്രയൊ പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ളതാണെന്നും ൧൦൯൨-ൽ ഏക്കറൊന്നിന് രണ്ടായിരത്തോളം മന്ന് ഉപ്പു വിളഞ്ഞുകിട്ടുന്നതുതന്നെ പോരെന്നും, അതിനെപ്പററി ശരിയായി അന്വേഷിച്ച് പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നും പല ശ്രീമൂലംപ്രജാസഭകളിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ആ സംഗതിയിൽ വേണ്ട അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്വാൻ ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരേയും എക്സൈസ്കമ്മീഷണരേയും ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തി. അവർ ഒന്നുരണ്ടു് സ്ഥലപരിശോധനകൾ നടത്തി ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന് സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ താമരക്കുളം അളങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷക്കുവേണ്ടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള വേലകളിൽ ഒന്നും തന്നെ ചെയ്യിക്കാതെ ഉപ്പുകൃഷിക്കായി മണക്കാടി കായലിൽ കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത്.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I have to point out that the very same Engineer and the very same Excise Commissioner who were deputed to enquire into the matter recommended the assignment of these lands.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അതിലുള്ള വേലകൾ ചെയ്യിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നും ഉപ്പുകൃഷിക്ക് കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥലംപതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും കമ്മീഷണർ ശിപാർശചെയ്തതായി ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, it was so.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർ സമർപ്പിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ടിന് വിപരീതമായി, റിപ്പോർട്ട് അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ജോലികൾ ഒന്നും ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നും കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥലം ഉപ്പുകൃഷിക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതാണെന്നും എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ശിപാർശചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി പറയുന്നതിനെ ഇപ്പോൾ വിശ്വസിക്കേണ്ടതായി വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): May I explain the matter to the member? The Excise Commissioner did not say that the work should not be done. But it was in accordance with his and Mr. Bastow's recommendations that Mr. Karayalar's present factories and Mr. T.V. Krishna Aiyar's factory were assigned afterwads. Their recommendation was to make the bottle-neck wider. That has not been done.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ഉപ്പളങ്ങളിൽ ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായ താമരക്കുളം അളങ്ങളോടു ചേർത്ത് ആ കാലത്തും അതിൽ പിന്നീടും മണക്കുടിക്കായലിൽനിന്നും കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തതിൻെറഫലം ഗവർമെൻറും ജനങ്ങളും ഉപ്പുകൃഷിക്കാരും ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരുപോലെ അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അടുത്തകാലങ്ങളിൽ മണക്കുടിക്കായലിൽനിന്നും ഉപ്പുകൃഷിക്കായി കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള അവസരങ്ങളിൽ താമരക്കുളം അളത്തിന് നല്ല Brine കിട്ടാനുള്ള വഴികളേയൊ, ശുദ്ധജലത്തിൻെറ ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളെ തടുക്കാനുള്ള വഴികളേയൊ, വർഷകാലങ്ങളിൽ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തെ തടുക്കാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളേയൊ, ആലോചിക്കാതെയാണ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിൻെറഫലം എന്താണെന്ന് അതിൽ പിന്നീടുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടപോലെ തെളിയിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കങ്ങളാൽ ഉപ്പളങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപ്പുകൃഷികാൎക്കും വന്നിട്ടുള്ള അപരിമിതമായ നഷ്ടങ്ങൾ പോലെ വീണ്ടും വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവർമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ വേണ്ടപോലെപതിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഉപ്പളങ്ങളുടേയും ഉപ്പുകൃഷിക്കാരുടേയും ഇന്നത്തെ ശോചനീയസ്ഥിതികളെ ഗവർമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു വേണ്ടപരിഹാരങ്ങൾ നേടുന്നതിനായി നിയമസഭയിൽ അനേകം ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ

[Mr. T, Kumara Pillai.]

ചോദിക്കാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൾക്കു കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ള മറുപടികളെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് അധികൃതന്റെ വീഴ്ചകളെ മറച്ചുവച്ച് മറുപടികൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

ഇവിടത്തെ ഉപ്പുകൃഷിക്കാർ വിളയിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഉപ്പിനെ അവരെക്കൊണ്ട് എഴുതി വയ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉടമ്പടി പ്രകാരം കാലാകാലങ്ങളിൽ തൂക്കി ഏററ് അവർക്ക് കുടിവില കൊടുത്ത് പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഉപ്പു വ്യവസായത്തിന് വലുതായദോഷത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ലൈസൻസികളെക്കൊണ്ട് ഉടമ്പടിഎഴുതിവയ്പിച്ചതിൽ പിന്നീട് അവർ ശേഖരിക്കുന്ന ഉപ്പിനെ ആ ഉടമ്പടി പ്രകാരം അതാതു കാലങ്ങളിൽ തൂക്കി ഏല്ക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി, ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വില്ക്കുമ്പോഴൊ, വില്ക്കാനായി പുറമെകൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോഴൊ, മാത്രമെ തൂക്കി ഏല്ക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നുള്ള റൂൾസ് ഉണ്ടാക്കിവച്ചു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഉപ്പു വിററുതുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ അതിലേക്ക് അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കാൻ അധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ സന്തോഷിപ്പിച്ച് നല്ല മനസ്സുണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തലൈസൻസികൾ ശേഖരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപ്പിനെ തൂക്കി ഏല്ക്കാതേയും കുടിവില കൊടുക്കാതേയും അവരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിക്കുന്നതിനും നഷ്ടങ്ങൾ വരുത്തുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ആ റൂൾസിൻപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഉപ്പുതൂക്കി ഏല്ക്കാനുള്ള അധികൃതന്മാരെ ലൈസൻസികൾ എപ്പൊഴും, ഏതെങ്കിലും മാതിരിയിൽ സ്വാധീനത്തിലാക്കിവച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ദുരിതാവസ്ഥ ഉപ്പുകൃഷിക്ക് വലുതായ ദോഷത്തെ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഇവിടത്തെ അളങ്ങളിൽ ഉപ്പിന്റെ വിളവു കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതിനു രാജ്യഭരണ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളിൽനിന്നും കാണുന്ന പ്രധാന കാരണങ്ങൾ നല്ല ബ്രയിനിന്റെ കുറവ്, ശുദ്ധജലത്തിന്റെ ഉപദ്രവം, ലൈസൻസികളുടെ ഐകമത്യ കുറവ്, ഇവയാണ്. അളങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പലേ അവസരങ്ങളിലും ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് വേണ്ടപോലെ ആലോചിക്കാതെ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചതിന്റെ ഫലമാണ് ഉപ്പു കൃഷിക്ക് പ്രതിബന്ധം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് ഉപ്പു കൃഷിക്ക് ഏററവും യോജിച്ചതും പ്രധാനവുമായ അളങ്ങൾ താമരക്കുളത്തുള്ളവയാണ്. അതിനെ തന്നെ ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമായിട്ടു എടുക്കാം. ആ അളങ്ങളിൽ നല്ലബ്രയിൻ കിട്ടാതാകുന്നതിനും, ശുദ്ധജലത്തിന്റെ ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള പ്ര

ധാനകാരണം, അതുകളുടെ രക്ഷയെ തീരെ ഗണ്യമാക്കാതെയും ശുദ്ധജലം വാൻ പോകുന്നതിനുള്ള വഴികളെ ആലോചിക്കാതെയും ഉപ്പു കൃഷിക്കായി കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്തു് മണക്കുടിക്കായലിന്റെ വിസ്താരത്തെ കുറച്ചതു കൊണ്ടും ആണു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ മണക്കുടിക്കായലിൽ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളും ഉപ്പുകൃഷിക്കായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള കാലങ്ങളിൽ ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ചോദിക്കുകയൊ, അറിയുകയൊ ചെയ്തിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ താമരക്കുളം അളത്തിന് ഇന്നത്തെ കഷ്ടസ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഇടവരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്തില്ല എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, ഉപ്പളങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷയെക്കരുതി മണക്കുടിക്കായലിൽ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു് ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയരുടെ വിദഗ്ദ്ധാഭിപ്രായം തടഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളെപ്പോലും ഗവർമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഉപ്പു കൃഷിക്കായി പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ വേണ്ടത്ര ആലോചനകൾ കൂടാതെ ഉപ്പു കൃഷിക്കായി സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്തുമണക്കുടിക്കായലിന്റെ വിസ്താരം അപരിമിതമായി കുറഞ്ഞുപോകയാൽ വർഷകാലങ്ങളിൽ പഴയാർവഴി വരുന്നവെള്ളം സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായിഒഴുകിസമുദ്രത്തിൽ എത്തുന്നതിനു് നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെവരികയാൽ ഉപ്പളങ്ങളിൽ ഉടപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകാൻ ഇടയായി തീർന്നു. ഇതുകാരണത്താൽ ആ അളങ്ങളിൽ ശുദ്ധജലത്തിന്റെ ഉപദ്രവം വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരികയും നല്ല ബ്രയിനിന്റെ കുറവു് ഉണ്ടായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്തു.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I beg to point out that the matter he is speaking about is one which I am unable to refer to because it is *sub judice*. If he is allowed to speak, I am at a disadvantage.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഈ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം "സബ്ജ്ഡ്യുഡിസ്സിയിൽ" ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതാണെന്നു പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ ഭാഗം ഞാൻ ഇനി പറയുന്നില്ല. നിർഭാഗ്യവശാൽ ഒരു കേസ്സുവന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ബഡ്ജറ്റു് സെഷനിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അതിപ്രധാനമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനാവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപ്പു മുഴുവനും ഇവിടത്തെ ഫാക്ടറികളിൽ വിളയിക്കാൻ ഒരു പ്രയാസവുമില്ല എന്നു് എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ തന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി പറയാൻ "സബ് ജുടിസ്സ്" എന്നുള്ള പ്രതിബന്ധവും ഉണ്ടായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: You can discuss it after the case is decided.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Yes, Sir, I will bring a separate resolution for this.

ഉപ്പുകൃഷിയിൽ വിളവു കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതിനു പറയുന്നതായ മററൊരു കാരണം ലൈസൻസികളുടെ ഐകമത്യക്കുറവെന്നാണ്. ലൈസൻസികളുടെ ഐകമത്യക്കുറവു പ്രധാനമായി കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു ലൈസൻസികൾ ഒന്നുചേൎന്നു പൊതുവെ നടത്താനുള്ള വേലകളിലാണ്. (Modified Excise system) പ്രകാരം പൊതുമരാമത്തുവേലകൾ ലൈസൻസികൾ തന്നെ ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ നിശ്ചയപ്രകാരം അളങ്ങളിലുള്ള പൊതുമരാമത്തുവേലകൾ കാലാകാലത്തിനും തൃപ്തികരമായും ചെയ്യാൻ ലൈസൻസികളാൽ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ലൈസൻസികൾ ചെയ്യിക്കേണ്ട ജോലികൾ കാലാകാലങ്ങളിൽ ചെയ്യിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു വേലകൾ ചെയ്യിച്ചു ആവക ചിലവു ലൈസൻസികളിൽനിന്നും ഈടാക്കണമെന്നാണ്. ആ വ്യവസ്ഥ അനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതു വളരെ അപൂൎവ്വമായിട്ടാണ് കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്..

(Modified Excise system)-ൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട അളങ്ങളിലെ മരാമത്തു വേലകൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നുംതന്നെ നടത്തേണ്ടതു് ഉപ്പളങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷക്കും അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും അത്യാവശ്യമായിതീൎന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

ലൈസൻസികളുടെ ഐകമത്യക്കുറവിനു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമായി പറഞ്ഞുവരുന്ന പുത്തളത്തിൻെറ ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതി എന്താണെന്നു നോക്കാം. പുത്തളത്തിൽ ൧൦൯൩-ൽ ൧,൩൦,൧൧൩ മന് ഉപ്പുവിളഞ്ഞുവന്നിരുന്നതു ൧൧൦൨-ാമാണ്ടിൽ എത്തിയപ്പോൾ ൧൯,൩൦൬ മന്നു ഉപ്പായി കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. എത്രയൊ പ്രധാനമായ ഈ അളത്തിൽ ഉപ്പിൻെറ വിളവു് ഇങ്ങിനെ കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതിൻെറ കാരണങ്ങളെ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു് അന്വേഷിക്കുകയൊ അറിയുകയൊ അവയെ പരിഹരിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. പുത്തളത്തിലെ ലൈസൻസ്സികൾ ഐകമത്യത്തോടുകൂടി അവിടത്തെ മരാമത്തുവേലകൾ ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ആ അളത്തിനു ദോഷമായിചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികളുടെ ഫലമാണ്. അതിലേക്കു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തവും പറയാവുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ സബ്ജ്ജുഡിസ്സ് വന്നതിനാലും അതിനെപ്പററി പറയാൻ തരമില്ലാതെവന്നു. അതിനാൽ എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഒരു റസല്യൂഷൻ മുഖേന ആകാമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രസംഗം തല്ക്കാലം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I see that I am also being tied down by certain restrictions imposed upon us by law; but apart from all these questions, I wish to make certain general remarks on the question of the administration of salt, at least on the production of salt. As Mr. Kumara Pillai said, the average production on an acre of salt factory has been rapidly deteriorating, that is to say, in 1092, the average production was 2,000 and odd maunds. In 1097, it was less. Of course, in 1102, it seems to be slightly rising. For that, Mr. Kumara Pillai wanted the Excise Commissioner to give an explanation. I also request him to give us a satisfactory explanation. I take this opportunity to say that the Excise Commissioner challenged the statement of Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai and said that the Assistant Excise Commissioner has his permanent residence at Tamaracolam, that he is allowed to go to Nagercoil as his children were laid up with illness, every Saturday. With a full sense of responsibility and in all seriousness, I challenge his statement and request the Government to make an enquiry and see whether a member representing nearly 10,000 voters who has made the statement was speaking the truth or the Government member. Sir, it is high time that the Government should take the matter into consideration and enquire and see which is correct.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is there any serious discrepancy between the two statements? Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai was saying that he does not reside there. Mr. Van Ross only said that he has a cook there.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Anyhow, we understand what the statement means. The Government state that he does not reside at Nagercoil but resides permanently at Tamaracolam. That was a plain statement, not in cumbersome style. Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai said that the Assistant Excise Commissioner has his permanent residence not in Tamaracolam, but in Nagercoil.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I simply said that he does not live there permanently.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That is different. Mr. Van Ross says only that he has a cook there.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): But I will say that he has his permanent abode at Nagercoil. Perhaps now and then he goes to Tamaracolam.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Will the member please tell me to what period he refers?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): From the period of his appointment.

I do know that he took up his residence at Nagercoil. And I would be only very glad to be informed that I was wrong in my statement. I say with a sense of responsibility and self-respect that he does not reside at Tamaracolam.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : I can say, Sir, that the member is biting off more than he could chew. I can accept the challenge made and say that the Assistant Excise Commissioner was living there. For the last one month, he is in charge of the Nagercoil Division also and therefore lives now in Nagercoil.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I only stand upon the simple statement that he does not live in Tamaracolam. It was said in answer to an interpellation that he does not live at Nagercoil, but only in Tamaracolam. Supplementary questions were put and the member was unable to give further information. If the House is given enlarged powers, other members can put supplementary questions and the matter would come to light. I know, personally, that the Assistant Excise Commissioner's presence is necessary there. He cannot supervise the work at Tamaracolam by remaining at Nagercoil. I can understand if the Government's statement was that it does not interfere with his duties, but that was not the position of the Government. What the Government say is that the Assistant Excise Commissioner resides permanently at Tamaracolam and he gave us to understand that he has permission to go now and then to Nagercoil where his children were laid up.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : Was his predecessor living there?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Yes. He was living there, and he even conducted his daughter's marriage at Tamaracolam. So, Sir, I request the Government to enquire into the matter and take up the challenge and see which of the statements is correct.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : What exactly is his case, whether he says that the statement of Mr. Van Ross is not correct?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Certainly, that is my case. The members of this House have been given the power of asking interpellations and getting answers. If as is stated by me, the Assistant Excise Commissioner has his residence at Nagercoil a little bit beyond the immediate reach of the licensees, it is up to the Government to see whether the statement is correct or not. The Government member also must hold himself responsible in regard to his statement and see that he does not give a statement contradictory to the statement already made. And if the Government do not enquire and see which is correct, Sir, I must say that this House has no statutory right. It will be only undermining the right. So, I appeal to you, Sir, to make an enquiry into the matter whether he has his family and children alone at Nagercoil or whether he is permanently residing at Nagercoil.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : I did not say, Sir, that he is living there with his family and children. I said that his family is at Nagercoil and that he is going to Nagercoil every Saturday.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I must vehemently repudiate that statement without qualification.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): On that, Sir, I accept his challenge.

PRESIDENT: You see the man living in Nagercoil and not in Tamaracolam. Mr. Van Ross has seen him in one single room in the office at Tamaracolam. The only way in which I can say which exactly is correct is for me to go down there and see whether he is living there and then decide who is correct. But if you will just wait for a few days until the Council is over—I do not want to go to Nagercoil while the Council is sitting—the Government will make enquiries whether the Commissioner is living at Tamaracolam or at Nagercoil.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, I should like to take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government the necessity for opening some salt pans in Central Travancore also. As it is, Central Travancore has no salt pans at present. But some years ago, there were salt pans near Kayankulam and Ambalapuzha.

PRESIDENT: Are you supporting the motion or opposing it?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I am supporting the motion.

From the figures quoted by my respected friend Mr. Kumara Pillai, it seems as if the Government have been systematically trying to decrease the amount of salt manufactured in Travancore and correspondingly to increase the amount of salt imported into Travancore from outside. The impression amongst the people is that some influential people are interested in the import of salt from outside. The history of the Salt Department appears to bear out that impression. I therefore request the Government to remove this impression by doing everything in their power to increase the amount of salt manufactured in Travancore. In this connection, I should like to point out the necessity for some supplementary industry in Central Travancore. At present, Central Travancore is the hardest hit part of Travancore. There was a time when it was the richest part of Travancore. But owing to the prevalance of the cocoanut disease and the failure of crops due to irregular rainfall, Central Travancore is now the poorest part of Travancore. So, it is only fitting that an old industry which existed there should be revived. It may be said, as I have heard it said, that the salt manufactured there may be defective or may not be fit for human consumption. Of course, in these days of scientific advance, even if there is some defect, that can be remedied by some scientific method. For these reasons, it seems to me that the Government should bestow some special attention upon increasing the amount of salt manufactured in the existing factories as well as in opening new factories wherever possible or in reviving old ones. It seems to me that the salt pans near Kayankulam were abolished not because of the inferiority of the salt produced, but for political reasons. That portion of the country was very rich and could

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

afford to lose that industry at that time and South Travancore was in a poor condition. The tables are now turned. South Travancore is now in a very much better position than Central Travancore. That is one additional reason why the salt industry should be revived in Central Travancore. With these observations, I support the motion.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I must apologise to my friends over here for my inability to appreciate the full force of their grievance. Common salt, it will be admitted, is a commodity that is needed by everybody.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does not the Kuhni system recommend the abstinence from salt? (*Laughter.*)

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I should have expected to hear from the members on this side the need for producing more salt, rather than reducing the price of salt and improving its quality. I was anxiously waiting that I would hear a cry of that nature. But I was hearing member after member enumerating the grievances of the licensees on this question. I thought that this license business was something like a speculation and it was a matter that should be left between the licensees and the Government to settle among themselves. I thought the time of the House should not be taken up for discussing the individual grievances of the licensees, whatever may be the justice or injustice involved therein.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does the member know that the licensees alone are responsible for the production of salt?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Quite so.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): And, as such, if the licensees were given no facility for the increased production of salt, will there not be any increase in the production of salt?

MR. A K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I realise it. But I equally realise that it will be always possible for the licensees to come up and want more. So far as I can understand from the speeches made here, the complaint is not as to the general disabilities of all licensees but only as to the disabilities arising from the discriminating treatment between one licensee and another licensee.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): If their pocket is affected, may I know from the member if the production of salt also will not be affected as a result?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In all speculations, there will be one party suffering and another party gaining. On account of that, you cannot put in a claim that there is a case for an enquiry.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether he treats the salt licensees in the same way as the ordinary contractors?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I must confess that that is my view. So far as I can understand from the speeches made here and also from my own impression on the subject, I think that licensees were available; but the only complaint was that certain licensees were shown preferential treatment as against certain others. It was a matter in which the licensees could very freely get their grievances redressed either in a court of law or through the Government. I do not understand why that matter should loom so large in this Council.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Suppose the Government redress their grievances. Is it not then within the competence of this Council to bring it forward to the notice of the Government?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): No. I do not think it is the function of the Council. I should consider that any question that is brought forward before this Council must relate to some policy,—it must be a public policy.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is not the production of salt a matter of public importance?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes, it is a matter of public importance. But I did not find any member speak about the production of salt. That is why I said at the beginning that I was anxiously waiting for any member who would be speaking on the importance of the production of salt, and improving its quality. But, on the other hand, my friend Mr. Kumara Pillai was quoting figures to show that the production of salt was decreasing from year to year. I was waiting to see what would be his further observations on the subject. He then began to talk about the grievances of contractors. Also, my friend Mr. Sivatanu Pillai said that the production of salt was going down. But after that he rushed on to another point. He spoke about the Assistant Commissioner not staying in Tamaracolam. So I interrupted him when he was referring this and asked him how the production of salt was related to the Assistant Commissioner staying in Nagercoil or Tamaracolam.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does the member remember that the Excise Commissioner told us sometime back that brine supply is not good on account of the assignment of land?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): But how does it affect the Assistant Commissioner's stay in Tamaracolam? The larger part of the time was taken up with this one question whose relation with the main issue I was not able to understand at all.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that the member's point is this? that his predecessors in speeches did not give sufficient information as to post him with information on the point?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): That is exactly my complaint.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it not better that the member himself studies the records before he speaks?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): What I say is that my friends did not make out a case worthy of the consideration of the House. They have been discussing grievances of individuals. These grievances could better be discussed in a court of law and redress obtained.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി സംസാരിച്ച ആളുകൾ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ശക്തിയോടുകൂടി സംസാരിച്ചതിനെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ മെമ്പറിനു സാധിക്കാതെ വന്ന അബദ്ധമാണു് ഇതു എന്നു മനസ്സിലായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): That is why I said at the beginning of my speech that I apologised to my friends for my inability to appreciate the force of their arguments.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ശരിയായിട്ടും ശക്തിയായിട്ടും വാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരെസംബന്ധിച്ച അഭിപ്രായം പറയാതെ കഴിച്ചാൽകൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. K PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): No. I think that so far as I was able to understand, I must state my position. It was open to my friend to anticipate the difficulties of a common man and stated his reasons. I think even now my friends who will be talking after me can enlighten me. But so far as I am aware, the matter that was discussed here was purely a private matter.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഉപ്പളത്തിൽ ലൈസൻസികളുടെ ഇടയിൽതന്നെ പലമാതിരി സിസ്റ്റം ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not know.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഓരോ സിസ്റ്റത്തിലും ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ലൈസൻസികൾക്കു തമ്മിൽചിലവിലും ആദായത്തിലും പല വ്യത്യാസങ്ങളുംഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): What has that got to do with this?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അതു മനസ്സിലാക്കീട്ടു മെമ്പർ സംസാരിക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I must enlighten my friends that it is one of the elementary principles of law that you should not expect the other side to come prepared with facts. When you have given the plaint, you must give also the facts. You should not expect the other side to come with facts. It was not my inability to understand, but it was only a dearth of information.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Does he mean to apply this remark against all those who have been speaking on this motion?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : No. I am only speaking of the particular members who have been bringing up purely private matters in the discussion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the member concedes that it is better to help oneself before seeking help from others ?.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : No. It is one of the elementary principles of law that you should not expect the other side to come prepared with facts. The burden of proof is on the plaintiff's side. The gentlemen of the jury must be able to understand what exactly is your case. But I was at a loss to understand what your case was. I was able to understand that there was some grievance. But I think that grievance could be redressed in a court of law. Why should they trouble this Council within such grievances ?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*). Does not the member know that the stay of the Assistant Commissioner at Tamaracolam is indispensable for the proper supervision of the works in those *alloms* ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Certainly it is necessary. If you are accusing the department of laxity, there I agree with you entirely.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : May I know from the member whether in that case the living of the Assistant Commissioner at Tamaracolam is not relevant to the question under discussion ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : No, it was not relevant to the production of salt which is alone the matter under discussion here.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, may I know from the member if he remembers that when the question of Inspectors came up, it was admitted that Inspectors are necessary for the production of salt ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Yes. But was the salt being produced from minute to minute so that the supervising officers should be there every minute ?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : Is the member satisfied with all the Excise Inspectors who are in the salt factories—

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : I rise to a point of order. Is it the cross examination of a witness that is going on or is it a member's speech ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : My friends here want to silence me by putting questions.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : As a matter of personal explanation, I must assure my friend, that I did not intend any such thing at all.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I must say that if this question has anything seriously to do with the production of salt or the possibility of selling the salt produced at a lower price, I am one with them. But if it is a personal grievance, then I must say I sympathise with them but I must advise them that they should go to a court of law to have their grievance redressed.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Sir, in supporting the motion of Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai, I must say that I know no industry which is more useful or more important to the people at large than the salt industry, as it is evidently an article of consumption for every man of every grade, irrespective of caste or creed. But it is very regrettable to see that the outturn of this article is decreasing year after year. But I do not deny that there has been a slight increase this year. But what is that increase when campared to the decrease since 1098? The figure shows that we had 5,22,000 maunds of salt in that year and this year the production comes to only 4,74,000 and odd. There is therefore evidently a decrease although last year we saw a slight increase. There must be something very rotten somewhere. We must see where the defect is and find out remedies. Of course, the Excise Commissioner has been telling us that there are certain natural defects with regard to certain *alloms* as, for example, Rajakkamangalam and Colachel *alloms*.

These things might be combated in a very proper and effective way. If that cannot be done, these *alloms* might be abandoned so that we might go safely to the other *alloms* and see that they are successfully worked out. From the report, we see that we have 471 and odd acres of salt pans and out of this area 154 acres have not been worked last year owing to the negligence of the licensees. Sir, that is a matter to be enquired into by the Government and I say that steps ought to have been taken by the department to see that these licensees are compelled to work and produce more salt. I say that this is a matter in which the people are deeply concerned and so it should be developed. From what Mr. Van Ross told us today, I see these can be developed to such an extent as to produce salt that will suffice for the people in the State. As it is, I do not know why a bolder step has not been taken hitherto and I believe that the Government and the Excise Commissioner will see that it is done. I fully agree with Mr. Subramanya Pillai in suggesting that a committee be appointed to examine the question thoroughly. If it is not possible for the Excise Commissioner to work the department, I have no objection to suggest that it might be separated from the Excise Department altogether. From his speech, we also see that in British India and in other parts, this department has been separated from the Excise Department. I do not see why he should be so very particular to keep this department with him and see that it is not developed. If in any way a separation conduces to the development of salt industry, I will most certainly recommend it. But if the committee can do useful work, by all means have that. What I wish to say is this, that our State should be self-sufficient and self-contained in salt.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Since salt has taken sufficient time and I fear there will not be sufficient time for toddy, I move that the question be now put.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I second it.

The closure motion was put and carried.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Sir, the Excise Commissioner in his reply stated that his report regarding the classification of the different licensees in the various *alloms* has received the sanction of Government and I think by that one of the grievances that I put forward here and which the licensees have been suffering from for a long time has been alleviated. Secondly, the Excise Commissioner suggested that a scheme for the supply of brine is also being prepared in conjunction with the Chief Engineer. Of course, the same thing was stated some two years ago, I think it was when the budget for 1101 was considered, and hope that he will at least work this small scheme as early as possible.

Then, in regard to the scheme to instal an oil engine in the Colachel salt factory, we may have to see how it works towards the development of the industry. Then, in the course of his speech, the Excise Commissioner referred to me as a licensee myself. I would like to point out to him that it is about two or three months since I ceased to be a licensee.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I apologise.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Though the license has not been transferred, I have given up all my interests in the salt factory. Well, Sir, I do not wish to press the motion mainly for this reason that I have not been able to place all my facts before the Council on account of the fact that the question is *sub judice*. My friends Messrs. Kumara Pillai and Sivatanu Pillai were also under the same disability and so were not able to place all facts. Hence I do not think I will be right in asking the Council to come to a decision on this point. So, I withdraw my motion with the permission of the House.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 196.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

196. To omit the allotment of Rs. 792 for temporary establishment for the Port Salt Depot, Trivandrum.

Sir, the object of this motion is to press upon the attention of the Government the necessity for the abolition of the Port Salt Depot at Trivandrum. I make this motion on two grounds. Firstly, the Port Salt Depot at Trivandrum is not necessary. The requirements of Trivandrum in respect of salt are adequately met by the merchants who deal in salt and who obtain their supplies not from the Port Salt Depot, but direct from the salt factories in Tamaracolam. A very negligible fraction of the total salt demand of Trivandrum only is met by the Por

[Mr. S. Subrahmanya Karayalar.]

Salt Depot. The average issue of salt from the depot is less than 20,000 maunds per annum and I think this House will agree with me when I say that there is no justification for the continuance of a depot for this purpose.

The second ground on which I seek to abolish the depot is to throw open the salt market of Trivandrum Division entirely to the salt licensees. The salt licensees require a market for the sale of their salt and the Government are bound to see that the licensees have reasonable facilities for marketing their salt. The Government will not be justified in competing with the licensees, as by such competition the salt industry will be easily crippled. The only market available for the licensees is that provided by the Trivandrum Division, as the Government have been practically controlling the salt market of the other divisions. I suggest therefore that the depot be abolished. With these words, I make the motion.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, this depot was abolished in 1095, but we were obliged to resuscitate it at the instance of Mr. Adam Sait who interpellated the Government, I believe, in the old Council, in 1096. It was stated then that, taking advantage of the abolition of the depot, both the cartmen who brought salt from Tamaracolam and the local salt merchants raised the price of salt to such an extent that it became a scandal. People had to pay six or seven rupees per bag of salt. We made careful enquiries and found that there was also a great complaint from the fisherfolk who used salt in curing fish. They had to pay heavily for their salt. So, it was with the object of remedying this evil, in an important town like Trivandrum, we re-established the depot. It was not with the intention of selling a very large quantity of salt, but for the purpose of keeping down the price of salt in the town. By the existence of the depot, salt could be sold at standared prices to the people.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): May I know why merchants do not resort to the depots for salt?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Merchants do resort to the depot. We also sell a fair amount of salt to them. I admit a very large quantity is also purchased from the factories.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): If the salt in the depot is good enough, why should merchants go to the factories?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Because they have to go to the beach if they want to purchase from the depot, while salt is brought to their very doors by cart-men. The salt is of the same quality as in the depot. Moreover, if salt has to be purchased from the depot, money has to be remitted into a treasury and a chalan taken to the depot. If the depot is abolished, the price of salt is sure to go up in Trivandrum.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): May I know whether the Government have opened depots in British India?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excice Commissioner*): In British India, there are regular methods of transport which we cannot get at Tamaracolam. When the railway line is opened, we can do away with the depots entirely.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I beg to withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 197.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

197. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,19,250 for transport charges of salt by Rs. 70,000.

The allotment of Rs. 1,19,250 for transport charges of home salt is excessive, far in excess of the actual requirements. In the first place, a comparison of the figures of allotment for transport charges during the years 1101 and 1102 with the budgeted provision will substantiate my position. Whereas the budget provision for 1102 is only Rs. 30,000 and the actual expenditure during 1101 was Rs. 531, the allotment for 1103 is Rs. 1,19,250. I am at a loss to know on what basis this sum has been arrived at. It may be said that the allotment for 1101 and 1102, can afford no clue to the amount that may be required for 1103. I ask, Sir, whether there is an improvement in the situation this year, as compared with the situation last year. I can assert that the situation this year is worse or rather has been made worse. The Excise Commissioner has already remitted conditionally gifts of large quantities of salt. The quantities of salt due to the Government from the licensees of two of the salt factories, about a lakh of maunds, in defiance of Government orders on the subject for a period of four years.

Secondly, I venture to submit that the Excise Commissioner has not calculated the amount of transport expenditure on the basis of stock of salt held by the Government. This will be evident from the fact that the allotment of Rs. 1,19,250 is such a huge sum as will cover the transport charges of not less than 50,000 maunds of salt even if you take the average transfer charges to be as high as Rs. 25 for 100 maunds. Sir, I do not think that the Excise Commissioner will be bold enough to say that he has got 7 lakhs of maunds of salt in stock and that he proposes to transfer that quantity from Tamaracolam.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): May I know the basis on which he has made the calculation that, with a lakh of rupees, six lakhs of maunds of salt could be transported?

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): At the rate of Rs. 25 per hundred maunds.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Is it for Alleppey?

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): To Quilon. Sir, the annual output for our factories falls far short of 7 lakhs of maunds which includes both the Government share and the licensee's share. Probably, the Excise Commissioner's calculation is not based on actual stocks held by him, but on stocks that may become available during the course of the coming year. If this is the case, I say that we, as businessmen, cannot make any provision for the transport of what may or may not come into our hands at some future time. We can legitimately make provision only for the stocks held by the Government. As for the salt that may hereafter become available, I suggest that it will be open to the Commissioner to come forward with a demand for supplementary grant as and when it becomes available.

In the face of these facts, I cannot understand why the Excise Commissioner wants an allotment of Rs. 1,19,250. Sir, the provision of Rs. 49,250 for transport charges which my motion allows is reasonable and is in excess of the current year's provision by Rs. 19,250. In these terms, I make the motion.

MR. A J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, I cannot understand the anxiety shown by Mr. Karayalar in this matter. This is a Debt-head expenditure spent under transport of salt to be subsequently recovered when the salt is sold. So it is not an outright expenditure. I want an advance only for the quantity of salt that is to be transported.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): May I know why the member is so very anxious to provide a large sum?

MR. A J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The member should concede to the Excise Commissioner a knowledge of his business and responsibility in the management of his department. He is supposed to consider these matters carefully and to make provision for the necessary transport of salt.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Are not the members on this side of the House expected to investigate it?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): By all means, let them do it. But members should have full knowledge of the subject.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know what the Excise Commissioner has to say for the excess of provision that has now been made for the transport of salt?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I am just going to say that. If you permit me to speak, without interruption, we would sooner reach the end.

The Excise Commissioner gets the returns from the several factories beforehand. He ascertains the quantity of salt that would be available from each of the several factories. He makes an estimate of the quantity that will have to be transported and provides for the cost of transport calculating roughly the rate at which he would have to pay for transport.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): May I know the salt that is available for transport from the Tamaracolam factories?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): These are all departmental arrangements, Sir, and I decline to give out here all the facts on which I have based the allotment in the budget. The difficulty in regard to the present discussion is that the member is speaking not purely as a member of the Legislative Council. He is also speaking as a licensee interested in the business. That is the difficulty in the present instance.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I rise to a point of order. May I know whether the members of the Council can be referred to in any other capacity of theirs?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Unfortunately, that is exactly the difficulty in the matter at present. If Mr. Karayalar speaks purely as a member, forgetting his position and the interests as a licensee, then there would have been no difficulty at all.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know why the provision this year is in excess of that for last year?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I expect to transport 3 lakhs of maunds of salt to Alleppey and to Trivandrum. The cost for transporting 100 maunds of salt to Alleppey was Rs. 34, and the cost for transporting the same quantity to Trivandrum was Rs. 26½. These are the figures of last year. The member may make his own calculation from these figures. As to what exactly will be the rate that we may have to pay this year, we can ascertain only after tenders are called for and received.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know the amount for Alleppey and that for Trivandrum?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Rs. 30,000 to Trivandrum and the rest to Alleppey.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): How is it that very little was spent on this account in 1101?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Because the outturn of salt was not much. There was not sufficient salt for transport. But we had a bumper crop in 1102. We have 3 lakhs of maunds of salt for transport.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know the quantity that he got from the several factories at Tamaracolam during the year 1102?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): We had to spend more than what was provided in the budget for transport charges.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want to know the quantity of salt transported that year.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : I have not got the figures now. I think 1,35,000 maunds were transported to Quilon. Although we wanted to import salt for Trivandrum, we could not land in Trivandrum since weather did not permit it. So salt was not taken to Trivandrum.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : May I know the quantity transported to Alleppey?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : None, because there was not sufficient salt.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : May I know the quantity of salt now in stock at Tamaracolam ?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): There are about 3 lakhs of maunds of salt for transport to Alleppey.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : I want to know the whole quantity now in stock there.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*) : I have not got the exact figures.

I do not find any difficulty in the matter, Sir. If I transport salt, I pay for it. If not, I do not utilise the money provided for it in the budget.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Are we not entitled to know whether the quantity of salt that the department intends to transport to the several places is necessary or sufficient for those places?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : The member has not given us the stock of salt in Tamaracolam. May I know how he was able to estimate that 3 lakhs of maunds would be available for transport?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): These are all details of the department which I decline to make public here. I assure the House that 3 lakhs of maunds are available for transport.

PRESIDENT: Do you not understand Mr. Sivatanu Pillai that if the quantity in stock is let known beforehand, it will affect the price in competetive business?

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I press the motion.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and lost.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—12.

1. Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai	7. Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.
2. „ T. Kumara Pillai.	8. „ G. Raman Menon
3. „ K. C. Mammen Mappillai.	9. „ R. Raman Pillai.
4. „ P. K. Narayana Pillai	10. „ M. Sivatanu Pillai
5. „ K. P. Nilakanta Pillai	11. „ S. Subrahmanya Karayalar
6. „ M. N. Pillai	12. „ M. Subrahmanya Pillai

NOES—23.

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko	13. Mr. W. H. Pitt
2. „ Paul Daniel	14. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose
3. „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai	15. Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
4. „ K. George	16. „ K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar
5. „ P. N. Krishna Pillai	17. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar
6. „ R. Krishna Pillai	18. Mr. J. Stephenson
7. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	19. „ V. Subba Aiyar
8. Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman	20. „ C. P. Tarakan
9. „ L. A. Lampard	21. „ K. K. Thomas
10. „ X. G. Lopez	22. „ A. J. Van Ross
11. „ T. J. Matthew	23. „ A. Vipan
12. „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai	

NEUTRALS—10.

1. Mr. A. J. John	6. Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai
2. „ K. I. Joseph	7. „ R. Padmanabhan
3. „ C. Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran	8. „ A. K. Pillai
4. „ N. Kumaran	9. „ K. Sivarama Panikkar
5. „ G. Narayana Pillai	10. „ C. N. Tuppan Namputiri

The motion was lost.

Motions 198 to 200.

The following motions were not made:

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

198. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,92,900 for Salt by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

199. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,92,900 for Salt by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

200. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,92,900 for Salt by Rs. 100.

Motion 201.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

201. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,819 for establishment by Rs. 100.

This is a token motion, and the object of it is to bring to the notice of the Government the need for some step towards prohibition. This year we have been happy to have a big surplus. Yet we have to note with regret that there is not even the initial step taken towards the enforcement of prohibition in any part of the State. To my mind, Sir, there has been a volume of opinion in this Council requesting the Government to do something towards this problem. This year, it was quite auspicious to make a start. I do not want to have it on a very widespread scale. I simply say that we may start on a very modest scale. Something could have been done for the coming year. I am sorry to observe that that has not been done. And it is to remonstrate on that matter that this motion has been presented to this House. I submit, if the Government are inclined favourably towards the view that is now put forth, my humble suggestion is that they may make a start in a place where the drink evil is at its worst. I am quite sure that the Police Department would be able to enlighten the Government as to where exactly the drink evil is at its worst, according to their experience. In such a place, something might be started by the Government to prevent the evil of alcohol being used on an extensive scale. It is as a matter of remonstrance against the policy of the department in the matter of prohibition that this matter has been placed before this House in the form of a token motion. Nothing more than that. With these words, I beg to place the matter for the acceptance of the House.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Sir, even though I do not go to the extent of saying that the Government should adopt prohibition all on a sudden, I would like to suggest that, in the matter of Abkari administration, the Government should at least accept the policy of 'local option'. This aspect of the question has been brought before the attention of the Government on several occasions, and I do not think it necessary for me at this late hour of the day to make further suggestions in the matter. During the course of the discussion on this subject last year, even though the Excise Commissioner was pressed to make a definite statement, he was not prepared to assure us that the principle of 'local option' would be adopted by the department. I therefore suggest that, hereafter at least, the Government should devote their serious consideration to this aspect of the question. Although I do not quite agree with Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai in suggesting total prohibition at present, I am inclined to support the motion considering the unsympathetice attitude of the Government in the matter.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : It is a matter for great regret that the Government could not find it possible to pass final orders on the

report of the Excise Committee. In answer to one or two interpellations sent up by some of the members, we have been given to understand that that report is engaging the attention of the Government. The Government member also said in the answer that the various recommendations of the Excise Committee, contained in the report, were being given effect to by the Excise Commissioner under instructions from the Government. (*Louder, please.*) The Excise Committee's Report was received in 1924, and all these long years it had been engaging the attention of the Government. It is really very regrettable that the Government have not yet come to some conclusion on this point.

With reference to the introduction of total prohibition, either immediately or at a later stage, I think Government can very easily introduce the system of 'local option' at least in selected areas. They can, in the first instance, introduce it in municipal areas. I understand that, in various municipalities in Travancore, resolutions have been passed in support of the introduction of 'local option'.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know why it should be restricted to municipal areas?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I do not say that it should be restricted to municipal areas. My point is that the Government might easily be induced to take up the question so far as the municipal area are concerned to begin with, so that, on gaining experience by working the system there, if they find that it could be extended to rural areas also, they might do so.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is there not the likelihood of the system working better in rural areas?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I cannot express any opinion on that point.

I know, Sir, that the system is being worked in various other places, like Ceylon, and I do not see any reason why it could not be worked with success in Travancore. I therefore request the Government to take this matter into very serious consideration and to introduce the system of 'local option' as early as possible so that it might be taken as a definite step towards total prohibition.

In the reply given to the interpellation, it is stated that as many as seven of the recommendations of the Excise Committee had be enaccepted by the Government and that they were being given effect to by the department. But we find that all these various methods by which the Government expect to reach prohibition are more or less very dilute methods. There are various ways by which the malpractices of the licensees and others engaged in Abkari farming could be checked by this department, but were not, as a matter of fact, so checked. This fact was brought to the notice of the Government and of the Excise Commissioner, and therefore it was thought that the departmental rules must be strictly observed.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): How many minutes more, Sir?

PRESIDENT: Twenty minutes more.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Only till 5 P. M. for this demand.

PRESIDENT: Yes, for this demand, only till 5. P. M.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): My point is that the broad Excise policy laid down by the Government must be worked up as far as possible. The Excise Committee insisted upon arrack shops—

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I rise to a point of order. The member is referring to a report that has not been placed before the House. The report of the Excise Committee has not been placed before the House.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It has been published in the Gazette. It is therefore public now.

PRESIDENT: It has been published in the Gazette. There is therefore no harm in referring to it.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I am referring to the 'Questions and Answers' and not to the report of the Excise Committee.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The member's time is up, Sir. (*Laughter*.)

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): It is for the President to say that the time is up and not for any member.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want to bring it to the notice of the President. That is all.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): If my time is up, I will sit down.

PRESIDENT: It is exactly five minutes now, since you began. You began at 4·48. It is now 4·53.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I request the Government to try to introduce prohibition at least in local areas.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Is he in favour of the introduction of 'local option'?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Yes, I say the Government must try local option at least in a few places, to begin with.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, there is just enough time left for the official member to make his reply.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I have been trying to isten to Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai and to understand what exactly he wants. It was not clear to me what his proposition was. He said that some experiment should be tried. He said that it should be tried in a taluk or in some place where the drink habit was at its worst. But he did not mention any such taluk or place.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): He can get that information from any other department which is in a position to give him that information. For instance, there is the Police Department which is in charge of the investigation of crimes. I think Mr. Van Ross could get the information from them if he himself is not in possession of it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): What has he to say about the introduction of 'local option' in municipal areas?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): That is a new question that has now cropped up.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): What has become of the report of the Excise Committee?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The report of the Excise Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): When was the committee appointed?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It was appointed in the year 1923.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Was there not any further development in the course of these years?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The question now seems to be whether that committee's report is to be brushed aside and another committee appointed or whether the old committee's report is to be considered by the Government. I may say the report is already under the consideration of the Government. I am sure that when the Government take up the question for decision, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai's motion will be borne in mind. That is all I can say.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): What is the attitude of the department in the matter?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I cannot say anything about that now.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Do the Government intend giving effect to the recommendations made in the report?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): The Government have not passed any orders on the subject. At this juncture, how can I say anything on the merits of the report?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is it the opinion of the member that increase in the consumption of liquor indicates the increase in the industrial activities in those areas?

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): It depends upon the locality.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I am leaving it entirely to the discretion of the Government to what extent a step should be taken. I have to say only one word. I am particular that definite steps should be taken by the Government in this matter. I therefore beg to press the motion without saying anything further about it.

MR. A. J. VAN ROSS (*Excise Commissioner*): I have stated that the report is before the Government and they will give weight to your suggestion.

PRESIDENT: As a matter of fact, as the Excise Commissioner just explained to you, the matter is engaging the attention of the Government and we hope to take a practical step before very long. But if the member will substitute the word 'temperance' for 'prohibition', it will be very much easier for the Government to accept the motion.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): There is practically no objection provided the Government will take definite steps.

This motion will only strengthen the hands of the Government in taking a definite course.

PRESIDENT: We are considering the question of 'local option' both as regards municipal areas and, what is more important, in rural areas as well. It will first be tried in a specified area.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Have the Government commenced the consideration of 'local option'?

PRESIDENT: That is what we have been considering.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I even concede that what I propose is 'local option'.

PRESIDENT: That is what we are considering. I believe some sort of a body should co-operate with the Excise Department in determining the number of shops, their location, and so on.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Is the principle of local option accepted by the Government?

PRESIDENT: It is under the consideration of the Government; and if this session had not come along, much of the work could have been done earlier. There was an interruption of about a month.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, I press the motion for it is better if it is voted upon by the House. I concede that even local option may be taken up.

PRESIDENT: The Government will accept that cut.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Something should be done in the ensuing year itself.

PRESIDENT: At the earliest possible moment.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Since the Government have accepted the cut, I do not want the matter to be put to the vote of the house and I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time limit.

Motions 202 to 219.

4. A. COMMISSIONER—*Total Allotment.*

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

202. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,425 for Commissioner by Rs. 1,000.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

203. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,425 for Commissioner by Rs. 5.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

204. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,425 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

205. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,425 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

206. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,425 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

4. B. EXCISE DIVISION OFFICES—*Total allotment.*

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

207. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,175 for Division Officers by Rs. 1,000.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

208. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,175 for Division Offices by Rs. 100.

4. C. EXCISE RANGES—*Establishment.*

MR. S SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR:

209. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,61,998 for establishment by Rs. 1,000.

4. D. EXCISE TOBACCO BANKSHALLS *Total allotment.*

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

210. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,300 for Tobacco Bankshalls by Rs. 10.

4. EXCISE—*Total allotment.*

MR. M. N. PILLAI:

211. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,44,300 for Excise by Rs. 10.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED:

212. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,44,300 for Excise by Rs. 10.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI:

213. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,44,300 for Excise by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

214. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,44,300 for Excise by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

215. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,44,300 for Excise by Rs. 100.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

216. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,44.300 for Excise by Rs. 100.

5. CUSTOMS—*Total allotment.*

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

217. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 80,700 for Customs by Rs. 1,800.

MR G. RAMAN MENON:

218. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 80,700 for Customs by Rs. 10.

Motion for reduction of total grant under Demand V.

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

219. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 6·18 lakhs under Demand V by Rs. 10.

PRESIDENT: I now put this Demand to the Vote of the House, that is the Demand V—Excise Department—for Rs. 6'18 lakhs *minus* Rs. 100.

I take it that the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VI—FORESTS. Rs. 8'19 LAKHS.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 8'19 lakhs under Demand VI—Forest.

Motion 220.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): 220. *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,98,400 for timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government agency by Rs. 100.*

കുടികളുടെ വസ്തുക്കളിലെ രാജകീയ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ ഫോറസ്റ്ററുകാർ മുറിച്ചു കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങളുടെ പരിഹാരത്തിനായി പ്രസ്തുത വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ വിലവാങ്ങി ഉടമസ്ഥർക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകയും ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ദോഷരഹിതമായ ഒരു നയത്തെ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയെ വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തിസ്ഥാപിക്കാനാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഗവർണ്മെന്റു രാജകീയ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച്, കുടികളുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ വളരുന്നവയ്ക്കു പകുതി അവകാശത്തെ നിയമത്താൽ തന്നെ കുടികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും അവയെ യഥേഷ്ടം മുറിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുകയും കുടികൾക്കു പകുതി അവകാശത്തിനുള്ള പണം മിക്കവാറും കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പതിവ്. കുടികൾക്ക് ഈയിനത്തിൽ എത്രരൂപാകൊടുത്തുതീർക്കാനുണ്ടെന്ന് ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ തന്നെ ഞാൻ ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചതിന് ഇന്നു ഒന്നരലക്ഷത്തോളം രൂപാകൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടെന്ന് ഉത്തരം കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സാധുക്കളായ അനേകം കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു കൊടുക്കാനുള്ള തുക കൊടുക്കാതെ ഈവിധം വളരെക്കാലമായി ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു വളരെ പോരായ്മയും സാധുജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ കഷ്ടതയെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുമാണ്. ഈ രീതിയെ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തണം. അവർക്കു കൊടുക്കാനുള്ള തുക തക്ക സമയത്തുകൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഏർപ്പാടു നീതികരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ലാ. ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു യാതൊരു ദോഷവുമില്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ തേക്കുതടിയുടെകാര്യം ശരിപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയും. കുടികളുടെവസ്തുക്കളിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ നില്ക്കുന്ന തേക്കുതടികൾക്കു ക്ലിപ്തമായ ഒരു വില നിശ്ചയിച്ചു കുടികളെക്കൊണ്ടു കെട്ടിവയ്പിച്ച് ആ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ അവർക്കായി വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകയും മേലിൽ ഉണ്ടാ

ക്കുന്ന വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം കുടികളുടെതാണെന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം. വൃക്ഷവിലനിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതു കഴിഞ്ഞ ൧൦ വർഷത്തിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ഡിപ്പോവിൽ ശേഖരിച്ചു വിററതടികളുടെ വിലയിൽ ശേഖരിപ്പു ചിലവുകഴിച്ചു ബാക്കി ഉള്ള ശുദ്ധ ആദായത്തെ കണക്കാക്കി വേണ്ടതാണ്. ആ വിലയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പകുതിഭാഗം കുടികളിൽ നിന്നും വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനു യാതൊരു നഷ്ടവുമില്ലാ. നേരെമറിച്ചു വലിയ ലാഭം ഉണ്ടാവുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നയം തുടരുന്നപക്ഷം എട്ടൊ പത്തൊ വർഷം കൊണ്ട് ഈ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ കുടികളുടെ വസ്തുക്കളിൽ തീരെ ഇല്ലാതാകും. റിസർവ്വിലുള്ളതിനെക്കാൾ അധികം വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുള്ളത് കുടികളുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിലാണ്. തേക്കുവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു യഥേഷ്ടം മുറിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അതിൽപടർത്തീട്ടുള്ള മുളകുകൊടികൾ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതിനും കല്ലുകയ്യാലകൾ മുതലായവ പോകുന്നതിനും മററുവിളവുകൾ നശിക്കുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകുന്നുണ്ട്. രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ കുടികൾക്കു കൊടുത്താൽ അവരുടെ സൌകര്യംപോലെ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ വളർത്തിഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ തേക്കുതടികൾ അധികവും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെപ്പോലെ വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കു കയററുമതിചെയ്യാനാണിടയുള്ളത്. ഇപ്രകാരം വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന തടികൾക്ക് ഒരു തീരുവ ചുമത്തിയാൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന് ആദായം എന്നും കിട്ടും. ഭവനം പണിയുന്നതിന് തേക്കിനേക്കാൾ വിലകുറഞ്ഞ ഇരുമുള്ള്, തേമ്പാവ്, ആഞ്ഞിലി ഈവക വൃക്ഷങ്ങളാണ് ജനങ്ങൾ അധികമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു്. സാധുക്കൾ അതുകൊണ്ടു ഭവനംപണി നടത്തിക്കൊള്ളും. ഒരുകണ്ടി തേക്കുതടി വിററാൽ ആ വിലകൊണ്ടു രണ്ടുകണ്ടി മററു തടികൾ മേടിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അതിനാൽ തേക്കുതടികൾ വിദേശത്തു പോകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനു തീരുവ ചുമത്തുന്നതിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ദോഷം ഇല്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന് ഒരു നല്ല ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നതുമാണ്. കുരുമുളകിൻെറ കാര്യത്തിൽ പണ്ടു് ഇങ്ങിനെയായിരുന്നു. മുളകുമടിശ്ശീല എന്നൊരു ഏർപ്പാടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. കുരുമുളക് ആരു കൃഷിചെയ്താലും ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽ ഏൾപ്പിക്കണം. മുളകു നേർമ്മ വിലവാങ്ങി കൊടുത്തുകൊള്ളണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും ആ വില തുച്ഛമായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും ജനങ്ങൾ ആകൃഷിയിൽ വിമുഖന്മാരായിതീർന്നു. ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനു വരവും ചുരുങ്ങി. സർ. ടി. മാധവരാവു ദിവാൻെറകാലത്തു് അതു് ആർക്കും യഥേഷ്ടം കൃഷിചെയ്തു് ആദായം എടുക്കാമെന്നും വിദേശ

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ത്തേക്കു കയററുമതി ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അതിനു തീരുവ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ മതിയെന്നും വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തു. അതുനിമിത്തം കുടികൾ കൃഷി ഉത്സാഹത്തോടുകൂടി ചെയ്യുകയും ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു പൂർവ്വാധികം ആദായംകിട്ടിവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഏലകൃഷിയും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായി ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു തടസ്സംചെയ്തിരുന്നു. വി. പി. മാധവറാവു ദിവാൻെറ കാലത്തു് ഏലകൃഷിക്കുള്ള ഭൂമികൾക്കു നല്ല കരം ചുമത്തി കുടികൾക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായി കൃഷിചെയ്തു് എടുത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നതിന് അനുവദിച്ചു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടാക്കി. അനേകം ജനങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മലകളിൽ ഏലകൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നു. ജനങ്ങൾക്കും അവക്കും ആദായവും കിട്ടുന്നു. അതുപോലെ തേക്കു തടികളുടെകാര്യത്തിലും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം നൾകണം. ഇനിമേൽ വളന്നുണ്ടാകുന്നതും വച്ചുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുമായ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണം. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം കാലക്രമത്തിൽ ഈവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ നശിക്കയും ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു് ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ഒരു പൈ പോലും കിട്ടാതാവുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും മുറിച്ചാൽ കൃഷിക്കു് എന്തുനഷ്ടംവന്നാലും ആരും ചോദിക്കാൻ ഇല്ലാ വിലയും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ഉടമസ്ഥൻ കൃഷിയുടെ രക്ഷക്കു് ഒരു വൃക്ഷത്തിൻെറ ഒരു കൊമ്പുമുറിച്ചാൽ കേസുണ്ടാക്കി ശിക്ഷിക്കും. അതിനാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ കുടികൾ അവരുടെ പുരയിടത്തിൽ വളരാൻ എങ്ങിനെ സമ്മതിക്കും ? രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾഎന്നൊരിനം ഗവർമ്മെൻറു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു ഗുണവുമില്ല. ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടുന്ന ശുദ്ധ ആദായക്രമത്തിനു വില മേടിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കതന്നെ ചെയ്യണം. വില കുടികളെക്കൊണ്ടു കെട്ടിവയ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു അവധികൊടുക്കണം. തരിശു ഭൂമികൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ അമ്പതുരൂപായിൽ കൂടുതലുള്ള സംഖ്യകൾ അഞ്ചുവഷം കൊണ്ടു കെട്ടിവച്ചാൽ മതി എന്നു് ഒരു നിബന്ധനയുള്ളതുപോലെ ഇതും അഞ്ചോ ആറോ തവണകൊണ്ടു ഈടാക്കണം. പണം മുഴുവൻ കൊടുത്തശേഷം മാത്രമേ വൃക്ഷം മുറിക്കാവൂ എന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമില്ല. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഈ അവകാശം പൂർണ്ണമായിട്ടു വിട്ടു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഈ കൌൺസിലിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതു്. അതിനാൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഒന്നു പോലെ ഗുണകരമായ ഇതിനെ എല്ലാവരും പൂർണ്ണമായി അനുകൂലിക്കണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartigapalli*): ഇപ്പോൾ നിൽക്കുന്ന വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ തന്നെ വിലവാങ്ങിക്കണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു നഷ്ടം നേരിടാതെ തന്നെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സൌകര്യം കിട്ടിയാൽ മതി. ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു ലഭിക്കുന്ന ആദായം ജനക്ഷേമത്തിനു് ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാനാണല്ലോ. അതിനു ഭംഗം വരാതെ ചെയ്താൽ മതി എന്നു മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): The subject of royal trees had come up before the Council and also before the Popular Assembly several times. As a result of this, the Government appointed a committee consisting of four members of the Legislative Council including Mr. Kunjitomman. The committee had passed through so many vicissitudes and they have now submitted their report to the Government and it is under their consideration.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): കഴിഞ്ഞ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ കമ്മിററിയിലെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ആ കൌൺസിൽ അവസാനിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ തയ്യാറാക്കികൊടുക്കാൻ അവസരം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലേ? പിന്നെ എന്തുകൊണ്ടങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തില്ല?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): One of the official members appointed by the Government died and we were not in a position to replace another member and the matter was under correspondence.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഈ കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി നാലുവർഷത്തിലധികമായില്ലേ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Four years The Proceedings of the committee were sent to Mr. Kunjitomman and he did not send in his views within the period fixed.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഒരു മെമ്പർ മരിച്ചുപോയി എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പറല്ലേ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): അതേ. The committee has submitted its report very early and it is now under the consideration of the Government.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): മരിച്ചുപോയ മെമ്പറിനുപകരം ഒരു മെമ്പറെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രയാസമുണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയശേഷം വളരെ തടി മുറിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോയിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): The appointment of a committee did not prohibit it.

The members of the committee were unanimous with regard to the assessment on royal trees. They pointed out that it would not be advisable any longer to retain the monopoly or Royalty on teak, blackwood and other timbers. At the same time, they were against the abolition of monopoly all on a sudden. The matter was thoroughly discussed and the arguments of Mr. Kunjitomman were gone into carefully. Seeing that the Royal trees are not scattered all over the country, the committee suggested the division of the territory into three tracts. In the western side, the question of Royalty on teak trees existed only for three years because all the trees could be cut within that period. In the middle tract, the Royalty was in operation for six years. The extreme north of the eastern tract, we have at present mor timber and hence the committee has suggested that the Royalty migh be abolished in the course of ten years.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Why is the period fixed at three years in the western tracts, though there are only very little trees?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Though there are only a small number of trees, felling could be finished only in three years. Besides, it is a big area extending from Cape Comorin to Shertallai.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I am not satisfied with the Conservator's argument. Why does he limit the period to three years?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*). That is what the committee decided.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): തടി മുറിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു മൂന്നുവർഷമെന്നും പത്തുവർഷമെന്നും ഓരോ സ്ഥലത്തെപ്പററി കാലാവധി പറയുന്നു. മുറിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകാതെതന്നെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു കിട്ടേണ്ട ആദായം വിലക്രുപേണ കടികൊടുത്താലുമെങ്കിൽ, തടിതന്നെമുറിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകണമെന്നു കൺസർവേററർ നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ കാരണമെന്താണ്? വില കിട്ടിയാൽ പോരേ?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know whether the Committee has submitted the report to Government?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKAR (*Shertallai*): Is the paper before the House?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of forests*): No.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേയ്ക്കു കൊടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes. കൊടുത്തു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഗവർണ്മെൻറിലേക്ക റിപ്പോർട്ട സമർപ്പിക്കാൻ കാലമായിട്ടില്ലല്ലോ. ഭിന്നറിപ്പോർട്ട ഏതാനും മെമ്പറന്മാർ എഴുതുന്നതല്ലെ ഉള്ളു. എൻെറ ചോദ്യത്തിനുത്തരം മലയാളത്തിൽ കിട്ടിയാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Kunjitomman, the member cannot reply in Malayalam.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): With regard to the report sent by Mr. Kunjitomman, we did not receive any dissenting minute. So, I thought it better that I could ask him personally about it.

The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government and Mr. Kunjitomman is at liberty to send his dissenting minute.

With regard to the question of *kudivila*, that has been the subject of discusssion serveal times in this House —

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): റിപ്പോർട്ട ഒപ്പിട്ടയക്കുന്നതിന് അയച്ചപ്പോഴും ഞാൻ ഭിന്നറിപ്പോർട്ട എഴുതുന്നു എന്നു കൺസർവേറററോട്ട പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Are we concerned with what took place among the members of the Committee?

PRESIDENT: It is not a matter to be discussed here at all.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): With regard to the payment of *kudivila*, it is true that nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees remain to be paid up. We have been doing everything that is possible. We brought this matter to the notice of the Government and the Government sanctioned a special staff for about a year to expedite the payment of *kudivila*. Last year, we were able to disburse nearly 1·25 laks of rupees. I hope to clear off the arrears in the course of one or two years.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I rise to a point of order. I believe the official member is not in order to disclose the purport of the report of the committee on which the Government have not passed any orders.

PRESIDENT: He obtained the permission of the Government to place before the House all the information he did have.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): We will discuss this question tomorrow.

PRESIDENT: You are entitled to a full two and a half hours for this Demand.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): The discussion may be closed now.

PRESIDENT: I must place the full two and a half hours at your disposal.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): In speaking on this motion, I wish to impress upon the attention of the Government how deeply the people of the countryside feel about this proprietary right being vested with the Government, in the matter of Royal trees standing on private holdings. They believe it is better that they have nothing to do with the Forest Department because, whenever a person has to cut any Royal tree standing on his land, he has to take the sanction of the Government. He nds that it takes several months for him to get such sanction. Such being the case, I wish to impress upon the House how deeply the people feel this as a sort of interference with their own private rights. The Royal trees could not be used by them because of the rules of the Forest Department standing against them. Even if a person were to cut off a small shoot, he may be faced with a prosecution.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Would it not be better to bring an amendment to the Rules?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): That may be done in the usual course.

As has been brought to the notice of the House by Mr. Kunjitomman, this right of Royalty upon trees standing on private holdings may be examined by the Government and some remedy be found by which the Government may at least enable the people to pay the value of trees to them through the Revenue Department, if possible. The trees have been listed, I think, by the Forest Department and I think it will be better and easier for the payment of the money into the local treasuries. Even if some sort of duty, as suggested by Mr. Kunjitomman, be fixed, for the sale of these timber trees in outside countries, I do not think the people will have any sort of complaint in regard to such imposition. The Government have given up the right on pepper and cardamom and this is in fact the only Royalty which still Government persist in continuing to the extreme detriment of the owners of private holdings. Such being the case, I would request that some change may be effected in the matter of these Royal trees. The option to purchase the Royal trees standing on private holdings may be given to the owners, fixing a time—limit. This is nothing new. The Waste Land Rules permit the owners of estates to pay for the tress and cut them. I have myself done so. The report of the Royal trees Committee as remarked by the Conservator fixes three years for the removal of trees from the western portion of the country where there are absolutely no trees of this variety while it fixes six years for the middle portion where there are only a few trees here and there. That being the case,

I support the motion of Mr. Kunjitomman and press the motion for the consideration of this House.

PRESIDENT : We will now adjourn to meet again at half past 11 tomorrow.

The Council adjourned at 5-20 P. M.

N. NILAKANTA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION, 1102.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

Wednesday, the 10th August, 1927/25th Karkatakam, 1102.

The Council assembled at Eleven thirty-three of the Clock, M. E. Watts, Esquire, B. A., Barrister-at-law, Dewan, presiding. All except the following members were present:—Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai and Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Hostels.

129. **MR. G. RAMAN MENON** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the following particulars in regard to the students who on the 1st Dhanu 1102 resided in hostels conducted or aided by the Government:—

(*a*) the number of students belonging to the following classes living in hostels, *viz.*, Malayala Brahmins, other Brahmins, Christians, Mahomedans, Nayars, other non-Brahmin caste-Hindus, Ezhavas, other *Avarna* Hindus, and others unspecified; and

(*b*) the percentage for each of the above classes of students residing in hostels, calculated on the total number of students belonging to each class in the institutions served by the hostels concerned?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) The statement * asked for by the member is laid on the table. The figures in the statement relate to colleges, other than the Law College, and the hostels serving them.

Overtime Allowance in the Government Press.

130. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the employees of the Government Press were, prior to the recommendations of the Salaries Committee, paid overtime allowance in proportion to their pay;

(*b*) whether this system was revised, and, if so, on what ground it was so revised and what is the principle on which the present allowance is fixed;

* *Vide* Appendix I—page 6 1.

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

(*c*) whether the Press Committee recommended the system of overtime allowance obtaining prior to the recommendations of the Salaries Committee, and, if so, the orders passed on the recommendation;

(*d*) whether it is for clearing the arrears or meeting the urgent demands of the Government that the employees are asked to do overtime work; and

(*e*) whether they will be pleased to give the rate of pay given for overtime work in similar Government institutions elsewhere?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Yes. (*Vide* extract† from G. O. No. Fl. 812, dated the 22nd April 1922, which is laid on the table). The same rate is in force now.

(*c*) Yes; but this recommendation was not accepted by the Government.

(*d*) To meet the urgent demands of the Government.

(*e*) The Government have no information as to the rates given elsewhere.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): With reference to part (*a*), may I know whether the system of allowing overtime allowance with reference to pay was in force ever since the inception of the Press?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no other information except that it was in force for some time.

MR. K P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Am I to understand that the member is not in a position to say how long it was in force?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether at the time this overtime allowance was fixed, the condition existing in similar Government institutions were properly considered?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am unable to give an answer.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): With regard to the answer to part (*b*), may I know whether the Salaries Committee, when they arrived at the decision, was enabled to arrive at that decision on any accepted principle or whether the question of retrenchment was in view?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Of course, retrenchment was the main question in view. They also considered the needs of the department.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): With reference to part (*c*), may I know the reasons for rejecting the recommendations?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government thought that the rates introduced by the Financial G. O., of which a copy is given as an appendix, were satisfactory.

† *Vide* Appendix II—page 660.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether the work in the Government Press could possibly be done without resorting to the principle of overtime allowance and overtime work ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I do not think it is possible.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know what are the urgent demands referred to in the answer to part (*d*) ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : For instance, the printing of the Preliminary Edition of the Legislative Council Proceedings is an urgent demand; the printing of answers to questions is an urgent demand.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether the employees in the Government Press are responsible for the urgent demands on the part of the Government ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : They are not.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Then why should they suffer ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : They do not suffer. They are given overtime allowance. It is only the question of rate that the member is speaking about.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Whatever may be the amount of overtime work at present, they are not able to draw more than their pay.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : They cannot draw more than 50 per cent. of their pay.

MR. K.P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Is it the opinion of the Government that it is adequate remuneration ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : When the order of Government was issued, the Government thought that it was adequate remuneration.

Overtime Work in the Government Press.

131. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the employees of the Government Press are ordered to work for more than 12 hours a day during times of pressure ;

(*b*) the number of days in 1101 the Press worked after 8 P. M. together with the nature of the work for which the institution was kept open during nights ;

(*c*) whether they have spent any extra remuneration other than overtime allowance for such work, and, if so, the amount paid for the salaried staff for the work done during the Budget Session of 1101 ; and

(*d*) the maximum number of hours, according to factory laws the employees of a factory could be made to work at a stretch ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes; but not at one stretch. They are allowed half an hour's leisure for every six hours and are also granted passes for going out if they so desire and if their needs are urgent. Further, there is also the practice of arranging overtime work by shifts which permits the employees to leave one after the other when their portion of the job is finished.

(*b*) 43 days for work in connection with the Legislative Council and the printing of the *Civil List*, the *Administration Report*, the *Assembly Proceedings*, *Statistical Volumes*, *Gazette Exrtaordinary*, etc.

(*c*) No extra remuneration other than overtime allowance has been paid for such work.

(*d*) The member is referred to Sections 23, 24 and 28 of the Factories Regulation, V of 1089, which fix a maximum of 7 hours' work for a child and of 10 hours, for a woman, but do not prescribe any maximum for a man except in the case of textile factories where a maximum of 12 hours per diem is fixed.

Expenditure from Municipal Funds.

132. **MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): (1) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the expenditure met by the Nagercoil Municipal Council in C. C. No. 135 of 1099 in the Additional District Magistrate's Court at Padmanabhapuram;

(*b*) whether the Chairman consulted the Council before he apologised to the complainant;

(*c*) whether more than one vakil was engaged in the said case, and, if so, their names and respective remuneration;

(*d*) whether Mr. V. S. Ramaswami issued a notice of suit to the Chairman claiming his remuneration, and, if so, how the matter was disposed of;

(*e*) the expenditure hitherto incurred in connection with the case O. S. No. 96 of 1099 in the District Court of Nagercoil, as also the expenditure in the case O. S. No. 28 of 1102, in the above court; and

(*f*) whether Mr. Arunachalam, the brother of the Chairman and a Councillor, was engaged in O. S. No. 28 of 1102?

(2) What was the total expenditure met from the Municipal funds over the well at Ozhukinasseri? Was there any protest from the citizens against this expenditure? How far is this well from the Pazhayar river as also from the house of the Headmaster-Councillor? Is it being made use of for drinking purposes?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Government have no information and they do not see any necessity to call for the same.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that there was no representation from the members concerned to the Government?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): May I know with reference to which part of this question is this supplementary question raised?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are the Government satisfied with the state of affairs in the matter of expenditure in the Nagercoil Municipality?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): In view of the answer given, it does not seem to arise, Sir.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was there any reference from the members concerned to the Government?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): In view of the answer, this question does not arise.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The answer given is that the Government have no information. I want to know if there was any representation to the Government.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): There is also the further part of the answer which says that the Government do not find the necessity to call for information.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want to know whether there was not any representation from the members concerned.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): With reference to which part of the question is this supplementary question raised?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The only answer given is that the Government have no information and that they cannot see the necessity to call for the same. I ask if there was any representation to the Government from the Municipal Council members.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): If the member will give further particulars in regard to the date of the representation and the name of the member who made the representation, the matter will be verified.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Were the Government aware that the case was compromised behind the back of the Council?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): That does not arise since the answer says that Government have no information.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want to know why the information was not called for.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Government consider that the Municipal bodies being self-governing bodies, they need not interfere with the working of those bodies.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): If the working is not satisfactory, then that question will have to be considered. Am I to understand that the Municipality is a self-govering institution and that therefore the public have no right to call for information concerning the affairs of the Municipality?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Any member of the Municipal Council can interpellate the Council and get the information. These are matters of internal administration about which it is open to the members of the Municipal Council to call for information.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does that take away the right of the Legislative Council members to call for information?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The member may interpellate the Government and the answer has been furnished that the Government do not find any necessity to call for the information.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was there any recommendation to the Government by the Municipality to disburse funds on the items of expenditure referred to in this question? I want to know whether any recommendation was made by the Municipal Council with regard to the remuneration to be given to the vakil engaged by the Council on the notice of suit issued by Mr. V. S. Ramaswami.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): That is a new question. That information has not been obtained. If the member will give particulars regarding the matter, it will be ascertained.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Should they not get the sanction of Government before they spend the municipal funds?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want to know whether such a recommendation was made in this case.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are the Government aware that there is a Section in the Municipal Regulation to the effect that the members of the Council cannot take up briefs in cases in which the Council is involved?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I note the information.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are not the Government expected to enforce the Sections of the Municipal Regulation?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are the Government aware that a particular well at Ozhukinasseri was dug at the expense of the Council?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*) I must call for the information to give an answer.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the Government call for information with reference to part (*a*) of the question?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Will the member kindly repeat the question specifically?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The question is:

What was the total expenditure met from the municipal funds over the well at Ozhukinasseri? Was there any protest from the citizens against this expenditure? How far is this well from the Pazhayar river as also from the house of the Headmaster Councillor? Is it being made use of for drinking purposes?

Am I then to understand that the Municipal Council has spent the municipal funds on certain items of expenditure without any benefit whatsoever to the public at large? It is to elicit an answer with regard to that that the question was put.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): If the member is only repeating part (2) of the question, then the answer is already given there.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the Government will call for the information?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Government have already answered that.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are the Government aware that there was a protest against the digging of this well, which was anticipated, against the wishes of the citizens of Nagercoil?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I am not able to answer him unless the member gives particulars of the information to be called for.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was there not any petition to the Government?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): If the member will state particulars about the petition, it will be enquired into.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): That is clear from the question. I want to know whether there was any petition of protest sent to the Government.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): That will be ascertained.

Interpellations and Resolutions from Mr. Kumaraswami Pillai, Member, Municipal Council, Nagercoil.

134. **MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of resolutions, with their respective dates of despatch and the dates on which they were placed before the Council, sent by member Mr. C. V. Kumaraswami Pillai, ever since the new Municipal Council began; and

(*b*) the number of his interpellations with the respective dates of their receipt in the office and those of their answers in the Council?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Government have no information.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know why the Government did not call for the information?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The answer that I gave to question No. 132 applies to this also.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know what the members have got to do if their resolutions and interpellations are not placed before the Municipal Council?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*) : The Regulation provides safeguards for all that. Action must be taken under the Regulation.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is the member aware that the only step that the member could take is to bring the matter before the Government ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*) : That may be done.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was there not any representation of that kind to the Government?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It is a new question; it is not a supplementary question arising out of this.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Did the Government call for an explanation from the Municipal Chairman on the subject matter of this question ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): No information was called for in view of the answer to the question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand then that any member while calling for the information on this subject would be supplied with the information by the Municipal Council ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): There are rules in regard to the right of interpellations.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is there any rule prohibiting the Government from calling for the information ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The legal question as to the competency of the Government in calling for the information does not arise.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I want to know whether interpellations on matters concerning a Municipal Council could be allowed in this Council. If it can be allowed, then why was no answer given ?

PRESIDENT: Government can be asked for the information, but if they have not got the information in their hands, in some cases, it is not necessary for them to go and collect it from the Municipality when the members can collect it from the Municipal Council themselves.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want to know whether a Legislative Council Member can ask the Government to collect the information.

PRESIDENT: He can ask only for the information which the Government possess. He cannot ask the Government to collect information from a self-governing body.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Do the Government control the Municipalities ?

PRESIDENT: That is entirely a different matter. You asked for a ruling from me and I have given it.

Motor Accidents.

134. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a bus belonging to the Lakshmi Vilsam Motor Bus Company, on its way from Nagercoil with passengers, while descending a slope at the 11th mile near Neyyattinkara ran down a precipice since the brakes did not act and caused the immediate death of several passengers and injuries to all;

(*b*) (i) the number of people who lost their lives while travelling in motor buses since 1090;

(ii) the number of people who lost their lives on account of motor accidents since 1090;

(iii) the number of people who received injuries on account of motor accidents since 1090, as passengers in motor buses, on account of accidents due to defects in the buses and otherwise; and

(*c*) (i) the measures, if any, adopted or ordered to be adopted for the necessary safety of life on all descriptions of motor buses; and

(ii) whether the Government propose to appoint as Traffic Inspectors, duly qualified Engineers with the requisite practical experience in Motor Engineering so that loss of life consequent on accidents due to defects in motor buses may be avoided?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) (i) Nine.

(ii) Thirty-three.

(iii) One hundred and forty-five.

(*c*) (i) The buses are subject to six-monthly examination by an approved examiner of motor buses and, unless so examined, no bus is permitted to ply. The buses are also subjected to frequent checkings by Police officers with a view to prevent over-loading and rash driving. Besides, the carrying and seating capacities of buses are fixed with due regard to the safety and convenience of passengers.

(ii) Mr. T. Thanu Pillai and Mr. Herman Lopez have been appointed Additional Traffic Inspectors. They have sufficient experience and knowledge of motor mechanism.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): With reference to part (*a*) of the question, the answer is in the affirmative. May I know from the member the number of passengers who died at the spot?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Seven.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): The number of passengers who sustained injuries?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Nine.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry South*): The total number of passengers who travelled in the bus?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member whether the Government ascertained why the brakes did not act?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The brakes must have been out of order.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member how a bus whose brakes were out of order—brakes which are the fundamental checks to avoid accidents—was allowed to run?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It must have got out of order after it was allowed to run.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): When was the bus examined?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): The answer to part (*a*) is: "The answer is in the affirmative". This is a most important matter and the Government ought to have collected the information.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government collected information on the points raised by the member originally, but not on the further points now brought forward.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): My question is why the brakes did not act?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have answered that.

MR S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): In the answer, the Government admit that the brakes did not act.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Might not have. Perhaps the man did not apply them. It might have been both ways.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member who examined the bus?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member the date on which the accident took place?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In 1090.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I want to know the *date* on which the accident took place.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I will ascertain that.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): With reference to part (*c*), the answer is that the buses are subject to six-monthly examinations. May I ask the Government whether they think that an examination once in six months is sufficient?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is what obtains now. If the member considers that it is insufficient, he might raise that point.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I rise to a point of order, Sir. I am asking for information. I am not supplying information.

PRESIDENT: You are asking for an expression of opinion, not for information.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Are the Government aware that the examination of buses in such a long period of six months is not sufficient?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The point that the examination of buses is insufficient has never been brought to the notice of the Government.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I refer the member to the Police Commissioner's statement at page 72 of the Council Proceedings: "Thus the examination of the buses are unsatisfactory".

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): "Thus" means what? I would like the member to read the whole of it.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): "The present system of conducting the six-monthly examination ... ... thus the examination is unsatisfactory".

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know what exactly the member wants me to say.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Are the Government aware that this examination at long intervals of once in six months is not sufficient?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are periodical examinations by the police officers also.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Who are the police officers who examined the buses?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): At present, all the officers from the Commissioner downwards examine them.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member whether those officers have at least a smattering knowledge of motor mechanism?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): With reference to (c) (ii), may I know from the member the qualifications of these two additional Traffic Inspectors?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have got a list of the qualifications here.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Have they sufficient knowledge of mechanism and engineering? Have they *any* qualification whatsoever?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They have got sufficient qualifications. I will read from the list their qualifications:

Mr. Herman Lopez—*General qualification*: Passed School Final; *Technical qualifications*: Passed the Mechanical Engineering from the Mysore Government School of Engineering, Bangalore; entitled to diploma; has completed a course of two and a half years in the institute; one year's practical training in the South Indian Railway as Apprentice Signal Inspector; he has specialised in heat engineering and motor engineering which forms a part of the course; *Previous experience*: he was in charge of the engines in the Nagercoil Distillery for three months in 1925 as Excise Inspector.

Mr. T. Thanu Pillai—*General qualifications*: Intermediate Examination of the the Madras University; *Technical qualifications*: he has practical experience in motor and electrical engineering for three years in a few well-known firms in Madras; he was employed in the Crompton Engineering Company, Madras, from September 1922 until August 1923. He holds very good certificates."

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Am I to understand that he has no qualifications except practical experience?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Does he refer to Mr. Lopez?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Yes.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He has had practical experience of motor cars and motor mechanism and theoretical knowledge.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member whether it was the intention of the Government when they appointed these Inspectors that they will appoint duly qualified Inspectors?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They have appointed duly qualified Inspectors.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Were there not applications from men who were duly qualified?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): These men also are duly qualified.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Are the Government aware that the new Traffic Inspectors' posts were created because the then system of examining motor buses was found to be unsatisfactory?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It may be so.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Are there men from the Engineering Department then examining the motor buses?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They are available for inspection of motor buses at all times.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know whether these Inspectors are now examining the motor buses?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They are under training.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Are they under training for inspecting motor buses?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai, I think you have long transcended the limit of putting supplementary questions. You have crossed that limit and you are now cross-examining.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Am I to understand that you are saying that there is a time-limit to put supplementary questions?

PRESIDENT: No time-limit. A supplementary question is ordinarily put in order to elicit information to supplement the main subject. It is not a series of cross-examination.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*); May I submit one word, Sir? I wanted information on a matter which caused death to seven persons.

PRESIDENT: Twelve years ago.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Day before yesterday also, there was an accident which caused the death of several persons. It is to show that there is danger of people being injured when duly qualified persons are not appointed for examining motor buses that I asked the supplementary questions. If the ruling of the President is that I should not ask supplementary questions, I will not do so.

PRESIDENT: For the supplementary questions you put, you received the answer that the Government are satisfied that the men who were appointed are duly qualified.

Taxes and Tolls collected by the Trivandrum Municipality.

135. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount received by the Trivandrum Municipality from each of the Municipal toll-gates during each of the years 1099, 1100 and 1101;

(*b*) the uses to which the amount referred to in part (*a*) have been put;

(*c*) the amounts collected by the Trivandrum Municipality under vehicle tax from each class of the different vehicles taxed during each of the years 1099, 1100 and 1101;

(*d*) the uses to which the amounts referred to in part (*c*) have been put;

(*e*) the total amount of tax collected by the Trivandrum Municipality from merchants in the shape of taxes for the sale of candles, matchsticks, kerosene oil, etc., and profession tax during each of the years 1099, 1100 and 1101;

(*f*) the special benefits done by the Trivandrum Municipality to the mercantile community during each of the years 1099, 1100 and 1101; and

(*g*) the uses to which the amount referred to in part (*e*) have been put?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Government have no information.

Taxes collected by the Municipalities during 1099-1101.

136. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of all taxes collected by all the Municipalities for the sales of candles, matchsticks, kerosene oil, etc., and profession tax from merchants alone during each of the years 1099, 1100 and 1101?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): A statement * furnishing the information required by the member is laid on the table.

Taxes collected by the Shencotta Municipality from the Merchants during 1099-1101.

137. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(i) the amount of tax collected from merchants for the sale of matches, candles, kerosene oil, etc., and the amount of profession tax collected from the merchants by the Shencotta Municipality during each of the years 1099, 1100 and 1101; and

(ii) the special benefit done by the Municipality to the mercantile community during each of these years?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (i) The member is referred to the answer given to his interpellation No. 137 regarding the amount of tax collected under the heads by the Municipal Councils of the State.

(ii) The Government have no information.

Preparation of Mahazars in respect of cases on the file of the Stationary Magistrate, Kottarakara.

138. **MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) Will the Government be pleased to furnish information on the following points:

(*a*) the number of *mahazars* the preparation of which by persons other than the police has been ordered by the Stationary Magistrate, Kottarakara, during 1100, 1101 and 1102, in respect of cases filed in his court;

(*b*) the names and designations of such persons with the number of orders given to each; and

(*c*) the number of applications for transfer of cases from the Kottarakara Magistrate's Court during 1100, 1101 and 1102?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) A statement † giving the information required is laid on the table.

(*c*) The number of applications for transfer of cases from the Kottarakara Stationary Magistrate's Court during 1100, 1101 and 1102 (up to the end of Mithunam) is 22, 21 and 16, respectively.

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* *Vide* Appendix III—page 663.

† *Vide* Appendix IV—page 664.

Appointment of a Revenue Officer for the Trivandrum Municipality.

139. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have sanctioned the appointment of a Revenue Officer to the Trivandrum Municipality, and, if so, whether any resolution *re* appointment of a Revenue Officer to the Trivandrum Municipality was brought before the Municipal Council by any member; and, if so, the date of that resolution; and

(*b*) whether they have in mind any particular candidate of the Secretariat to be appointed as the Revenue Officer to the Trivandrum Municipality?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. In view of the same, the 2nd part of the question does not arise.

(*b*) The Government have no such idea at present.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know what is meant by the first part of the question given in the answer.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): With reference to the question "whether they have sanctioned the appointment of a Revenue Officer to the Trivandrum Municipality", the answer is in the negative.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): That means that the Government have not sanctioned.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): No, the Government have not appointed.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI [(*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether any resolution regarding the appointment of a Revenue Officer to the Trivandrum Municipality was brought before the Municipal Council?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The answer is there.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I want to know whether the resolution regarding the appointment was brought before the Municipal Council.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I have not got here the resolution of the Municipal Council. The member's question was whether they have sanctioned the appointment of a Revenue Officer to the Trivandrum Municipality, and, if so, whether any resolution regarding the appointment was brought before the Municipal Council. For that, the answer is in the negative.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Apart from this fact, I want to know whether any resolution in regard to the appointment of a Revenue Officer was brought before the Municipal Council.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

Interest on Arrears of Land Revenue.

140. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state the total demand on account of *interest* on arrears of land revenue in the Trivandrum Division during 1101?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Rs. 934–16 Chs.—15 C.

Detection of Cases of adulteration of Toddy.

141. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Have the Excise Department detected, in the years 1101 and 1102 cases in which toddy sold to people was mixed with intoxicants? If so, how many cases?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The answer is in the negative.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Are samples of toddy kept for sale subject to chemical analysis?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Government do not suspect that there will be any sort of adulteration and therefore no analysis is done.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the employees of the Excise Department that they should pay surprise visits to toddy shops and collect samples of toddy and send them up for chemical examination?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): This point will be noted.

Statement of Applicants for Lands in the Devicolam and Peermade Taluks.

142. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of persons who applied for assignment of lands of 500 acres or more in extent in the Peermade and Devicolam taluks during the last two years (1100-1101) as also the area of the land applied for by each of them?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): A statement* containing the required particulars, so far as the Peermade taluk is concerned, is laid on the table. There were no such applications in the Devicolam taluk during the period.

Council Members and Agricultural Loans.

143. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any of the present members of the Legislative Council have applied for agricultural loans from the Government; and

(*b*) if so, whether they will give the names of such members?

**Vide* Appendix V—page 665.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai, Dr. M. N. Pillai and Mr. P. Habeeb Mahomed along with two others, *viz*., Mahomed Mytheen and Maria Beevi.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Trivandrum Municipal Council held on 13-6-1927.

144. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the complete proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Council, Trivandrum, held on the 13th June 1927/30th Edavam 1102, *re* the discussion of 'no confidence' motion against the President?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Government do not propose to call for and lay on the table the complete proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Council, Trivandrum, held on the 13th June 1927. Generally, abstract proceedings of the meetings of the Municipal Councils are published in the *Government Gazette*.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether it is because of the unwillingness on the part of the Government to interfere with the Municipality that this particular information was not called for?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The same question was raised by another member and I have answered it in detail. The President also gave a ruling. The member may refer to it. The same answer holds good.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the President of the Trivandrum Municipality is an official or non-official?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): He is an official.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Council held on 30th June 1927 were published in the *Government Gazette* at least in the form of an abstract?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice. The abstract proceedings of the meetings of the Municipal Council are generally published in the *Government Gazette* and I am not able to say whether the proceedings of the meeting held on 30th June 1927 were published. This matter has got to be ascertained and verified.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): When the Government say that abstract proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Council are published in the *Government Gazette*, am I not entitled to put a question whether the *Gazette* contains abstract proceedings of the meeting held on the 30th June 1927?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The answer given there is a general one.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Am I in any way enlightened by the answer given by the Government member?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): If the member is particular to know whether the proceedings of the particular meeting are published in the *Government Gazette*, I shall obtain the information.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Apart from that, may I know whether it is the accepted policy of the Government not to interfere with self-governing institutions?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): That has already been answered from the Chair.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I do not catch what the President said because I was not interested in that question.

MR. T. P RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The President stated it in the open Council.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I get an answer to my question, or am I to take it that no answer is forthcoming and resume my seat?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): When members of the public wish to obtain information from the President of the Municipal Council, they can do so by virtue of the rules under the Municipal Regulation that have been issued for the purpose. That is the spirit of the President's answer. But in this particular case, Government did not wish to interfere with the details of the administration of the Municipality and call for information.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether a general taxpayer, who has nothing to do with the Municipal Council, is in a position to interpellate the Municipal Council and get the necessary information?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The taxpayer can move the member of the ward and get information through him.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Even without hanging upon the member concerned, could he get information otherwise?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The general taxpayer can ask for information from the President of the Municipality.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the President of the Municipality is bound to supply information to an ordinary taxpayer?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): He may supply the information.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is there any Government order to that effect?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): No such order has been issued.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is it only a presumption on the part of the answering member that the President of the Municipal Council may supply the necessary information to the ordinary taxpayer?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): As President of the Municipal Council, he has certain responsibilities and duties to perform. If the taxpayer asks for certain information, he may furnish information.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I asked for a certain information to the President of the Municipal Council, Trivandrum, and he has not supplied.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know definitely whether a no-confidence motion was discussed in a meeting of the Municipal Council, Trivandrum, or not.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I am unable to say more than what is contained in the answer.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): My question was, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the complete proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Council, Trivandrum, held on the 30th June 1927 *re* discussion of no-confidence motion against the President? Sir, there is nothing in the answer from which I can make out anything regarding the question.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The member will understand it if he reads the proceedings of the meeting.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Government wrote to the President, Municipal Council, Trivandrum, and obtained information on this point, after I sent in my interpellation?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Do you want me to answer that question, Sir?

PRESIDENT: You can answer 'yes' or 'no'.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Then may I know how the Government were able to answer in this manner?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): To say "that the Government do not propose to call for and lay on the table the complete proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Council, Trivandrum," does not require any reference to the President, Municipal Council.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whethe a 'no-confidence' motion was discussed in the Municipal Council, Trivandrum?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Tha was not the member's original question.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know, whether the President of the Municipal Council, Trivandrum, by any order or law bound to supply the proceedings of the meeting to the Government?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes, under the Municipal Regulation.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Government have received any proceedings of the discussion of 'no-confidence' motion from the President at the present moment.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I am unable to say that now.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is not the member in a position to say with reference to the files in the Secretariat?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It may have been received subsequently. I am not able to answer that now.

Brick-masonry work in the new School Building, Nagercoil.

145. **MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the brick-masonry work in the new English school-house at Nagercoil has been completed;

(*b*) when the agreement for such work terminates;

(*c*) whether there was any call for tender to complete the masonry work before the expiration of the agreement period for such work; if so, what is the reason for it and who is the Division Officer concerned;

(*d*) whether any notice was served on the contractor to that effect;

(*e*) whether the work done by the contractor was measured before calling for such fresh tender;

(*f*) whether the above work was, after the acceptance of the tender, allowed to be taken up by the subsequent tenderer; if not, why not; and

(*g*) who is the contractor that now carries on the brick-masonry and how much of the whole masonry work has been done by him?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) By the end of Karkatakam 1102.

(*c*) and (*d*) Yes. As Mr. A. M. Saravanaperumal Pillai, contractor engaged for the work, failed to show proportionate progress in spite of notices issued to him, Mr. S. S. Krishna Aiyangar, the Division Officer, called for fresh tenders with a view to carry out the work through other agency, should the contractor continue to be indifferent.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) The work was not started by other agency, as the original contractor promised to complete the contract before Medam 1102.

(*g*) Mr. A. M. Saravanaperumal Pillai is still the contractor for the work, his accounts not having been yet closed. But he has been served with a final notice cancelling his contract as he is not doing any work now.

About 90 per cent. of the masonry work has been done by the contractor.

Subdivision of Ranni Pakuthi.

146. **MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): (1) Does not the yearly revenue of the Ranni *pakuthi* as per *ayacut* accounts amount to Rs. 32,000 and as per other heads to Rs. 30,000?

(2) Are the Government aware that the amount recoverable under *ayacut* accounts was only about Rs. 4,000 at the time of the Settlement?

(3) Has not the number of *tandaper*-holders increased from 2,400 at the time of the Settlement to about 8,000 at the present day?

(4) Do the Government know that the total area of this *pakuthi* comes to 87·66 square miles?

(5) Will the Government consider the question of splitting the said *pakuthi* into two, so as to facilitate the collection of tax and other proceedings?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) No. The figures under the two heads are, respectively, Rs. 29,765 and Rs. 28,567.

(2) The amount recoverable under *ayacut* at the time of the last Settlement was Rs. 13,460.

(3) The number of *tandaper*-holders has increased from Rs. 2,953 to Rs. 7,980.

(4) Yes.

(5) It will not be feasible to split up the *pakuthi* before the next Revenue Settlement.

New Roads in Shertallai.

147. **MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Public Works Department has received any communication for a few miles of new roads urgently required for Shertallai; and

(*b*) whether any action was taken thereon?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Chief Engineer has received a communication dated the 17th Medam 1102 from Mr. K. Sivarama Panikkar, M. L. C., and from some other persons.

(*b*) The Chief Engineer, during his tour in Shertallai, in July 1927, discussed the matter with Mr. Sivarama Panikkar and, according to the conclusions arrived at then, has already undertaken the necessary investigation.

Particulars re Pakuthi Staff of Shencotta Taluk.

148. MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): (1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by castes, of the *Proverthikars* and *pakuthi* accountants of Shencotta taluk, showing the period of service in the taluk of the present incumbents?

(2) Is it a fact that the Government have received complaints from the people against some *Proverthikars* of Shencotta taluk?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the *Proverthikars* and *pakuthi* accountants have been retained for a continuous period of more than 5 years in any other taluk?

(4) Will they be pleased to consider the desirability of frequently transferring the *Proverthikars* and *pakuthi* accountants of Shencotta taluk to other taluks?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) A statement* containing the required particulars is laid on the table.

(2) The answer is in the negative.

(3) The answer is in the affirmative.

(4) No hard and fast rule can be laid down on the subject.

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* *Vide* Appendix VI—page 666.

Appendix I.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 129.**

Statement showing (*a*) the No. of students in Colleges* other than the Law College belonging to different communities, residing in hostels (Government and aided) on the 1st Dhanu 1102 and (*b*) the percentage for each of the above classes of students calculated on the total number of students belonging to each community, in colleges other than the Law College served by the hostels concerned.

Serial No.	Communities.	Total number of students in the Colleges served by the hostels.	Total number of College students residing in the several hostels.	Percentage.
1	Malayala Brahmins ...	24	4	16·7
2	Other Brahmins ...	381	48	12·6
3	Christians ...	1,030	494	48·0
4	Mahomedans ...	35	8	22·9
5	Nayars ...	832	128	15·4
6	Other non-Brahmin caste-Hindus ...	176	17	9·7
7	Ezhavas ...	150	11	7·3
8	Other *Avarna* Hindus ...	8	Nil.	Nil.
9	Others unspecified ...	2	Nil.	Nil.
	Total ...	2,638	710	26·9

* There are no hostels for school pupils aided as such, but some of the aided hostels have school pupils in them. In Government hostels o hostels in receipt of a block grant, there are 5 such pupils excluding those in the hostels attached to the Special Schools at Mavelikara and Kunnattur. In the other hostels, the grant is based on the number of college students.

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 130.

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNMENT PROCEEDINGS NO. FL. 812, DATED TRIVANDRUM, 22ND APRIL 1923.

3. *Over-time Allowance.* At present a large amount of money is spent every year under over-time allowance to the salaried establishment. Of this, a major portion goes to the highly paid supervising staff. The Salaries Committee has stated that the expenditure under this head can be minimised if an officer is provided with free quarters in or near the Press premises. This arrangement is sanctioned. The Superintendent, Government Press, is requested to rent a suitable building near the Press, temporarily, on a monthly rent not exceeding Rs. 20, until permanent residential quarters are built on the premises.

4. Again, Government consider that the present rates of over-time allowance can be reduced in view of the increased rates of salary now sanctioned. At present, the employees in the operative sections are paid as over-time allowance a day's salary for every 7 hours over-time work. The following revised rates are sanctioned :—

	Rates per hour during day.	Rates per hour during night.
Employees with pay up to Rs. 15	1 ch.	1½ chs.
Do. above Rs. 16 up to Rs. 25	1½ chs.	2 chs.
Do. above Rs. 26 up to Rs. 35	2 chs.	2½ chs.
Do. above Rs. 36 up to Rs. 50	2½ chs.	3 chs.

Those drawing above Rs. 50 will not be eligible for over-time allowances.

The payment of the allowance will be subject also to the following Rules :—

(i) Over-time allowance will be calculated only on the actual salary drawn by the employees.

(ii) The amount of over-time allowance per mensem to any employee should not exceed 50 per cent. of his salary.

(iii) Over-time work of less than one hour at a time will not count for payment.

Appendix III.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 136.**

Taxes collected by Municipalities during 1099 to 1101 under Profession Tax and License Fees.

No.	Name of Municipality.	License fees.			Profession tax from merchants.			Remarks.
		1099	1100	1101	1099	1100	1101	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Kuzhitturai	*67	*75	*60	40	38	46	*For kerosene only.
2	Neyyattinkara	84	97	98	19	22	25	
3	Changanachery	211	202	317	74	218	239	
4	Mavelikara	*40	*44	*78	1	4	14	*License fees for kerosene oil.
5	Vaikam	*109	*92	*125	40	42	21	
6	Attingal	..	..	56	40	40	40	
7	Colachel	*42	*42	*49	22	20	64	*Kerosene oil.
8	Kayankulam	*196	*239	*464	252	175	156	*Kerosene oil and petrol.
9	Haripad	*140	*143	*149	20	27	25	*Kerosene oil.
10	Kottayam	656	739	879	113	278	202	
11	Alwaye	260	315	334	116	98	121	
12	Nagercoil	*141	*150	*146	..	..	..	*Kerosene oil and petrol.
13	Quilon	458	258	511	1,377	2,150	1.324	
14	Tiruvalla	*22	*24	*50	..	..	..	*Kerosene oil and petrol.
15	Alleppey	6,219	5,650	6,793	3,160	3,090	3,335	
16	Padmanabhapuram	327	318	315	34	36	33	
17	Parur	..	..	..	29	29	24	
18	Shencotta	63	85	134	91	97	152	
19	Trivandrum	8,183	7,101	10,833	1,717	1,403	1,450	

Appendix IV.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 138.**

Statement showing the number of *mahazars* the preparation of which by persons other than the police has been ordered by the Stationary Magistrate, Kottarakara, during 1100, 1101 and 1102 in respect of cases filed in his court and the names and designations of such persons with the number of orders given to each.

Serial No.	Name.	Designation.	No. of orders given to each person during the year			Total.	Remarks.
			1100.	1101.	1102.		
1	G. V. Atchyutan Pillai	Head clerk	17	8	12	37	
2	C. Paramesvaran Asari	Clerk	1	20	4	25	
3	K. S. Patchan Pillai	Do.	19	..	..	19	Transferred.
4	S. Madhavan Pillai	Acting clerk	..	..	1	1	
5	M. G. Krishnan Nair	Do.	..	..	10	10	
6	K. N. Gopala Pillai	Copyist	11	11	16	38	
7	S. Narayana Aiyar	Acting copyist	11	21	17	49	
8	C. A. Nilakanta Pillai	Copyist	6	..	..	6	Do
9	N. A. Velayudhan	Do.	1	..	..	1	Do.
10	Chidambara Aiyar	Criminal Court Vakil	..	..	1	1	
11	M. Kumara Pillai	Do.	..	..	1	1	
12	S. Govinda Pillai	Munsiff's Court Vakil	..	..	1	1	
13	Paramesvaran Unnittan	Proverthikar, Vettikavala *pakuthi*	1	..	..	1	
14	Palpu Pillai	Special Accountant, Kottarakara	1	..	..	1	
15	G. Kesava Pillai	Puduval Survey Accountant, Do.	..	1	..	1	
16	Sankara Panikkar	Proverthikar, Velinallur	..	1	..	1	
17	P. K. Madhava Kurup	Acting Proverthikar, Adur	..	1	..	1	
18	Govinda Pillai	Proverthikar, Do.	..	1	..	1	
19	Krishna Pillai	Do. Ezhukon	..	..	1	1	
20	Mr. K. G. Samuel	Revenue Supervisor, Kottarakara	..	..	2	2	
21	...	Proverthikar, Adur	..	..	2	2*	
		Total	68	64	68	200	

* It is reported that these two cases are pending. The Tahsildar has been requested by the Magistrate to arrange for the *mahazars* being got prepared through the Proverthikar, Adur and the same has not been received and hence the name of the Proverthikar is not given.

Appendix V.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 142.**

Statement showing applications made for lands of 500 acres or more in extent during 1100 and 1101 in Peermade taluk.

No.	Name of applicant.		Area applied for in acres.
1.	Dominic Mathai and Chacko	...	500
2.	J. A. Richardson	...	1,000
3.	J. R. Vincent	...	1,000
4.	Kunjako Kunjako, Kanjirapalli	...	1,000
5.	J. A. Richardson	...	2,000
6.	P. Thomas Eapen	...	700
7.	Cheriyatu Mappillai Cheriyatu Mappillai	...	500
8.	P. V. Varghese, Vazhur	...	500
9.	J. A. Richardson	...	863·84
10.	R. Kochunni Karta	...	500
11.	K. K. Lukose, K. K. Thomas, etc.	...	500
12.	Manager, Arnakal Estate	...	2,000
13.	R. Hammond, Vaghaman	...	1,200
14.	Matthew Korual	...	500
15.	S. Ramanatha Pillai	...	500
16.	R. J. Mc Mullin, Arnakal	...	3,000
17.	K. C. Thommi, Kanjirapalli	...	500

Appendix VI.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 148.**

Statement, by castes, of the Proverthikars and Pakuthi Accountants of Shencotta taluk and their service in the taluk.

Serial No.	Name of post.	Name of incumbent.	Caste.	Total service in the taluk.		
				Years.	Months.	Days.
1	Proverthikar.	Chockalingam Pillai	Vellala	38	8	..
2	Do.	Sankaranarayana Pillai	Do.	27	..	10
3	Do.	Puthukavalingam Pillai	Do.	35	9	..
4	Do.	Amayappa Pillai	Do.	15	11	..
5	Do.	Vaintamuthu Pillai (under suspension)	Do.	16	6	15
		Muttuswami Pillai	...	..	..	..
6	Do.	Arumukham Pillai	Do.	25	10	..
7	Do.	Sankarakuttalam Pillai	Do.	21	3	..
8	Do.	Ramiah Pillai	Do.	35	8	4
9	Do.	Padmanabha Aiyar	Tamil Brahmin	30	7	..
10	Do.	Venkitachalam Aiyar	Do.	...	7	6
11	Accountant	Aiyamperumal Pillai	Vellala	10	6	..
12	Do.	Olakanatha Pillai	Do.	3	3	..
13	Do.	Kuttalalingam Pillai	Do.	6	..	26
14	Do.	Muttuswami Pillai (on other duty). G. Mathai (Ag.)	Jacobite Christian.	...	8	..
15	Do.	K. Subrahmanya Aiyar (not joined duty) T. Chockalingam Pillai (Ag.)	Vellala	4	6	5
16	Do.	Mutaih Pillai	Do.	10	6	..
17	Do.	Krishnaswami Pillai	Do.	1	4	..
18	Do.	Venkitachalam Pillai	Do.	4	10	..
19	Do.	Sankaranarayana Aiyar	Tamil Brahmin	11	4	..

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)
DEMAND VI FORESTS—(*contd.*)
Motion 220—(*contd.*)

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശത്തെ കുടികൾക്കു പൂൎണ്ണമായി വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിൎത്തു് എന്റെ സഹപ്രവൎത്തകന്മാരാരും തന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ കൺസർവേറ്റർ മാത്രം ചില വിരുദ്ധാഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. കൺസർവേറ്റർ, ഏതാനും വർഷങ്ങൾക്കകം ഈ അവകാശം കുടികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാമെന്ന രൂപത്തിൽ ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ഗവർമ്മെന്റിൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതായതു ൧൦ വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം മാത്രമേ ഈ അവകാശം കുടികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാവു എന്നും; അതിനു മുമ്പായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതുശരിയല്ലെന്നുമാണു്. എന്നാൽ പത്തുവർഷം കാത്തിരിക്കാതെ ഈ അവകാശം ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ലാഭം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നും, അതിനാൽ കുടികൾക്കും ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനും ഒരുപോലെ ലാഭകരമായ ഈ സംഗതി ഉടൻതന്നെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താമെന്നുമാണു് ഞാൻ വാദിച്ചതു്. പത്തു വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പു വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു നഷ്ടം വരുമെന്നു കൺസർവേറ്റർ പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതൊരു പഴയ ഏർപ്പാടാണു്. അതു് അങ്ങിനെ കുറെക്കാലംകൂടി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകണമെന്നാണു് കൺസർവേറ്റർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതു്. പഴയകാലത്തെ പല സംഗതികളും കാലാനുസരണം പരിഷ്കരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ ആദ്യം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ കുരുമുളകിന്റെ കാൎയ്യംതന്നെ എടുക്കാം. കുരുമുളക് ആരു കൃഷിചെയ്താലും ഗവർമ്മെന്റിലേക്കേല്പിക്കണമെന്നായിരുന്നു അന്നത്തെ ഏർപ്പാടു്. അതു നിൎത്തി. അതുപോലെ ഏലം സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ലാതിരുന്നു. ദിവാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ വി. പി. മാധവറാവുവിന്റെ കാലത്താണു് ഇതിനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയതു്. അതുപോലെ കുടിവിലയുടെ കാൎയ്യവും ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തണം.

അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലത്തിനുമുമ്പു് ഈ സംഗതി ഒരു പ്രമേയരൂപേണ ഞാൻതന്നെ ഈ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു. അപ്പോൾ ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതിന്നു് ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കരുതേയെന്നു മി. ടി. കെ. വേലുപ്പിള്ള എന്നോടു ചോദിക്കയും, കമ്മിറ്റി ഏർപ്പെടുത്താമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെന്റു സമ്മതിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. അതു

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽ സമർപ്പിക്കാതെ കാലതാമസം വരുത്തുന്നതിന്റെ കാരണത്തെപററി ഞാൻ തുടർച്ചയായി കൌൺസിലിൽ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ റിപ്പോർട്ട് കൊടുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞു എന്നു കൺസർവേററർ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൌൺസിലിലാണ് ഈ കമ്മിററിയെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതു്. ആ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ കാലാവധികഴിഞ്ഞു രണ്ടാമത്തെ കൌൺസിലിന്റെയും കാലാവധി കഴിയാറായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒടുവിലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററ് യോഗമാണിതു്. ഇതുവരെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുസമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. കൺസർവേററർ കൺവീനർ എന്ന നിലയിൽ, ഈ കുടിവില അവകാശം ജനങ്ങൾക്ക വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നുവരികിൽ ഇതിനുമുമ്പു തന്നെ ഈ കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടു സമർപ്പിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. നാട്ടിൽ എന്തുനടക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിനെപററി ജനപ്രതിനിധികളായ ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുമ്പോൾ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

തേക്കുതടി റിസർവ്വിൽ ഉള്ളതിനെക്കാളും അധികം നാട്ടിൻപുറത്തു കുടികളുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കുടികൾ ഇതിൽനിന്നുമുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഉപദ്രവം നിമിത്തം മിക്കവാറും മുളയിലെ നശിപ്പിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ജനങ്ങൾ കല്ലുകയ്യാലകൾ വച്ചു കൃഷി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പുരയിടങ്ങളുടെ മദ്ധ്യേനില്ക്കുന്നതും കുരുമുളകു പടത്തിട്ടുള്ളതും ആയ തേക്കുവൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ കേരളത്തിലെ കല്പകവള്ളികൾ എന്നുപറയുന്ന കുരുമുളകിനെ ആണ്ടുതോറും ഒരുനല്ല ആദായംനൽകുന്ന ആവള്ളികളെതീരെ ഗണിക്കാതെ, മാതാവിന്റെ പാർശ്വത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന കുഞ്ഞിനെ പിടിച്ചെറിയുന്നതുപോലെ, നിഷ്ഠൂരമാംവണ്ണം ഈ വള്ളികളെ വേർപെടുത്തി തടിയെ മുറിച്ച് ആനയെക്കൊണ്ടു വലിപ്പിച്ചു മററുവിളവുകളേയും കയ്യാലയേയും നശിപ്പിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു ദുസ്സഹമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ ഒരു സാധുവായ കർഷകന്റെ കുടുംബത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വിലാപസ്വരം എന്റെ ശ്രവണങ്ങളിൽ മുഴങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൽപരം ഹൃദയ വേദനയുള്ള മറെറാരുകാര്യമുണ്ടൊ ? ഇതു പ്രതിനിമിഷം നടക്കുന്ന സംഭവമാണ്. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ചാൽ ധാരാളം കാണാം. എന്നാൽ ശുദ്ധാദായം കണക്കാക്കി പകുതി വില വാങ്ങി കുടികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ ഇങ്ങിനെ മുറിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിൽ വല്ല ആദായവും

ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു കൂടുതലായി ഉണ്ടോ? ഇല്ല; നഷ്ടമേയുള്ളു. ഞാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിന് ആദായം ശാശ്വതമായി കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കും.

ഈ തടി സക്കാർ ഡിപ്പോവിൽ ശേഖരിച്ചു വില്ക്കുമ്പോഠം, ശേഖരിപ്പുചിലവു മുതലായതുകഴിച്ചു ബാക്കി ക്യൂബിക്കടി ഒന്നുക്കു എന്തു വില ശുദ്ധാദായമായി ലഭിക്കുന്നുവോ അതു് ഏതാനും വർഷത്തെ കണക്കാക്കി ഒരു നിരക്കു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ തരാൻ ഞങ്ങഠം തയ്യാറാണ്; ഞങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തിനും സൌകര്യത്തിനും ആയിട്ടു സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഫാറസ്റ്റ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഞങ്ങഠംക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന കഷ്ടതയ്ക്കു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തരണേ! ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു നഷ്ടം സഹിക്കണ്ടാ. ഞങ്ങളുടെ വിളവുകളേയും കല്ലുകയ്യാലകളേയും നശിപ്പിക്കരുതേ! ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു ലഭിക്കേണ്ട ലാഭത്തോടുകൂടി ഞങ്ങഠംക്കു നൽകേണ്ട സൌകര്യത്തെ ഗണിച്ചാൽമതി. ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ഒരിക്കലും നഷ്ടം സഹിക്കേണ്ട. ഗവർമ്മെൻറിന് ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ലാഭമേയൊള്ളു. ഇതാണു സാധുക്കളായ കൃഷിക്കാർ നിലവിളിച്ചുപറയുന്നതു്. ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തമുക വിലയായി ഗവർമ്മെൻറുവാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു തടികളെ കുടികഠംക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണം. അവർ സ്വന്ത ഉപയോഗത്തിനെടുക്കയൊ വില്ക്കയൊ ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. കുടികഠംക്ക് ഈ അവകാശം കൊടുത്താലും തേക്കുതടിയിൽ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗവും വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കു പോകുകതന്നെചെയ്യും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിലേക്ക് കുരുമുളകിൻെറകാര്യം പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഒരു തീരുവ ചുമത്തിയാൽ എന്നും ആദായം കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കും. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു പത്തു വർഷം കഴിയുമ്പോഠം തേക്കുതടി നാമാവശേഷമാകും. കുടികളുടെ പുരയിടത്തിൽ ഇവ ഇല്ലാതായി കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു ഇല്ലാത്ത സാധനം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻേറതാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു് എന്താണു വിശേഷം? ഞാൻ റായൽ ടീ കമ്മിററി സംബന്ധിച്ചു സഞ്ചരിച്ചപ്പോഠം രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പലഭാഗങ്ങളും സന്ദർശിക്കയുണ്ടായി കുടികളുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ ആഞ്ഞിലിവൃക്ഷം ധാരാളം കാണാൻ ഇടയായി. എന്നാൽ ആഞ്ഞിലിവൃക്ഷം വളരെ വണ്ണം വച്ചാലും കുറച്ചുമാത്രമെ കാതൽ കാണുകയൊള്ളു. തേക്കുതടി അങ്ങിനെയല്ല. ചെറിയ തടിയായാലും കാതൽ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. തൊലിക്കട്ടിയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും, ഇലകളെല്ലാം വേനൽക്കാലത്തു പൊഴിയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വെയിൽ തട്ടുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും, തേക്കുതടിയിൽ കുരുമുളകു പടത്തിയാൽ നല്ലവണ്ണം കായ്ക്കും. ആഞ്ഞിലി തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള വൃക്ഷങ്ങളിൽ ഇത്ര ഗുണം കി

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ട്ടുകയില്ല. കമ്മിററി മെംബറായി ഞാൻ സഞ്ചരിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഇതെല്ലാം കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

ഇപ്പോൾ അഞ്ചുലക്ഷത്തോളം രൂപയാണ ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ചിലവുകഴിച്ചു കിട്ടിവരുന്ന ആദായം. കുടികളുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിലെ റായൽ ട്രീയിൽനിന്നുമാണു് ഇതിൽ അധിക ഭാഗവും ലഭിക്കുന്നതു്. മുളയിലേ തേക്കു വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സമ്പ്രദായം കുടികൾ തുടന്നാൽ മേലിൽ ഒന്നും കിട്ടുകയില്ല.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : ഈട്ടി, തേക്കു മുതലായ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ കുടികളുടെ പുരയിടത്തിൽ നിന്നും മുറിച്ചു കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതിൻെറ വില എത്ര വർഷങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടാണ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പതിനഞ്ചു വർഷങ്ങളായിട്ടും കൊടുക്കാതെ വളരെ കിടക്കുന്നു. ഒന്നര ലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം ആ ഇനത്തിൽ കൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടു്.

രണ്ടോ നാലോ വൃക്ഷം ഒരു സാധുവിൻെറ പുരയിടത്തിൽ നിന്നും മുറിച്ചതിനു വിലകൊടുത്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു അയാൾക്കത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതങ്ങളായ കൃഷി ആയുധങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ വാങ്ങുന്നതിനു് ഉപയോഗിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. അനേകം ആളുകൾ ഇതിനെപ്പററി ചോദിക്കാൻ എഴുതി അയച്ചതിൻെറ ഫലമായിട്ടാണു് ഞാൻ കുടിവില കൊടുക്കേണ്ട കാര്യം കൌൺസിലിൽ ആവത്തിച്ചു ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What does Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman say as regards teak trees?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITHOMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇനി ചോദ്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഒടുവിൽ ചോദിക്കണം.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*); I would like to get the reply, now, Sir.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : എനിക്കു പരിമിതമായ സമയമേയൊള്ളു. എൻെറ പ്രസംഗം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു മറുപടിപറയാം.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): കുടിവില വല്ലവരും കേസുകൊടുത്തു ഈടാക്കിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): അതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു നഷ്ടമില്ലേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഉണ്ട്.

ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഞാൻ കൌൺസിലിൽ തന്നെ ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കടിവിലയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടി കേസ്സിനു പോകാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളവർ നൂററിനു ഒന്നുപോലും കഷ്ടിയാണ്. ഈ ധർമ്മരാജ്യത്തിലെ സ്ഥിതി ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇത്ര കഷ്ടതയിലാണല്ലോ എന്നു കുടികൾ വിലപിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. കൺസർവേററരുടെ അടുക്കലും ജനങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം കടിവിലക്കു ഹർജിയും മററും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Has Mr. Kunjitomman any Royal trees in his compounds?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എനിക്കു ഒരു പൈയും കിട്ടാനില്ല. എൻെറ പുരയിടത്തിൽ രാജകീയ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ കുറെ കാണുമായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ നന്നാ കുറച്ചേ കാണു. എനിക്കു ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇതുവരെ സങ്കടം നേരിട്ടിട്ടില്ല.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങളേ വേണ്ട എന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നത്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എല്ലാം രാജകീയം തന്നെ. ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രജകളും, രാജ്യവും എല്ലാം മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ അധീനമാണ്. ഏതായാലും സാധുക്കളായവരുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ വളരുന്ന വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ മുറിച്ചെടുക്കാൻ അവക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം നൽകണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ "വിരിഞ്ഞ വിരിഞ്ഞ പൂ വിറുത്തു കൊൾകയേയാവൂ" എന്നുള്ളതിനു വിപരീതമായി കുടികൾ അവരുടെ പുരയിടത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ നശിപ്പിച്ചുകളയും.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will not the Government be a loser, if we accept Mr. Kunjitomman's proposition?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): മുമ്പിലത്തെ പോലെ മലയാളത്തിൽ തന്നെ ചോദിച്ചുകൂടയോ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ഇപ്പോൾ മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുതൊമ്മൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം വനം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആദായത്തിൽ വലിയ കുറവു വരികയില്ലേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല. ആദായം കൂടുകയെയൊള്ളു. അതു ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നപ്പോഴെ വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ടു്. മരവില ഠരംടാക്കുന്നതിനു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്യുന്നതു വനം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വഴിയായിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ വേറെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുവഴിയായിരിക്കും ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻെറ മുതലെടുപ്പു്. തീരുവ എക്സൈസ് വഴിക്കുവരും. ഏതുവഴിയായാലും ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു കൂടുതൽവരവിനെ വഴിയുള്ളു. തരിശുഭൂമികളിലെ തടിവില ഏതാനും വഷങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പു ഫാറസ്റ്റുകാർ ഠരംടാക്കിവന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പുകാരാണു് ഠരംടാക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): കടികളുടെ പുരയിടത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന തേക്കും ഈട്ടിയും—

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഈട്ടി അധികമില്ല.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഈ തടികൾ ഫാറസ്റ്റുകാരെക്കൊണ്ടു മാററിക്കാതെ കുടികൾ തന്നെ വില കൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു ലാഭമുണ്ടാകയില്ലേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഉണ്ടാകും. അതുതന്നെയാണു ഞാൻ ഇതുവരെ പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ഡിപ്പോകളിൽ തടി വിൽക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിലേക്കുള്ള ചിലവു കഴിച്ചു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടുന്ന ശുദ്ധാദായത്തിനു് ആ തടി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു തന്നെ കൊടുക്കണം. തരിശുഭൂമികൾക്കു ക്ലിപ്തകാലം കൊണ്ടു തറവില കെട്ടിവച്ചാൽ മതി എന്നതുപോലെ ഈ തടികളുടെ വിലയും ക്ലിപ്തകാലം കൊണ്ടു് അവരിൽ നിന്നും ഈടാക്കണം. ഇതാണു ഞാൻ ഈ കൌൺസിലിനോടു് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്. ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സമുദായത്തേയോ, പ്രദേശത്തേയോ, എൻെറ കാര്യത്തേയോ ലാക്കാക്കിയല്ല ഉപക്ഷേപം. സാധുക്കളായ കൃഷീവലന്മാരുടെ ഗുണത്തിനും രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ക്ഷേമത്തിനുംവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം. അതുകൊണ്ടു നിങ്ങളെല്ലാവരും ഇതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കണം.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Sherthallai*): ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം വനത്തിൽ നിന്നും തടികൾ മോഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ളതിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യമില്ലേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഒരിക്കലും കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാകയില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല മോഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യം കുറയുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഞാൻ കുടിപ്പുരയിടങ്ങളിലെ തേ

ക്കവൃക്ഷം സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ വ്യാപൃതന്മാരായ ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഗാർഡുകൾക്കു കൂടി റിസർവ്വവനങ്ങളെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഏർപ്പെടാം.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKER (*Sherthallai*): കുടികളുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിലുള്ള രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങളിൽ അവക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കൊടുത്താൽ വനത്തിൽനിന്നും തടിമുറിച്ചിട്ടു കുടിവക പുരയിടത്തിൽനിന്നും മുറിച്ചതാണെന്നു പറയരുതേ ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അപ്പോൾ വനത്തിൽ കുററിയും തടിയും കണ്ടു കേസ്സെടുക്കരുതേ? തേക്കുതടി ജനങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സഹായവിലയ്ക്കു മേടിക്കാവുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ആരും മോഷ്ടിക്കാൻ പോകേണ്ടിവരികയില്ല.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): The Rule says "that the business of the Council will be transacted in English, but any member who is unable to talk in English may address the Council in Malayalam or Tamil." The Rule is not specific with regard to the questions put by members during discussion. That rests entirely on the interpretation given to the rule. On considerations of convenience, I request you to reconsider the ruling you gave yesterday.

PRESIDENT: What about the members who do not know Malayalam?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): A member can put a question to another only through the President. Therefore there is no harm in asking questions in English.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): It is only a matter of interpretation of the rule. It does not specifically prohibit the use of any language. It will be more convenient if we are allowed to put questions in Malayalam so far as the Malayalam speaking members are concerned.

PRESIDENT: It is better to have one interpreter for one member instead of half a dozen interpreters.

MR. L. A. LAMPARD (*Planters*): Sir, I wish to speak a few words.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): The mover of the motion has already replied.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): He can speak, provided you, Sir, give him special permission.

PRESIDENT: I permit him to speak.

MR. L. A. LAMPARD (*Planters*): Thank you, Sir. I was not aware that it was Mr. Kunjitomman's final reply.

The existing rules regarding royal timber are a very great obstacle rom the point of view of the planters. When a planter acquires a

[Mr. L. A. Lampard.]

plot of land with the Royal timber standing on it, he is never finished with the Forest Department. From the first trouble begins, it goes on, and it is never over. Objections are raised to the removal of the saplings. Then there is the difficulty over lopping the branches, and, when the trees are felled, according to the orders passed, then again, we have trouble over the damage caused in the case of tea or rubber. I know the Forest officials do all that they can to meet the needs of the planters. Still, I ask that if the Government are now considering the alteration of the rules, the planters' view might also be taken up along with the grievances represented to the Government.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Sir, in regard to the delay in the submission of the Royal Tree Committee's report which the member referred to, I have to say that it is only the Convener that knows the real difficulty of convening meetings. Several times, I have issued notices to the member himself, and on all those times he did not come for the meeting. Then final draft of the proceedings also was sent to him. He never even acknowledged receipt of it. All the same, I may say, for the information of the House, that the member's arguments were gone into even at the committee. When I met the member last time, he promised to send his dissenting note on the same, and I am sorry to find that he has not so far done it. I was waiting for a reasonable time, and because I did not get his dissenting note within that time, I submitted the report to the Government.

All the arguments stated by the member were brought before the committee and they were discussed thoroughly. A certain conclusion was arrived at. The whole report of the committee is under the consideration of the Government.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): The Conservator seems to suggest that we have no right to discuss the question because the committee's report is pending disposal.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): With regard to the other details, I do not know whether I am right in disclosing the contents of the report. Of course, if the committee's report is published with the orders of the Government, then we could take up the question and discuss it in all its aspects.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know whether the Conservator has any objection to the course suggested by the member that the Royal trees standing on private holdings might be allowed to be taken by the owner of the private holdings on his payment of the value of the trees to the Government?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): That aspect also was considered by the committee. But the difficulty is, while there may be one or two who are actually in a position to make such payment of the value of the timber, there may be many who will not be in a position to do so. Moreover, since these Royal trees are mostly scattered in areas where there is not much of cultivation, it is very

likely that one holding is mistaken for another with the result that it might lead to malpractices.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know whether there is not a provision in regard to the Waste Land Rules so that, as regards the Royal trees standing in the holdings of the planters, the planters might take the trees themselves on payment of their value to Government?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): There was a rule like that passed some 20 years ago. But now it is more or less a dead letter.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Am I to understand that the rule has been cancelled?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): As Mr. Lampard pointed out, such holdings would be demarcated on the ground and——

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Under the rule that I am referring to, the trees are enumerated and valued and the money paid by the planters to the Government so that the planters will get the trees for themselves.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): There was a G. O. like that passed about 20 years ago. That has become a dead letter now. Anyhow, I know it is not being followed. No application under such a rule has ever been made, so far as I am aware.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I have myself made an application under that Rule. The trees were enumerated and I myself paid for them and got them about five years ago.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): The G. O. refers only to lands belonging to Chiefs and not to any other lands. If Mr. Thomas has been allowed to get the trees on payment of their price about 5 years ago, that might have been allowed in his case as a concession.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): No, not as a concession. I got it by a regular application for it and in the usual course. The same was done in th case of Mr. P. John's Karimkulam Estate and in the case of several other planters also.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): All these were concessions specially allowed to them by the Government. Mr. Lampard also was referring to the same.

Mr. Kunjitomman made the House to understand that the recommendation of the Committee was

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എസ്റ്റേററിലുള്ളവരോടു തടിവിലവാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു തടികൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെ സാധുക്കളായ കൃഷിക്കാരോടും വിലവാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു തടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ എന്താണു തരക്കേടു?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Mr. Kunjitomman made the House to understand that the recommendation of the Committee was that the monopoly would be abolished only after 10 years. As a matter of fact, it is not so. Yesterday, I was rather terse in my statement in regard to that matter. The recommendation of the Committee is that the area of the whole State should be divided into three parts for this purpose. The westernmost of the three comprises the portion to the west of the Main Central and the Main Southern roads. The central part includes the portion to the west of the road passing from Nagercoil to Thuckalay, Kulasekharam, Kaliyal, Erattupetta, Padmanabhapuram and other places. The third part will be to the east of the second. According to the committee's recommendation, in regard to about 8 taluks, comprised in the first tract, the royalty will be abolished in the course of about 2 years. In the case of the second tract, which includes portions of about 12 taluks, the monopoly would be abolished in the course of 6 years. It is only in the easternmost tract that we want 10 years for the abolition of the monopoly.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is the Conservator speaking from the Government records or from the records of the Committee.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I speak from the recommendations of the Committee.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): But the recommendations of the Committee have not been placed before the Council.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservater of Forests*): I referred to it just to correct the statement of Mr. Kunjitomman that, according to the recommendations of the committee, it would take 10 years for the abolition of the royalty.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Then, he must say whether he supports the recommendation of the committee or not.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): It is on my recommendation that the report has gone to the Government.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): കമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ട് സമപ്പിക്കാൻ ഇത്രവളരെ കാലതാമസം വരുത്തിയതിനു കാരണമെന്തെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദ്യം കൌൺസിലിൽ ചോദിച്ചതിനുശേഷമല്ലേ കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ട് എനിക്കയച്ചുതന്നതു് ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): അല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഈ കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ട സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ എത്രമാസമായി ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): മൂന്നൊ നാലൊ ആഴ്ചകൾ മുമ്പാണ് അയച്ചതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എനിക്കു ഭിന്നറിപ്പോർട്ട് എഴുതാൻ സൌകര്യമില്ലാത്തവിധം ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ വരുന്നതിന് ഏതാനും ദിവസത്തിനുമുമ്പു മാത്രമല്ലേ എനിക്കു ഒപ്പിടാൻ അയച്ചതു്? ഞാനും ഡോമനിക്കുതൊമ്മനും കൂടി ഭിന്നറിപ്പോർട്ടെഴുതുന്നു എന്ന് നിങ്ങളെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): എനിക്കോർമ്മയില്ല. ഞാൻ വളരെ മുമ്പുതന്നെ അയച്ചു. മെമ്പർക്കു എപ്പോൾ കിട്ടി എന്നു എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

Another point which was raised was with regard to the delay in the payment of *kudivila.* I have explained to the House more than once how this delay was caused. During the time of Mr. Rama Row, when he found that a lot of teak timber standing outside the reserve was maltreated and damaged, he passed an order that no timber from inside the reserves—

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്മലബാർ, കോഴിക്കോട്, മംഗലാപുരം മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ തേക്കുതടി സാധാരണയായി കുടികൾക്ക് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താമെന്നുള്ളതറിയാമൊ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ ഫാറസ്റ്റുചട്ടം കൺസർവേറ്റർ നോക്കീട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അതിൽ രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ എന്നൊരിനം ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): ചന്ദനമരം രാജകീയവൃക്ഷമാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): തേക്കുതടിയുടെ കാര്യമെങ്ങിനെയാണ്?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): ഇവിടെ തേക്കുപോലെയാണ് അവിടെ ചന്ദനം. അവിടെ ചന്ദനവൃക്ഷത്തിനു എന്തെല്ലാം ചട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടോ അതെല്ലാം ഇവിടത്തെ തേക്കുതടിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഈ ചട്ടം ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്മലബാറിൽ തേക്കുതടിയെ ബാധിക്കുമൊ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

With regard to this *kudivila*, Sir, if I may be permitted to continue without interruption so that I can come to some conclusion, this has been accumulating for such a long time owing to the actual non-payment of *kudivila* with the result that the claims accumulated to such an enormous extent that, about three years ago, it went up to about Rs. 3 lakhs. Representations were therefore made before this House and also in the Assembly. The matter was brought to the notice of the Government and additional funds for the payment of *kudivila* and additional staff to cope with the work were asked for and sanctioned by the Government. As a result of all these arrangements, during the years 1101 and 1102, we were able to pay off to the extent of one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees towards *kudivila*. We have a very long list of the claims which have been satisfied, and that would show the enormous work that has been done during these two years.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know the reason for this large accumulation of arrears in regard to the payment of *kudivila*?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Probably, each Conservator wanted to show an increase in the revenue and take the credit for himself. That might have been the cause.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether the present Conservator is also pursuing the same policy?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): There is the fact that I have been able to pay up the claims to the extent of a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees. I have also been urging for additional funds for further payment towards the accumulated arrears. It might be seen from all these facts whether I have been following the same policy or not.

Mr. Kunjitomman also referred to some damage that was done to *kayala* walls and pepper vines growing on teak trees. I do not know whether these are exceptional cases or whether he says that such things happen usually. But, for my part, I am hearing such complaints for the first time only from him. Anyway, there is ample provision in the forest rules to claim compensation for such damages. Under the Forest Rules, the party concerned will be entitled to compensation from the Government. If Mr. Kunjitomman brings such cases to my notice, action will be taken.

To sum up, the committee also has accepted the policy of abolishing the Royalty. There is so much difference of opinion only in regard to the form and the time in which it has to be accomplished.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഒട്ടിനിട്ടാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന് ആദായം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ഉദ്യോ

ഗസ്ഥമെമ്പറന്മാരെ അവരുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യംപോലെ വോട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതിന് അനുവദിച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I demand a poll,

A poll was taken with the following result:—

AYES—20.

1. Mr. A. J. John.
2. ,, K. I. Joseph.
3. ,, Tariatu Kunjitomman.
4. ,, X. G. Lopez.
5. ,, K. Madhavan Pillai.
6. ,, T. J. Matthew.
7. ,, G. Narayana Pillai.
8. ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai.
9. ,, M. N. Pillai.
10. ,, A. K. Pillai.
11. ,, S. Piraviperumal Pillai.
12. Mr. G. Raman Menon.
13. ,, R. Raman Pillai.
14. ,, K. Sivarama Panikkar.
15. ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai.
16. ,, S. Subrahmanya Karavalar.
17. ,, C. P. Tarakan.
18. ,, C. P. Thomas.
19. ,, K. K. Thomas.
20. ,, C. N. Tuppan Namputiri.

NOES—20.

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko.
2. ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai.
3. ,, K. George.
4. ,, C. Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran.
5. ,, P. N. Krishna Pillai.
6. ,, R. Krishna Pillai.
7. ,, T. Kumara Pillai.
8. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.
9. Mr. L. A. Lampard.
10. ,, R. Padmanabhan.
11. Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
12. ,, W. H. Pitt.
13. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose.
14. Mr. T P. Ramasubba Aiyar.
15. ,, K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.
16. Rao Bahadur Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar.
17. Mr. J. Stephenson.
18. ,, A. J. Van Ross.
19. ,, A. Vipan.
20. ,, M. E. Watts.

NEUTRALS—6.

1. Mr. Paul Daniel.
2. ,, C. P. Kochukunju Pillai.
3. ,, N. Kumaran.
4. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.
5. ,, V. Subba Aiyar.
6. ,, M. Subrahmanya Pillai.

PRESIDENT: There are 20 *for* the motion and 20 *against* the motion including my vote. I exercise my casting vote against the motion.

The motion was lost.

Motion 221.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

221. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,82,800 for Conservancy and works by Re. 1.

According to the rules passed under the Forest Regulation now in force, if the owners of *purayidams* in which Royal trees stand wish to get these trees for themselves, they have to pay half the value and then they are allowed to take the trees for themselves. (*Louder, please.*) With regard to this rule, there are very many difficulties, mostly brought about by the unsympathetic methods in which these rules are worked by the officers of the Forest Department. I wish to point out only two of such difficulties that are experienced at present. One is, the Conservator of Forests and his subordinates restrict the application of this Rule to the original owners of *purayidams*. The transferees and assignees of land are not allowed to have the benefit of this Rule. The second inconvenience is the long delay caused by the indifferent manner in which the applications, for having the trees enumerated and felled, are dealt with, and the time taken for the disposal of such applications. At times, the time taken for their disposal ranges from one year to even ten years. I can quote an instance in which an application, for the removal of trees from one's own *purayidom* which was put in in the year 1090, was rejected in the year 1102. The person got a notice, in Medom 1102, which stated that he would not be allowed to remove the trees. The Forest Department is primarily intended to conserve the Reserve Forests. It is not intended to cause any inconvenience to the public or to bring enormous revenue to the Government. The conservancy of the forests is a necessary thing, no doubt, for the good of the country. But the policy of the Government must be to see that the expenditure caused by the conservency is met by the profits of the Forest department. It must not be the aim of the Government to make the Department a commercial concern. I am sorry to hear from the Conservator of Forests that Conservators were delaying the applications for *Kudivila* with a view to avoid the refund of the amount so that they might show, to their credit, a larger amount as the gain from the Forest Department. Sir, this is an admission that has come from the head of the department himself. That shows the unsympathetic and cruel manner in which the officers of the Forest Department have been carrying on their work.

With regard to the interpretation of the rule in question, namely, restricting the benefits conferred by the rule only to the original owners of the lands and not allowing the assignees or the transferees from getting the benefit under it, my only contention is that it is a surprise to me as to how the Conservator has been able to put such a restrictive interpretation upon it. Timber that is removed from private holdings is removed with the help of a contractor who has to be *paid* for it. After all, the amount realised by the sale of this timber is the same whether it is sold in the Forest Depot or whether the price is realised from the

owners of the *purayidoms* on the spot. Why should the Government incur additional expenditure for carrying the timber to the Forest Depot? Why should they incur a loss on that account? I am not able to understand the policy of the Forest Department in restricting the application of the rule to the owners of the lands only and not to the transferees and assignees.

With regard to the delay in the disposal of applications, the only explanation that I am able to find is that the department likes to increase its patronage by engaging contractors, thereby making it appear that they are doing a lot of work. The prompt disposal of applications will, of course, minimise the work. But it would bring greater revenue to the Government. Unfortunately, the officers of the Forest Department do not realise this. I therefore urge that the Conservator of Forests and the officers of the Forest Department should interpret the rules strictly and extend the benefit of it to the assignees and transferees, and should dispose of applications at least within a period of *three* months.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Sir, in supporting the motion, I should repeat the complaint that I have had occasion to make on previous occasions regarding the procedure in granting permission to private holders to cut royal trees from their holdings. It seems to me, Sir, that the policy now adopted by the department is to insist upon the owner of a holding to cut *all* the Royal trees in a particular compound when permission is sought to cut trees in any *portion* of it, irrespective of the question as to whether he is actually in need of *all* the trees in his compound or not. A man may have 100 trees in a particular compound, and at a particular time he may require only 4 or 5 trees. When he applies for permission to cut the trees that he wants, it is insisted by the department, at present, that he should cut down all the 100 trees in the compound. He is not allowed to have the convenience of using the few trees that he wants. That, I think, is a piece of grave injustice to the owner of the holding. Whatever may be the inconvenience that is likely to be caused to the department if the present arrangement is not continued, it is unfair if the owner of a property is not given the facility to make use of the trees in his compound according to his requirements at a particular time. To compel him to buy up all the trees in his compound, while he has need only for a few of them, is really very unjust. In many cases, it may happen that the parties concerned are not in a position to pay for all the trees at the same time. I therefore suggest that the Government may look into this question and see that some relief is given to private owners in this matter.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is this point identical with any of the points raised by the mover?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I do not know whether *this particular point* was mentioned by the speaker. But this is one of the difficulties in connection with the matter raised by the mover,

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Sir, as to the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Matthew in regard to the removal of trees growing on private holdings, I do admit that some difficulty is being experienced by the owners.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Owners of what?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Owners of the holdings.

But so far as the department is concerned, they are equally in difficulty. The tenure of some of these lands is so complicated that it is very difficult to decide as to who is the proper claimant. This has to be decided before we can admit the claim for the *kudivila* on the trees. For this purpose, we have to make an enquiry with the help of the Tahsildar and the Tahsildar has to certify to the claim of the applicant.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Are there not applications made with the certificates from the Tahsildar?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): There may be such applications too.

It is very difficult, as I already stated, to have the claims investigated and to get the certificates of the Tahsildar. There is also the difficulty with regard to the complicated nature of the tenure. The question was once referred to the Head Sirkar Vakil, and he gave the opinion that the officers of the Government should be held responsible for the Government money that is paid in the shape of *kudivila*. Therefore—

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether there has been delay in the disposal of *kudivila* claims even after the question of the real ownership of the land has been decided by the High Court.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I do not know whether there has been a considerable number of such cases.

Mr. Matthew has been referring to the difficulty in removing timber for the *bona fide* use of private persons. I was referring to that. What we have been practically doing was to ask the owners to pay full tariff rate or whatever other value we may fix for the timber, and, if there was any urgency, then the party is allowed to make use of the timber leaving the question of the *kudivila* claims to be settled later on. As regards the case of an application of 1090, which was rejected in 1102, referred to by Mr. Matthew, it seems to be a curious case, and I myself do not know whether such a thing ever happened. So far as I am concerned there is the difficulty in getting the Tahsildar's certificates; and I should also be satisfied with regard to the tenure of the land.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Is there any difficulty in the case of *pandarapattom* lands?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): There may not be any difficulty. Only we want the certificate of the Tahsildar. Sometimes, applications are forwarded along with the *Proverthikar's* certificate. We cannot accept such applications, since there is a Gov-

ernment order which says that *Proverthikars'* certificates should not be accepted unless countersigned by the Tahsildar. In regard to the matter which Mr. Thomas brought forward, I think he brought it forward last year also. It is really a difficult question and I myself do not know how to solve it. Mr. Thomas wants to sell 5 or 6 trees out of 100 or 200 trees standing in a compound. Of course, Mr. Thomas may be all right, but our difficulty is how we could permit three trees out of 100 or 200 trees to be removed or felled when the possession may have passed from the owner for an indefinitely long time. We have had occasion to come across several cases where on the mere production of a pass issued several years ago, men have been felling the trees. When the cases were taken before the court, they acquitted the men in some cases on the ground that they have produced the pass. So, we actually feel difficulty in permitting a *bona fide* owner to fell a limited number of trees out of a large number of trees growing on a compound. That is the thing which I have not been able to solve myself. And if Mr. Thomas would suggest a remedy, I shall be very glad to consider it.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Will not the same thing happen if all the trees are allowed to be cut?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Then, we can as well tell him that there is no more tree left. Once he cuts another tree, we can easily detect it.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Is it not possible to fix a time-limit for the pass?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): A time-limit is always fixed. But the difficulty is that the possession of the pass is not a valid ground for the possession of the timber. That has been the practical difficulty.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Are not these trees numbered?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): No. If we mark these trees, after one or two years, the marks will disappear.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Cannot you number them?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): It is a laborious work and it is not practicable, and if it is to be done at all, it is not to be done by tar.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Does not the Public Works Department number the trees on the roadside?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): The trees are on the roadside, and at any time detection can be made in the case of those trees, but our staff is so limited that when once additional trees are cut, it may not be possible for us to know of it unless some petition is received. That is our practical difficulty.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): What about the restriction as regards the transfer of the right to the trees?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): That is a complicated and legal question which I myself do not know. The Head Sirkar Vakil's Department would not allow us to have a free hand in the matter. Of course, they do it with good intention. But so far as we laymen are concerned, it seems to be difficult, especially when they say that the officer who makes the mistake in regard to such cases should be asked to make good.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): Shall I correct the Conservator? The question put was with regard to transferees and not with regard to the tenure of the land.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): If the records are clear and if there is a registered sale deed, there is absolutely no restriction?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): That was what was objected to.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): When the real owner who is another man claims it and when there is a complicated tenure of land, our difficulty comes in.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): Sir, to my mind, the Conservator has not made any serious answer to the difficulties pointed out.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Did he not say that he finds it difficult to ascertain the real owner?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): He admitted all the difficulties and he said he was not able to solve them. His objection was with regard to determining the nature of the land upon which the trees stand. Therefore, he would not hand over the trees to the owner. What does the Conservator lose by that. The Sirkar gets money not for the right which another man has over the property. It is admitted that half of the trees belong to Sirkar and the owners pay that half to the Sirkar. Nobody can claim it. I cannot understand how the tenure of the land can create any difficulty. With regard to *kudivila*, there may be difficulty arising from the tenure. The Conservator, I should submit, is losing sight of the point. When one question is discussed, he is giving reason for another.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is there any difficulty, since after the settlement operations, the *chittas* are prepared?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): Surely not. There, at least, the difficulty may be imagined but, here, there is no possibility of even imagining it.

If the trees stand upon *kanapattam* property, half the value of the timber, that is, *kudivila* belongs to the *jenmi* and the tenant together.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Who is to pay the *kudivila*?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): The Sirkar has to pay.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): From what department?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): From the Forest Department.

My motion has nothing to do with *kudivila*.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Would they not experience difficulty in the matter of deciding as to who is the real claimant to whom the *kudivila* has to be paid?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): If there is any difficulty with regard to the right to the *kudivila*, they can deposit that amount in court deducting the expenses.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Can they not interplead?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Undoubtedly, they can deposit the amount in a court of law deducting the expenses and file an interpleader suit. But with regard to the right of Sirkar over these trees, there is no dispute and there is no possibility of any dispute and the rules say that that right of the Sirkar may be purchased for half the value and when the rule empowers the holders of these lands to do it, I submit, the Forest Department should not put obstacles in the way of tenants but work the rule sympathetically. But my friend imagines difficulties or creates them. It is easy to do that.

MR. T P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Can that right of the Sirkar be sold away to one who is not the owner?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): The right of the Sirkar may be sold to anybody.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Is there not however the liability against the Sirkar?

MR T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): The right may also go to the owner of the property on which the trees stand.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Is not the ownership to be ascertained in any case?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): The ownership of the trees is divided; half belongs to the Sirkar and half to the tenants. It is the Sirkar's right that is purchased. And, therefore, if the other man appropriates the tree or the value, right of action will not lie against the tenant. With regard to the payment of *kudivila*, it is different.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know whether he cannot retain the land and sell the right over the tree to the Sirkar.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Yes.

Then with regard to the disposal of these applications.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Is anybody other than the owner entitled to purchase the right of the Sirkar under the rules?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I think if the Sirkar sells that right, anybody can purchase that right. There is no legal objection.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): This is a concession which the Sirkar will give only to the owner.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): My friend is confusing the benefit which the Sirkar gives and the legal right. The Conservator himself admitted that there are cases in which long delays have occurred. His case is that delays occur by the failure or the delay of the applicants to produce certificates from the Tahsildars. I put to him the question whether the rule is not to the effect that the application itself should be accompanied by a certificate and he said 'yes'. Then, how is it possible that any delay can be caused by the applicants? The application itself is put in together with the certificate. I submit that it is in a very unsympathetic manner that the Forest Department is being worked and that this is one of the departments that cause the greatest trouble to the people of the land, an unnecessary trouble, trouble which causes more expense to the Government and less gain to the people of the State.

MR A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Then who gains?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I cannot say. Nobody gains. Therefore, I press the motion.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, is it open to me now to speak?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If he gets the permission of the President, he may speak.

PRESIDENT: You may speak.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, with your permission, I will say a few words.

Something has to be said to clarify the position a little more. With respect to the ownership of the Royal trees, my friend is not quite correct when he said that the ownership is shared between the owner of the land and the Sirkar. The theory is that the Sirkar is the full owner of the trees but the owner of the land is entitled to half the value of the Royal trees. That I recollect is the ruling of the High Court upon this subject. He is

entitled to half the value, the full ownership being with the Sirkar. Now, with respect to transfers of the land, I cannot really understand the sort of difficulty imagined by my friend, the Conservator. For, every transfer of land is generally notified to the Land Revenue Department by what is known as the *pokkuvaravu* form, along with the original of the registered document. They are at present able to understand to whom they are to look for the revenue with respect to the land. It is not quite correct to say that in the case of transfers, by sales or other absolute alienations, of land in favour of others, the Forest Department has no means to understand the transfer.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is it the land that is transferred or the right to the trees?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Nobody has any business to transfer the right so far as the Royal trees are concerned. It is for that purpose that I said that the full ownership is vested in the Sirkar. That is the law, as I recollect.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I know it as a matter of fact that it has been done.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I am speaking of the law. If that is correct, I say that no private owner is in a position to transfer the trees from himself to another person because the ownership is in the Sirkar. By virtue of this fact, the holder of the land becomes entitled only to half the value of the trees.

MR. L. A. LAMPARD (*Planters*): Is it so with respect to the *Kanapattom* lands?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I am speaking of *Pandarapattom* lands. With respect to *Kanapattom* lands, it is complicated by the creation of a sub-tenure between the *Jenmi* and the *Kudiyan* the *Jenmi* and the *Kudiyan* together being entitled only to half the value, the other half being claimed by the Sirkar. There also, the proprietary right is said to vest in the Sirkar always. Then, there is the difficulty arising in the apportionment of the value between the *Kudiyan* and the *Jenmi*. Probably, there is an additional difficulty when the *Kanapattom* right as such is transferred to another person the *Jenmi* remaining the same. But, in all these things, it cannot be said that the transfer creates difficulty, provided that there is no loss of sight of the juristic conception on the part of the Forest Department as to how land revenue adjustments are being made.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Even in regard to the *Jenmom* land, has not the owner of the land the right to dispose of the claim to half the value of the trees to which he is entitled?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): As a fundamental proposition, I was laying down that no private owner is at liberty to claim any alienation with respect to Royal trees, because the full proprietorship is in the Sirkar and if any tenant or *jenmi* creates a transfer of Royal trees standing on *jenmom* lands, that will not take effect, for the only party who is entitled to the trees is the Sirkar.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he not entitled to half the value?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Quite so, along with the tenants.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Can he not transfer that right?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): When that right is there, I say, generally the transfer of the land would convey the right to receive the share of *kudivila* with respect to the trees standing on the lands. It is because he is the owner of the land. Even if the transfer does not involve the transfer of the trees, he becomes the owner of the land on which the trees stand and as such there is no difficulty to recognise his right.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karuñagapalli*): Will the public funds augment or decline?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): To my mind, it appears that if the Sirkar be good enough to recognise that the owner of the land on which the tree stands is entitled to have the tree on paying half the value to the Sirkar, it would reverse the position as contended by Mr. Kunjitomman and that will solve an amount of difficulty and obviate the necessity of the Forest Department going about to settle the disputes landing to embarrassment in settling the just right of parties. The owner of the land now simply looks on. He does not get any relief and if he brings a suit against the Sirkar, it involves considerable delay and considering the work in the District Courts, at least three or four years would elapse before the decision is arrived at.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will this position lead to larger scope for malpractices?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That is exactly what Mr. Matthew hinted by saying that somebody is profited in the continuance of the present system. There is certainly something going on beneath the embarrassment experienced by the Conservator.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I accept the position of Mr. Matthew. Will there not be greater possibility of malpractice? Will not people remove trees from the reserve saying that they were cut from their own lands?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That is out of the question. For, unless supported by a certificate from a Proverthikar the Forest Department would not allow the tree to be cut. Without

the Revenue authority's sanction, nothing is being done in the matter of removal of trees.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : തടിമുറിച്ചു ഡിപ്പോവിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു വിററ് ഉടമസ്ഥനു പകുതിവില കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ അയാൾക്കു തടിയായിട്ടുതന്നെ പകുതികൊടുക്കരുതോ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : അതു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. It was therefore that I thought that Mr. Kunjitomman's proposition is a wider proposition. It obviates an amount of unnecessary labour. Now, at least the cut timber has to be taken by the contractor to the depot, where it has to await sale, and after sale, the amount realised has to be paid into the treasury. And then, by a process of calculation, after going through the whole records to determine what is the nature of the interest held by the owner of the land and the share due to him, after all these things are done which take a number of years, they say here is your share of *Kudivila* and if you are willing you may take it'.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : May I tell the member that in certain cases the rate of the timber sold in the depots is less than the tariff rates?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Yes.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഒരാളിന്റെ പുരയിടത്തിൽ ൧൦൦ തേക്കുതടി നില്ക്കുന്നു. അയാൾക്ക് അതിൽ ഒന്നുപകുതി ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശമുണ്ട്. ആ ഒന്നുപകുതി അവകാശത്തെ ആ ഉടമസ്ഥൻ വേറൊരാൾക്കു വില്ക്കുന്നു. ആ മൂന്നാമത്തെയാൾ അതനുസരിച്ച് അൻപതുതടി വേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ അതിലേക്കു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും പാസ്സുകൊടുക്കാമോ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): നിഷ്കൃഷ്ടയായ നിയമദൃഷ്ട്യാ അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിർവാഹമില്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ തടിയുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശം ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ മാതിരി ഉടമസ്ഥനിൽ നിന്നും വേറൊരാൾ ആ അവകാശത്തെ വാങ്ങുകയും ആ ആൾ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും കുടിവില ഈടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): ചിലർ ഈടാക്കുന്നതായിട്ടു ഞാൻ കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. സൂക്ഷ്മാവസ്ഥ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Was it after the felling of the trees?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Probably after. Therefore it is that I said that the right should crystallise.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): എന്റെ ചോദ്യം അതല്ല. ആ പുരയിടത്തിൽനില്ക്കുന്ന വൃക്ഷമായിട്ടുതന്നെ വാങ്ങിക്കാമോ എന്നാണ്.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ തീറാധാരപ്രകാരമാണെങ്കിൽ സിദ്ധിക്കും.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അങ്ങിനെ ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും അയാൾക്കു കുടിവില പണം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. K. NARAYARA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): അവക്കു സൌകര്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കൊടുക്കും. നിഷ്കൃഷ്ടയായ നിയമദൃഷ്ട്യാ നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കുടിവില കൈമാററം ചെയ്യാൻ അവകാശമുണ്ടെന്ന് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): May I know the point that the member has clarified?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That is left to the understanding of the gentlemen present.

As to the right of cutting the tree, I would make the position clearer.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know what is the difficulty now felt?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): The real difficulty is that the Government retain the ownership of these trees and do not allow the transfer of the right of the party who is in possession of the land on which the trees stand. So, I think unless fundamentally the proprietorship of the Government is considered with a view to facilitate the owner disposing of his right in the timber, it is rather difficult to ask the Conservator to solve the various complications that are presented to this House. The fundamental question that was raised in Mr. Kunjitomman's motion, which was defeated by the casting vote of the Chair, may be reconsidered in solving all the subsequent questions that arise under various resolutions. That is all I would submit in this connection.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിലയിൽ കുറെക്കൂടി കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഈ തേക്കുതടി കുടികളുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ നാമാവിശേഷമാകാൻ ഇടയില്ലേ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): From what I understood, the other day, from the Conservator, they are now cutting all the possible Royal trees from private holdings and not from the Govern-

ment reserves. If this policy is going to be pursued, the chances are that private people's compounds will be denuded of all the Royal trees.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Will not the payment of half the value be a sufficient inducement?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That may or may not be. The value that each man sets upon his tree may prove an inducement or otherwise.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): The point raised by Mr. Matthew is with regard to Rule 2 of the Forest Rules. The difficulty which he explained was with regard to the felling of Royals trees for the owner from his own land for *bona fide* private use. But, the department has to satisfy itself as to whether the applicant is the real owner entitled to this concession. Therein comes the difficulty which I pointed out. If Mr. Matthew says that all these applications are accompanied by the Tahsildar's certificate, I have to tell him that for one application which is made with the Tahsildar's certificate, there are tens without such a certificate. In such cases, we have to refer the applications back to the applicants asking them to provide the Tahsildar's certificates. It is this that causes delay and so much heart-burning. If the papers produced by the applicant are all clear and the documents clean, so far as I can see, there cannot be any delay in granting the permission. But matters are being complicated by some of these tenants.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശത്തെപ്പററി ഫാറസ്ററ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഇത്ര വളരെ അന്വേഷിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമെന്തു? എൻെറ പുരയിടത്തിൽ നില്ക്കുന്ന തടി എൻെറ സ്വന്ത ആവശ്യത്തിനു മുറിക്കണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിക്കുമ്പോഴും ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശത്തെപ്പററി ഇത്ര വിസ്താരമായി അന്വേഷിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Before the concession is granted, we have to know beforehand whether he is entitled to it. Whether he is a tenant or a man that occupies the land for the time being—

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : അതിൻെറ ആവശ്യമില്ലല്ലോ. അന്യഥായുള്ള ആളുകളുടെ പുരയിടത്തിൽകയറി തടി വെട്ടിയാൽ അവർ തടഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളും. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഫാറസ്ററ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർക്ക് അന്വേഷിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അന്വേഷണംകൊണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർമെൻറിനു അധികം ജോലിയും കാലതാമസത്തിനും ഇടയാകുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സങ്കടത്തിനും കാരണമായിത്തീരുന്നു.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : If, by a mistake we show the concession to a man and the real owner comes forward and claims, we would be hauled up and the Forest officer will have to make good the loss that is sustained. That has been the opinion of the Head Sirkar Vakil.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) ; കുടിവിലയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചല്ല ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. എന്റെ സ്വന്ത ആവശ്യത്തിനു എന്റെ പുരയിടത്തിലുള്ള തേക്കുതടിയെ ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. അതിലേക്കു ഫാറസ്റ്റു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാർ തഹശീൽദാരുടെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റു ആവശ്യപ്പെടേണ്ട അവകാശമില്ല. കുടിവില കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാണെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള അന്വേഷണം വേണ്ടിവരുമായിരിക്കും.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Once we are satisfied that he is the real owner, there is no difficulty arising at all. For instance, if I know that a particular place belongs to Mr. Kumara Pillai. I would not have any objection. But if a certain application comes from a far oft place, we do not know whether it is the real applicant that has come forward. We have to make an enquiry. I gave the concession to some applicants at Kanjirapalli when I become satisfied that they were real owners.

MR. K I. JOSEPH (*Mianchil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether it is only a matter of concession or is it a matter of right?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): It is only a concession so far as the application of the rules is concerned.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): So far as the real owner is concerned?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): It is a matter of right, provided he is known to be the real owner.

MR K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether this right of the owner could be assigned away?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): It is for the lawyers to say.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : I want to know the construction put on the rule by the Government. I do not ask for legal opinion.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): No occasion has arisen. But there are cases in which people had to purchase the so-called *kudivila* right from people from whose lands the timber has been removed by paying nominal fees after claiming the amount. That has been a regular trade and we have cases in each of which the party has produced a volume of documents about these areas and in some cases we have to go into them minutely. Unless we go into the whole question minutely, we may be committing a mistake.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): My question is whether he will recognise the assignment of the right of *kudivila*.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Not before felling, but after felling.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Why that distinction?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Because, under the rules, the right of *kudivila* does not arise till the Royal trees are felled.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Even though the actual claim for the realisation of money comes only on the date on which the tree is felled, could he not get that right assigned even earlier?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): You may have that right assigned. But we do not recognise it until the claim falls due.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): If any officer of the department is satisfied regarding the ownership of the person on the basis of his personal knowledge, then, is the *kudivila* granted?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): If the Divisional Officer takes the whole responsibility upon himself, we take his word as final and we do not peruse the documents.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Therefore, is there any rule that the applicant must produce a certificate of ownership?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes. That is the ordinary rule. If the Divisional Officer is satisfied, there is no necessity to produce the certificate.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is the certificate necessary in all cases?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): It is only in cases where the real owner is not known that we insist upon the production of the certificate.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): In the case of assignments of the rights by the holder, does the department insist that the land on which the tree stands should also be assigned?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Not at all.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): തേക്കുതടി ഡിപ്പോവിൽകൊണ്ടുചെന്നു വിററാൽ കൺട്രാക്ടിനുള്ള ചിലവും ശേഖരിപ്പു ചിലവും കഴിഞ്ഞു ബാക്കികിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം ജന്മം തന്നാൽ ആ കുടിഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരായ സാധു പൌരന്മാൎക്ക് ആ തടി കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ്?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): The difficulty with regard to that, Sir, is that in the depots we have got timber of every variety. If some concession is to be shown in the case of standing trees in an area, then the person naturally selects the best timber. Therefore the same rate cannot be applied.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): തേക്കുതടി തുറമുഖത്തുകൊണ്ടുചെന്നു വിദേശികൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന വിലയെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ വിലക്കാണ് സ്വദേശികളായ നാട്ടിൻപുറത്തുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാൎക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു. ഇതു ന്യായമാണൊ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): That is a matter I myself do not know.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Can I take the member's statement to be an authoritative statement made on behalf of the Government?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): My statements were only what all people know.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know the time allotted for this demand?

PRESIDENT: The time expires by 1·45.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Was not a committee consisting of four official members appointed during the time of Mr. Raman Menon and did not the committee send a unanimous report about the way in which it can be adjudged?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): That subject was referred back to the Forest Department. That was also referred to the committee of which we were speaking this morning *viz.*, the Royal Tree Committee. The committee has gone into this question also and along with its report there are proposals to facilitate the payment of *Kudivila* on Royal trees.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I press the motion.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): We do not know what the motion is?

PRESIDENT: You have got to find it out.

The motion was lost, 15 voting *for* the motion and 18 *against*

Motion 222.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

222. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,82,800 for Conservancy and Works by Rs. 10.

Sir, the object of my motion is to point out the necessity for reducing the tariff rates of Sirkar timber. The information contained in the Administration Report of the Forest Department for 1101 is varied and interesting. But I am unable to get from it certain simple items of information which is desirable from the point of view of justice to the people. I should like to know the difference between the tariff rate of some at least of the different kinds of timber disposed of by the department during the year and the actual average value per

cubic foot realised by sale by the department. I was unable to find this out with the help of the report.

But it is fairly well-known that the actual average value per cubic foot realised by sale by the department is much below the tariff rate in the case of all the chief kinds of timber. I know, as a matter of fact, that the common people in Travancore, if they want timber, have in most cases and at most periods of the year to purchase it at the tariff rates fixed by the department. But the department generally sells much of the timber in large lots at certain periods of the year to big capitalists at rates far below the tariff rates. Neither the Government nor the majority of the people are benefited by the system, but only a few capitalists and favourites of officials and other influential people. To remedy this inequitable state of affairs, I suggest that the tariff rates of each of the different kinds of timber generally purchased by the people may be reduced to the average price per cubic foot realised by the Government by the sale of each particular kind of timber. At present, an ordinary citizen of the State who buys any kind of timber for house-building, boat construction or other necessary purposes, from the Government, is forced to pay a much higher price than the average price per cubic foot that the Government realise by sale of the particular kind of timber. If the tariff rates are reduced to a reasonable extent, there will be more of ordinary sales at the Forest Depots and less of auction sales of large lots at prices far below the tariff rates during the closing months of the year. I request that the Government may be pleased to investigate the matter and to lower the tariff rates to a reasonable extent with reference to the average rate per cubic foot realised by the sale of each kind of timber. I beg to move this motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വനംസംരക്ഷണവകുപ്പിലെ തുക കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻമേനവൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ വനം ഇത്ര വളരെ സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ജനസംഖ്യ കൂടിവരുംതോറും കൃഷിക്കുപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ വനമായിട്ടു ഒഴിച്ചിടുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ഏഴുവർഷത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ൪൫ ചതുരശ്രമൈൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണസ്ഥലം കൂടുതലായി വനത്തിലേക്കു് എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയായാൽ ജനങ്ങൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെടും. വിറകും തടിയുമല്ലല്ലോ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് അധികം ആവശ്യമുള്ളതു്. വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനും കുടിപാർക്കുന്നതിനും സ്ഥലം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ റിസർവ്വിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചാൽ ഈ സാധു കൃഷിക്കാർ എവിടെ കുടികയറി പാർക്കും? എന്തു ഭക്ഷിക്കും? ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൃഷിയല്ലാതെ മററു തൊഴിലൊന്നുമില്ല.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ—

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): മററുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപമെല്ലാം പോകാറായി. (ചിരി) അവസാനത്തിൽ ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഉത്തരം പറയാം (ചിരി). എനിക്ക സമയം സ്വല്പമേയുള്ളു.

തടിക്കും മഴയ്ക്കും വേണ്ടി വനം സൂക്ഷിക്കണമെന്ന കൺസർവേററർ പറയുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): മലയ്ക്കകത്തും കുടികയറിപ്പാക്കാൻ തയാറുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എവിടെ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്താലും താമസിക്കാൻ ആളുകൾ തയാറുണ്ട്. തറവില കൂടിവരുന്നതു തന്നെ സ്ഥലദൌർല്ലഭ്യത്തെ കാണിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു സാധനത്തിൻെറ വിലകൂടുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ആവശ്യക്കാർ അധികമാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാമല്ലൊ.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): മെമ്പർ സംസാരിക്കുന്ന വിഷയം ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടു സംബന്ധമുള്ളതാണോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഫാറസ്റ്റ് വകുപ്പിലെ കൺസർവെൻസി ഇനത്തിൽ തുക കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഉപക്ഷേപം. അതിൽ ഈ സംഗതി പറയാം. വനഭരണത്തെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ് ഉപക്ഷേപം. മിസ്ററർ രാമൻമേനവൻ ഒരു സംഗതിപറഞ്ഞു. ഞാൻ ഇതിൽ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന മറെറാരു സംഗതിപറയുന്നു. ഇത്രേയൊള്ളു ഭേദം.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): താരിപ്പു റേററിനും ഇതിനും തമ്മിൽ സംബന്ധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വനഭരണത്തോടു സംബന്ധമുള്ളതാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല വനഭരണത്തിൽ മുഴച്ചു നിൽക്കുന്നതും ജനങ്ങൾക്കത്യാവശ്യമായ സംഗതിയുമാണ് ഇതു്.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up. The time allotted for this demand has expired and this motion has to be decided before we proceed to the next Demand. Do you press your motion, Mr. Raman Menon?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): But the Conservator has not replied

PRESIDENT: The time is up.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Without hearing the official member's reply how shall we be in a position to vote?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Sir, the member has evidently made a mistake. The tariff rate is a value which is fixed for certain articles for their sale. The member has been saying that in auction we have been getting much less than the tariff rates. These auctions are conducted in open sales and all sorts of timber are classed together and they are sold together. The price obtained in such auction will depend upon the quality of the timber and the market value prevailing at the time. But when a certain person wishes to have a particular log out of the whole collection, he must naturally be asked to pay a rate which is higher than that realised in the open auction. In the last year's Administration Report, there is a picture which will give the member an idea of the quality of the timber that was available. Apart from this question, we have also to supply other departments for their requirements. Only, they have a right to select the best logs in the Depot and they are also to be charged with a rate higher than what would generally be paid in the general auction.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*). ജനങ്ങൾ കെട്ടിടംപണിയിക്കുന്നതിനായി തേക്കുതടി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ സൌജന്യമായ ഒരു താരിപ്പുവിലക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു കൺസർവെറ്റർ മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻമേനവന്റെ കാലത്തു് ഒരേർപ്പാടുണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): When there was an accumulation of timbers and they did not sell, it was thought that the people should be given the benefit of that accumulation by selling them at 75 per cent. of the tariff rates. I believe some such concession was shown.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അഞ്ചുവർഷത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഡിപ്പോവിൽനിന്നും വിറ്റിട്ടുള്ള തടികളുടെ താരിപ്പുവിലയുടെ ശരാശരി കണക്കെടുത്തു് ആ വിലക്കു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു് അവരുടെ സ്വന്തം കെട്ടിടം പണിക്കാവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ തേക്കുതടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): The member forgets that the Forest Department is a quasi-commercial department and that it has got a right to get as much for its products as any private dealer. So, I do not understand why any special concession should be shown to the people of Travancore. The people have a right to select the best timber available if only they pay a little more. If they want timber at cheap rates, certainly, they will resort to auction sale. I do not therefore understand why any concession is necessary. For these reasons, I oppose the motion.

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, by the expression tariff rate, I mean the value for the different kinds of timber published in the Government publications. Of course, it is admitted even by the Conservator of Forests in the administration Report that the demand for timber is now slack. The reasonable thing then for the Government will be to lower the price to a reasonable extent. Then the explanation given by the Conservator of Forests for the fact that, in auction sales, the prices are lower is that the quality of the timber is inferior; that may cover the decrease to a certain extent. Government can certainly very easily find out the quantity of deteriorated timber which will only fetch a small price. Even good timber is sold during auction sales. I know it as a matter of fact. I have studied the transactions of the department not only from the reports, but also from the actual facts going on in the country. Far higher rates have to be paid for even not very superior timber than the rates at which the big capitalists are enabled to buy timber at the close of the year during the auction sales. That is what I object to. So, Government should investigate the question and lower the tariff rates to a reasonable extent with reference to the lower rates at which timber is sold to the big capitalists. That is my point which has not been answered by the Conservator. I therefore press the motion.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result:—

AYES—11.

1. Mr. A. J. John.
2. „ K. I. Joseph.
3. „ C. P. Kochukunju Pillai.
4. „ T. Kumara Pillai.
5. „ Tariatu Kunjitomman.
6. „ T. J. Matthew
7. Mr. G. Narayana Pillai.
8. „ P. K. Narayana Pillai.
9. „ G. Raman Menon.
10. „ Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai
11. „ K. Sivarama Panikkar.

NOES—19.

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko.
2. „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai.
3. „ K. George.
4. „ C. Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran
5. „ P. N. Krishna Pillai.
6. „ R. Krishna Pillai.
7. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.
8. Mr. L. A. Lampard.
9. „ R. Padmanabhan.
10. „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
11. Mr. A. K. Pillai.
12. „ W. H. Pitt.
13. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose.
14. Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar.
15. „ K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.
16. Rao Bahadur Mr K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar.
17. Mr. J. Stephenson.
18. „ A. J. Van Ross.
19. „ A. Vipan.

NEUTRALS—9.

1. Mr. Paul Daniel.
2. „ X. G. Lopez.
3. „ K. Madhavan Pillai.
4. „ M. Sivatanu Pillai.
5. „ V. Subba Aiyar.
6. Mr. S. Subramhmanya Karayalar.
7. „ M. Subrahmanya Pillai.
8. „ K. K. Thomas.
9. „ C. N. Tuppan Namputiri.

The motion was lost.

PRESIDENT: May I take it that the House allows Rs. 8·19 lakhs under Demand VI—Forests ?

The grant was made.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit:—

6 B. FOREST ESTABLISHMENT—1 DIRECTION—*Establishment.*

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR:

223. To omit the allotment of Rs. 100 for 2 temporary clerks.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI:

224. To reduce the allotment of Rs, 15,120 for establishment by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

225. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,470 for Direction by Rs. 1,000.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

226. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,470 for Direction by Rs. 10.

II. DIVISIONAL FOREST ESTABLISHMENTS—*Establishment.*

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI:

227. To omit the allotment of Rs. 55 for allowance to one clerk.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI:

228. To omit the allotment of Rs. 200 for temporary clerks.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR:

229. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,397 for temporary establishment for the preparation of working plans.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:

230. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,21,735 for 6 B. Establishment by Re. 1

MR. A. J. JOHN:

231. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,21,735 for 6 B. Establishment by Rs. 5.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

232. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,21,735 for 6 B. Establishment by Rs. 5.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

233. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,21,735 for Establishment by Rs. 10.

6 C. FOREST SCHOOL FOR GUARDS—*Contingencies.*

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

234. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,400 for stipends to 30 Guards under training, by Rs. 10.

Motions for reduction of total grant under—Demand VI.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

235. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 8·19 lakhs under Demand VI by Re. 1.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN ;

236. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·19 lakhs under Demand VI by Rs. 10

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR ;

237. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·19 lakhs under Demand VI by Rs. 10

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

238. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·19 lakhs under Demand VI by Rs.100

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

239. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·19 lakhs under Demand VI by Rs. 100

MR. M. N. PILLAI :

240. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·19 lakhs under Demand VI by Rs. 100.

DEMAND VII—STAMPS—Rs. ·90 lakh.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*); I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. ·90 lakh under Demand VII—Stamps.

Motion 241.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, I beg to move the following motion :—

241. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,910 for Manufactory by Rs. 10.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം, ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലും, ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലും ഫയലാക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്ന, വക്കാലത്തു്, ഹർജി, ഹൈക്കോർട്ടു ഡിക്രി ഇവകളിൽ ഒട്ടിക്കേണ്ടതായ രണ്ടു രൂപാ സ്ററാമ്പും, ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കോർട്ടിലും മുൻസിഫ് കോർട്ടിലും ൫൦ രൂപായ്ക്കു മേലുള്ള ഡിക്രി ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതിന് ഒട്ടിക്കേണ്ടതായ ഒരു രൂപാ സ്ററാമ്പും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു രൂപാ സ്ററാമ്പും രണ്ടു രൂപാ സ്ററാമ്പും ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു പലതരത്തിലുള്ള വിഷമതകൾ ഉണ്ടു്. എന്തുള്ളതു് കോടതിയിൽ ഹാജരാക്കുന്നവർക്കും വക്കീലന്മാർക്കും അറിയാം. ഇപ്പോൾ സാധാരണ ഹാജരാക്കുന്ന വക്കാലത്തു് അച്ചടിച്ച ഫാറമാണു്. അതിൽ രണ്ടു രൂപാ ഫീസ് ഒട്ടിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു രണ്ടു രൂപാ കോർട്ടുഫീസ് പത്രം വാ

ങ്ങി അതിന്റെ പിന്നാലെ കുത്തി കെട്ടുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. രണ്ടുരൂപാ സ്ററാമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ വക്കാലത്തിൽ ഒട്ടിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വളരെ സൌകര്യമുണ്ടു്. പത്രത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യം തന്നെയില്ല. തന്നിമിത്തം കടലാസിന്റെ വില ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു ലാഭമായിട്ടും തീരും. ഇപ്പോൾ ചില ഹർജികളും വക്കാലത്തും സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തി വേണം കോർട്ടിൽ കൊടുക്കാൻ എന്നൊരു നിയമമുണ്ടു്. നാട്ടിൻപുറത്തു താമസിക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾക്കു് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ഹർജി കൊടുക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അയാൾ പട്ടണത്തിൽ പോയി പത്രം വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവന്നു് എഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു് അവർക്കു വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിനും സമയനഷ്ടത്തിനും ഇടയാക്കുന്നു.

അതുപോലെ ഹൈക്കോർട്ടു ഡിക്രി ഹാജരാക്കുമ്പോൾ രണ്ടുരൂപയുടെ സ്ററാമ്പൊട്ടണം. ഇപ്പോൾ ൪ അര രൂപാ സ്ററാമ്പു ഒട്ടിക്കയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആ ഡിക്രിയിൽ കാണേണ്ട ഭാഗം മറയുന്നു എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല കോർട്ടുമുദ്രപോലും കാണാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഒരു രൂപാ സ്ററാമ്പോ രണ്ടു രൂപാ സ്ററാമ്പോ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ഇതിനു വളരെ സൌകര്യമുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു ലാഭവും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സൌകര്യപ്രദവുമായ ഈ സംഗതി സഭയുടെ പര്യാലോചനയ്ക്കായി ഞാൻ സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2 P. M.

The Council re-assembled at 2-47 P. M.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I have to oppose the motion befor the House. In making this motion, Mr. Raman Pillai pointed out three-fold difficulties, one in regard to *vakkalaths*, another in regard to appeal petitions and the third in regard to decrees. He observed that under the present arrangement, stamps have to be affixed or stamp paper has to be pinned on to the documents requiring stamp duty. As regards the applications, I might say that there is no reason why parties should not previously obtain stamp papers before writing out petitions. As regards the *vakkalaths*, as the member pointed out, the present practice is to pin on stamp paper of the proper denomination to the printed *vakkalaths*. As regards decrees, the required number of half rupee stamps is affixed on the decree subject to its value. It may be asked why we should allow stamp paper to be wasted when labels can easily be provided for *vakkalaths* in particular. From the point of view of the Government, doubtless they can make a saving of paper if it is introduced. Though it will be convenient, the House should know the origin of the present rule.

Formerly, we used to have only labels in the place of these sheets for the denominations that are now in issue. But owing to the very large number of cases that cropped up, particularly in Quilon, of spurious

[Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.]

adhesive stamps, the High Court recommended to the Government that serious hardships were being caused to innocent people who were forced to suffer for no fault of their own. It was on the special recommendation of the High Court that stamped paper was substituted for labels for the denomination of one rupee and upwards. As a matter of fact, the High Court urged that even for half rupee we should have stamped paper. But later on, after further correspondence, the High Court agreed to labels being continued to be used for half rupee. That is how we have stamp sheets for the denomination of one rupee and upwards and not labels. I think, Sir, that it is not necessary to speak at great length about this. The House will see that it is entirely at the instance of the High Court, to safeguard the public interest, that the Government were compelled to introduce copying sheets for the larger denominations, *i. e.*, from one rupee upwards.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): I wish to say a few words on this motion. There is no doubt that the litigants will find it more convenient if they can get adhesive stamps instead of stamped sheets for one rupee and two rupees court fees. But though there will be certain inconvenience, the present rule seems to have been adopted on account of the spurious stamps which took their origin particularly in Quilon. There were a lot of stamps printed with the result that the court fees payable went down. After a good deal of investigation, the High Court recommended that all these stamps should be abolished and stamped sheets should be substituted. It has to be observed that the adhesive labels which were in vogue then did not contain the date of issue or the name of the vendor. Therefore, it was easier to forge and hence it was not possible to know whether a stamp was forged or actually purchased from a private individual or vendor. So, the High Court, so far as the rules for half rupee are concerned, required a change and I believe now half rupee labels have space for entering the date of issue and the name of the vendor. If that system has been working satisfactorily, I believe that the High Court may be asked to say whether it cannot be extended up to one and two rupees. So far as the Government are concerned, they will only gain by introducing it, and so far as the parties are concerned, it will also be convenient. So, I say it is worth while to ascertain from the High Court whether stamps could be issued for the denominations of one and two rupees. If they agree to it, it may be done and if they object to it, the existing state of affairs may continue.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, I am perfectly at one with the opinion of the learned Deputy President. It is, after all, a question of the convenience of the general public that has to be served by the Government and there is no doubt that the adhesive stamp is more convenient from the standpoint of the people. The present

practice, though not universal, is that the *vakkalath* is executed on ordinary blank paper and along with that two rupee stamped paper is also attached. Whether this is quite legal is open to question as it is upon the stamped paper that the *vakkalath* will have to be executed. But no objection has been taken to this practice. As I said, the practice is to supply stamped paper of two rupees and the *vakkalath* is executed on blank paper, especially in the case of clients who send up their *vakkalaths* from outlying parts. That is extremely inconvenient and at any time it may be called into question. In these circumstances, the fact that there was on a prior occasion some sort of malpractice should not stand in the way of the Government reconsidering it. Again, I say the nature of the adhesive stamps in regard to which malpractice was found out was quite different. With respect to half rupee stamps, there is no trouble now and it is worked in a satisfactory manner. Therefore, I see no reason why the Government should not go a step forward and introduce adhesive stamps of the value of one and two rupees. So, I think it is a step worth while to be undertaken by the Government. That is all what I have to submit in this connection.

MR KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി പറഞ്ഞ സമാധാനം തീരെ തൃപ്തികരമല്ല. ഹൈക്കോടതി ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ വിപരീതാഭിപ്രായം പറഞ്ഞു എന്നാണ് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിയുടെ എതിരഭിപ്രായം. എന്നാൽ ഹൈക്കോടതി വിപരീതാഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണം കള്ളസ്റ്റാമ്പുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനെ തടയാൻ മാത്രമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അരരൂപാ സ്റ്റാമ്പിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നയാളിന്റെ പേരും വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ആളിന്റെപേരും എഴുതണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതനുസരിച്ചു കള്ളസ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതെ അതു ശരിയായി നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കണം. അല്ലാതെ ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായംമാത്രം നോക്കിയാൽ പോരാ. അതുകൊണ്ട് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെവോട്ടിനിടണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I wish to give a word of personal explanation in regard to this matter. It is true that the High Court made their recommendation at a time when the present practice of writing the name and number on half rupee labels was not in existence. I should like to mention to the House that even when they suggested this revision, they had suggested as additional precaution that this half rupee labels should bear upon them the number and the name of the vendor to prevent illicit stamps being circulated. I must say that the High Court were conscious of this standpoint. I wish to say that because the High Court gave that opinion, the Government are not precluded from considering the question. The Government will further consider the matter and consult the High Court and see whether there is any hardship to parties.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): എന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തിലടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വങ്ങളെ വേണ്ടുംവണ്ണം പര്യാലോചിക്കാമെന്നു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെവോട്ടിനിടണമെന്നു എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. ഹൈക്കോടതി വിപരീതാഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചാലും ജനങ്ങളുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവർണ്മെന്റു ഒരു രൂപാസ്റ്റാമ്പും രണ്ടു രൂപാസ്റ്റാമ്പും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താമെന്നു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നു പറയുന്നപക്ഷം ഞാൻ എന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കാം.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 242.

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. M. N. PILLAI:

242. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. ·90 lakh under Demand VII by Rs. 10.

PRESIDENT: I shall now put Demand VII Stamps—to the vote of the House. The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs. ·90 lakh, under Demand VII be granted.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VIII—REGISTRATION Rs. 2·77 LAKHS.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2·77 lakhs under Demand VII—Registration.

Motion 243.

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent :—

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

243. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.

Motion 244.

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. A. J. JOHN:

244. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.

Motion 245.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion :

245. To omit the allotment of Rs. 100 for law charges.

Sir, my contention is that we do not know what are the law charges the Registration department has to meet. From the budget, we find that, for 1101, nothing has been spent on that account. There was a provision of Rs. 100 for this year and I do not know whether any amount has been spent out of that also. I find yet Rs. 100 has been allotted for this purpose for 1103 and we have not been informed why the Registration Department has to meet law charges. It may be

argued that, if there is no necessity, the amount will not be spent. But my submission is that, if the allotment is made, it is an invitation held out for creating necessities for the amount being spent So, if any case arises, the best course is to ask the Police Department that charges the case to meet the expenditure. If the case is committed, I do not think there is any necessity for any expenditure as there are Sirkar Vakils to conduct the cases.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Occasionally, the Registration Department has to conduct cases under the Chitties and the Registration Regulations. This small amount that has been provided under Law Charges is, I believe, for the stamp duty on applications made to the court. However, if the member is particular, I am prepared to cut off that amount.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): I withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 246.

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,700 for Direction by Re. 1.

Motion 247.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

247. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,700 for Direction by Rs. 5.

Sir, my object in sending in this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that during the recent re-organisation and re-distribution of the various Sub-Registry offices, certain people are put to much difficulty and inconvenience. I might cite one instance. The *pakuthi* of Talayazham was under the Sub-Registry office at Vaikam, but under the present arrangement, it is under the Sub-Registry office at Kaduturutti. The distance from Talayazham to Vaikam is only three miles, but the distance from Talayazham to Kadutturutti will be not less than 8 miles. During winter, it is highly difficult also to go to that office. The people there submitted a petition to the Government and sent various resolutions and approached the Government and the Director of Registration with a memorial. Even then, nothing has been done. Therefore I say that the pakuthi should again be retransferred to the jurisdiction of the Vaikam Sub-Registry office.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the re-distribution of the jurisdiction of the various Sub-Registry offices was sanctioned from the 1st Chingam this year. It was necessary because we had to give adequate work to the new offices that were opened. I admit that there have been some cases of hardship by this redistribution and a few memorials and petitions have been received by the Government in that matter. They have been

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forwarded to the present Director of Registration and he has promised to submit proposals to the Government so as to remedy the inconveniences as far as possible. When his proposals come to the Government, they will arrange, as far as possible, to remedy the grievances in the matter.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is there any rule that all the *karas* in a *pakuthi* should be in the jurisdiction of one Sub-Registrar?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think a *pakuthi* which is the unit of administration cannot be subdivided.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Will it not be convenient if changes are effected wherever necessary?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is very difficult to divide a *pakuthi* and there are no landmarks for a *kara*.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): There are.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chef Secretary to Government*): *Pakuthi* is the recognised unit of administration and until a new settlement comes, I do not think it is feasible to divide it.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Are there not geographical limits for the *kara*?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There may be, but the Government recognise *pakuthi* as the unit of administration.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): My question is whether there are not geographical limits for *karas*?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not any *recognised* geographical limits.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Then, how is it that, in the electoral rolls, we see along with the name of a person his *kara* also is given?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is for convenience.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Are not the survey numbers continuous for each pakuthi?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will the Government kindly give instruction to the officer concerned to consult the people or their representatives in the matter of arriving at a decision in regard to the re-distribution of the jurisdiction of Sub-Registry offices?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): One trouble is that the people of one *pakuthi* may want to come under one particular office and the neighbouring *pakuthi* may wish to come under another office. In some cases, it is very difficult to come to a discision which would satisfy both the parties.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is there any harm in that?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I suppose the Director consults the people.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I inform the member that the officers do not do that?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Director has to take into consideration various aspects of the matter and he is not debarred from consulting the people.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Where is the harm in giving intructions to him?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He must be satisfied as to the real needs of the people before he makes his report and he is expected to record his honest opinion.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Will the Government be kind enough to ask the Director to expedite the matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): On that assurance, I withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion 248.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

248. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,700 for Direction by Rs. 10.

Sir, the object of my motion is to draw the attention of the Government to certain irregularities prevailing in certain Sub-Registry offices and to the fact that fees for the registry of a document at a residence have to be paid separately by each party executing the deed and to other matters in which the people are unnecessarily burdened. It is a general complaint that in several Sub-Registry offices, especially after the advent of the Nayar and the Ezhava Regulations—I think the Vellala Regulation has not come into full operation—parties are put to very great difficulties. They have also often to pay money to some of the officers in the Sub-Registry offices if they want a document to be registered on the day they go to the office. In one case at least, I know that certain grave irregularities were complained about a Sub-Registrar at Mavelikara in 1100, if I remember correct, by signed petitions. Then the District Registrar went to the place and conducted an enquiry. But in conducting the enquiry, it seems that the District Registrar, more or less, took part with the Sub-Registrar and allowed a vakil to cross examine the complainants and these people were not allowed to be represented by a vakil. Those who were interested in the matter appealed to the Director also. After all, nothing came about it and as the complainants were not in a position to press the matter to the higher authorities, the matter had to be dropped.

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

That shows that the higher officials are not sympathetic towards the people but they care more or less for their subordinates when the interests of the public alone are concerned. Of course, the higher officials very often deal cruelly with their subordinates if they have any particular ends in view. I have heard that in making appointments to vacancies in the department, new applicants are preferred when persons with equal qualifications and greater service are in the department itself serving in a subordinate capacity. Instead of promoting them, new men are appointed as Sub-Registrars. All these things are demoralising to the subordinates of the department. The Government should look into these matters. If the subordinates find that their promotions and prospects depend not upon the proper discharge of their duties to the public but upon currying favour with the superior officers, then the whole thing is demoralising and the people cannot expect that their complaints will be properly looked into or the work will be justly done. I think that is one of the reasons why there is a wide-spread complaint among the people that, in the Sub-Registry office, irregularities are going on. Even money is received for the registering of documents in time. So much with regard to irregularities.

Then, as regards fees for the registry of documents at residences I have to bring this point to the notice of the Government. The object of the Registration Department should not be to make a revenue for the Government but to safeguard the interests of the people by giving all facilities in the way of proper documents being made for the transfer of properties and other things so as to prevent foul practices. That is the object. So, the Government should not make it a point to squeeze as much money as is possible from this department. A more liberal policy upon that point is required. Of course, if the Sub-Registrar has to register a document at a residence, he has to travel only once even if there are ten parties. In such cases, I think for the same documents only one set of fees should be realised although there are more than one party. With these words, I place the motion for the consideration of the House.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, two matters have been brought forward by Mr. Raman Menon in connection with this motion. He draws the attention of the Government to the fact that irregularities are prevailing in certain Sub-Registry offices. He also draws attention to the fact that there are inconveniences and a sort of over-taxation in the case of documents executed in residences. I will first deal with the question of irregularities. Mr. G. Rama Menon said that irregularities are now prevalent due to the operation of the Nayar and the Ezhava Regulations. But the case cited has reference to 1100. I believe, at that time, the Nayar Regulation was not in operation. At any rate, to cite a single instance which occurred sometime in 1100 and to draw an inference from that to the prejudice of the department is, I consider, hardly fair. If irregularities are now prevalent, it is the duty of every one who knows of them to bring them to

the notice of the Government or of such other authorities as are appointed to control the department. Sir, it is easy to rely on rumours and hearsays and make such general charges. In the first place, if a Sub-Registrar is corrupt—I suppose I might use the word corrupt, because the charge amounts to that—I would ask the parties why they cannot keep their money in their own pocket and not comply with the illegal demands of the Sub-Registrar. It is no good to pay and then complain. They should not pay. That is my first point. Of course, I hold in abhorrence all those who take illegal gratifications and if specific cases are brought to the notice of the Government, I am sure the Government will take strong disciplinary action against such officers.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What should the ordinary people do when they meet with difficulties?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They should complain.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): To whom should they complain?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): To the superior officers.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know how many months it will take for a complaint to be disposed of?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It will not be many months at all.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): On an average, how many months will it take?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It will not take many months.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): How many weeks then?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If he can prove that it is a complaint of illegal gratification, then it could be disposed of very easily.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Suppose one goes to a Sub-Registrar's office. The Sub-Registrar refers to his clock and says that since it is 4 o'clock he cannot take the document. According to the other clocks it may not be 4 at all. Then should he not wait for the next day?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Sub-Registrar transacts business according to his clock. The man should wait for the next day.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Suppose he meets with the same difficulty the next day also?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He should go sufficiently early to prevent that. Does the member mean that he should therefore pay money? If the same trouble is unnecessarily caused, he can complain to the superior authorities.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): The disposal of complaints will take rather a long time and the poor man will be put to difficulties. So, I ask whether it is not better for the Government themselves to take necessary action to prevent such things?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If specific complaints are made, it will be done.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): When a responsible member of the Council makes a general complaint, is it not the duty of the Government to enquire whether their officers are acting honestly or not? Even without the complaint, should they not see that the officers are doing their duty properly?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government expect everybody to act in proper manner.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it only a question of expectation? Is there not a duty on the part of the Government to enquire into the matter more closely in the light of the allegations raised by Mr. Raman Menon?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Director of Registration is an inspecting officer and the District Registrars are also inspecting officers. The people can complain to those officers of any irregularities and they will enquire into them.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): In the light of the fact that a responsible member of the Council said that corruption is still going on, I ask whether the Chief Secretary does not consider that better inspection should be made?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not admit that the inspection is unsatisfactory.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Will not the Government look into the matter more closely in the light of what has been said by Mr. Raman Menon?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not understand that at all.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If the Chief Secretary does not understand my question, I shall still further explain it. In spite of the representation of Mr. Raman Menon, does the Chief Secretary say that a better sort of inspection than what is actually being done now—whether the present inspection is good or not I do not say—will not be conducted?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The purport of this discussion will be conveyed to the Director of Registration and he will be asked to see that proper inspection is conducted.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know whether a clock is supplied to each Sub-Registry office?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have not seen all the Sub-Registry offices.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Have the Government supplied clocks to all the Sub-Registry offices?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Will it not be convenient to have a clock in every Sub-Registry office?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Will it not be convenient if four cash and eight cash pieces are kept to a reasonable extent in every Sub-Registry office?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government treasury contains ample coins. It is a very small matter which the member can easily arrange with the Director of Registration. It is not a matter that the Government need issue a G. O. upon.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Then on what will the Government write a G. O.?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think it is a very small matter.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Then who should do it? Why should I ask the Director of Registration? I am only asking for information. I am not submitting any opinion for the Government to carry out. I am only asking whether these small coins could not be kept in the Sub-Registry offices.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They have a sufficient number of copper coins. If the contrary is proved, I will make a reply in regard to that.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I accept the Chief Secretary's statement for the present. I do not speak anything to the contrary now.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): My point is that the charge is too wide and general that no proper action can be taken upon that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Was not the instance of one particular Sub-Registrar quoted by Mr. Raman Menon sufficient?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That took place two years ago and the Sub-Registrar is probably not there now.

Another point Mr. Raman Menon referred to was about the promotions of subordinates.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Rather promotions are overlooked and new men are appointed.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Under an order of Government, new men are drafted on as probationary Sub-Registrars. The object of this is to improve the tone of the officers rather than to detract their efficiency. If there are qualified men in the lower ranks, I think their promotion will not be overlooked; and

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every time a promotion is made, their claims are considered. If a man is newly appointed to take the place of a Sub-Registrar, he at least has no discontent and will not on that ground be tempted to ask for money. I do not know how the taking of the new men promotes corruption in the department.

Another point he referred to was about the taking of fees separately from individuals in registering documents in residences. There are rules on the subject. I believe in Section 52 of the rules under the Regulation, cases are mentioned wherein the Sub-Registrar has to go to a residence. There may be instances in which in the same residence there will be persons who are not entitled to get the benefit of that rule. But knowing the difficulty and inconvenience which the people have who reside in the same house—there are certain parties who are entitled to have the Sub-Registrar in their residences and certain others who are not—the Government have provided a rule by which the executants who are not entitled to have the registry at their residences can have the registry, provided they pay an extra fee of Rs. 2.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know the reason for this distinction?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think it is intended generally for women who are not able to appear in public and the infirm and the old persons and persons of high rank. But along with them there are persons who can go to a Sub-Registrar's office. If they go to a Sub-Registrar's office, they can save the extra fee. I do not see why they should not pay some money to Government for saving them the trouble. I think there is no reason for making a further reduction in the matter. So, I oppose the motion.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻ മേനോൻ പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂൎണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ ആഫീസുകളിൽ പല അഴിമതികളും നടക്കുന്നു എന്നു് മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻമേനോൻ പറഞ്ഞു. രണ്ടു വൎഷത്തിനു മുമ്പു നടന്നതായ ഒരു കഥ മിസ്റ്റർ മേനവൻ പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനു പ്രാമാണിത്വമില്ലെന്നും, ആ സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഇല്ലെന്നും ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, a word o personal explanation. My point was that a single instance canno prove a general rule.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നടന്നുവരുന്ന അഴിമതികളിൽ ഒരു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമെടുത്തു പറ ന്നതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നു. അതു് ഒരു ഗവൎമ്മെൻ മെമ്പരുടെ നിലയിൽ ആ അഭിപ്രായം ശരിയായിരിക്കാം.

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നായർ റെഗുലേഷൻ പാസ്സായതിൽപിന്നീട പല നായർകുടുംബങ്ങളും വീതിച്ച് ഉടമ്പടി എഴുതിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അപൂർവ്വം ചില സബ്‌രജിസ്ട്രാറന്മാർ ഒഴികെ ശേഷമുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഈ ഉടമ്പടികൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യണമെങ്കിൽ പണം വാങ്ങിക്കണമെന്ന് ഒരു നിർബന്ധം വച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കു സൂക്ഷ്മമായി അറിയാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): മററുള്ള ആധാരങ്ങൾക്കും പണം വാങ്ങിക്കാറില്ലേ ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): മററുള്ള ആധാരങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു രൂപാ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഭാഗ ആധാരങ്ങൾക്ക് ൧൦൦ രൂപായാണ് വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നത്. അതിനു പല കാരണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): നായന്മാരുടെ ഭാഗഉടമ്പടിക്കു മാത്രം പണം വാങ്ങിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണ് ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം തീൎന്നു ഞാൻ ഇരിക്കാറാകുമ്പോൾ ചോദിച്ചാൽ വിസ്തരിച്ചു മറുപടി പറയാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇരിക്കുന്ന സമയത്ത് വീണ്ടും ചോദിപ്പിക്കാതെ ഇപ്പോൾ ചോദിച്ച ചോദ്യത്തിനുതന്നെ ഒടുവിൽ മറുപടി പറയരുതോ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മനു ഈ അവസ്ഥ സാധാരണ പറററില്ലേ ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഞാൻ ഈ സംഗതി ഇവിടെപറയുന്നത് എന്റെ സൂക്ഷ്മമായ അറിവിൽ കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. ചില രജിസ്റ്റർ ആഫീസുകളുടെ അതൃത്തിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള പ്രമാണങ്ങളെ അടുത്ത സബ്‌രജിസ്റ്റര ആഫീസിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയി പതിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അങ്ങിനെ ഉള്ളവയെ വരുത്തി ഗവമെൻറു പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിന്റെ വാസ്തവം ബോധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാണ് ഒരു വീട്ടിൽനിന്നും വളരെ അടുത്തു രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ ഫർലാംഗ് മാത്രം ദൂരമുള്ള രജിസ്റ്റർ ആഫീസിൽ പതിക്കേണ്ടപ്രമാണങ്ങളെ അവിടെനിന്നും മൂന്നൊ നാലൊ മൈൽ ദൂരത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന രജിസ്ട്രാർ ആഫീസുകളിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയി പതിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം കൈക്കൂലിയുടെ നിർബ്ബന്ധം കൊണ്ടാണു. നായർറഗുലേഷൻ പാസ്സായതിനുശേഷം അവരുടെ ഉടമ്പടികൾ രജി

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

സ്റ്റർ ആക്കാൻ കൊണ്ടുപോയാൽ അതിനു ചില സബ്‌രജിസ്ട്രാരന്മാർ കൂടുതൽ പണം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഇങ്ങിനെ ദൂരത്തുള്ള ആഫീസുകളിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : ഈഴവറെഗുലേഷൻപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കു് ഇതുപോലെ തുകകൾ മേടിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ചീഫ്‌സിക്രട്ടറിയുടെ മറുപടിയിൽ ഒരു സമാധാനം പറയുമായിരിക്കാം. അതായതു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിപുരുഷന്മാർ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ മൌനം ദീക്ഷിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണത്തെ ഒരു വീഴ്ചയായി പറയുമായിരിക്കാം. വളരെക്കാലമായി പബ്ലിക്ക്സർവീസിലുള്ള അഴിമതികളെപ്പററി ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ പറയുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറു നൾകിയിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടികളെ പര്യാലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു സമയംകളയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. (Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai: *Hear hear.*) മറെറാരു സമാധാനം ചീഫ് സിക്രട്ടറി പറയുന്നതു് "ജനങ്ങൾ എന്തിനാണു് ഇതിലേക്കു് പണം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു" എന്നുള്ളതാണു്. ഇതു് എളുപ്പമായ ഒരു സമാധാനമാണു്. ഗവമ്മെൻറു് ഈ സമാധാനത്തോടുകൂടിയിരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പബ്ലിക്ക്സർവീസിൻെറസ്ഥിതി എന്തായിത്തീരുമെന്നു് മനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു വിചാരിക്കാൻകൂടി സങ്കടം തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അവരും ആളുകൾ ആണെന്നും അവക്കും ചില ചാപല്യങ്ങൾഉണ്ടെന്നും അതു സ്വാഭാവികമാണെന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കിയാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെയൊരു സമാധാനംപറയാനുള്ള അവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. ഇന്നയിന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇന്നയിന്ന അഴിമതികൾ നടക്കുന്നു—ഇന്നയിന്ന ആളുകൾ കൈക്കൂലിമേടിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പ്രതിപുരുഷന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു് അതിനെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നില്ല. നേരെമറിച്ചു പല അവസരങ്ങളിലും അവരെ രക്ഷിച്ചുനിൎത്തുകകൂടി ചെയ്യുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : ചില രജിസ്റ്റർകച്ചേരികളിൽ മൂന്നുമണിക്കുമേൽ പ്രമാണങ്ങൾ എടുക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള വിവരം മെമ്പക്കു് അറിയാമോ ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അറിയാം.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): അതിനു വല്ല റൂൾസും ഉണ്ടോ ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അതിനാ റൂംസ് ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്.

ഇപ്പോഠം മിസ്റ്റർ ശിവതാണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതിൽനിന്ന് വേറൊരു സംഗതികൂടി എന്റെ ഓമ്മയിൽവരുന്നു. പതിനൊന്നുമണിമുതൽ വരുന്നതായപ്രമാണങ്ങളെ ഒന്നിച്ച് അടുക്കി രജിസ്ത്രാരുടെ മേശമേൽ വയ്ക്കും. ഏതിന് അതിൽ പണം കിട്ടുന്നുവൊ ആ പ്രമാണം എല്ലാത്തിന്റെയും മുകളിൽ വരികയും അവയെ നേരത്തെ രജിസ്റ്റരാക്കി കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു പതിവുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിന് ചീഫ്സെക്രിട്ടറിയുടെ സമാധാനം ഒരിക്കലും തൃപ്തികരമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാ. "നിങ്ങഠം പണം കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. കൊടുത്തിട്ട പരാതിപറയുന്നതു് എന്തിന്" എന്നാണ് അദ്ദേഹം സമാധാനം പറയുന്നതു്.

വേറൊരു സംഗതി അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നതു് "കേഠംവിയെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി കൈക്കൂലിക്കാര്യം പറയാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ്." ഇതു് ഗവർമ്മെന്റു സാധാരണ പറഞ്ഞുവരുന്ന ഒരു സമാധാനമാണ്. ഈ സമാധാനം ആണ്ടുതോറും പറയുന്നതിന് ഗവർമ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും ഭംഗിയായി അച്ചടിച്ചു വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുതോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു. കേഠംവിയെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി പറയാതെ പിന്നെ ഏതിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണു പറയേണ്ടതെന്നറിയുന്നില്ല. കേഠംവിയെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണ് ലോകത്തുള്ള പലേ കാര്യങ്ങളും അറിയുന്നതു്. കേഠംവിയെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി പറയത്തക്കനിലയിലാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ നിയമം ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ശ്രുഷ്ടികരിച്ചു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുത്തവനും, അതു് വാങ്ങിച്ചവനും, ഇതു നോക്കിനില്ക്കുന്നവനും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമം അനുസരിച്ച് എങ്ങിനെ വെളിയിൽ പറയാൻ സാധിക്കും ? എനിക്ക് ഇന്ന സബ് രജിസ്ത്രാർ ഇന്ന കുടുംബത്തിലെ ഭാഗഉടമ്പടി പതിക്കാൻ ഇത്ര രൂപാ കൈക്കൂലി മേടിച്ചു എന്നു സൂക്ഷ്മമായി പറയാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതിലേക്ക് ഒരു പട്ടികകൂടി തയ്യാറാക്കാനും എനിക്കുസാധിക്കും. എന്നാൽ അവയെ തെളിയിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലാ. നിയമം അതിന് അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നില്ലാ. നിയമം പ്രതികൂലിച്ചുനില്ക്കുന്നകാലത്തോളം പബ്ളിക്കുസർവ്വീസിലെ അഴിമതികളെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ ഒരു മാറ്റവും കാണുന്നില്ല.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): How then can the Government take steps against the malpractices?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിപുരുഷന്മാർ പറയുന്നതിനെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ഗൌരവമായി കരുത

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

ണം. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ, അഴിമതികൂടാതെ ശരിയായനിലയിൽവച്ചു പരിപാലിക്കേണ്ടകടമ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനാണ്. ആ കടമയെ നിറവേററുന്നതിന് എന്തെല്ലാം മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടോ അതെല്ലാം ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. അനേകം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുള്ള ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരൻ ഇന്നാരാണെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ പ്രയാസം നേരിട്ടേക്കാം. അവരിൽ ഇന്നഇന്ന ആളുകൾ കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നു എന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ അധികൃതന്മാർ പ്രത്യേകം കടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവരാണ്. ഇന്നഇന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ ഇന്നയിന്ന അഴിമതികൾനടക്കുന്നുവെന്നു ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ പറയുന്നതു് അതു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാനുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയും ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനേയും സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനു മാത്രമാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ അവർ പറയുമ്പോൾ അതിനേപ്പററി ഗവർമ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടപോലെ അന്വേഷിക്കണം.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): If the earnings of a particular officer are quite disproportionate to the pay of the officer, could not the member infer from it that that officer is resorting to illegal means of money-making?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*).: അതിനേപ്പററി ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഞാൻതന്നെ പലേ ചോദ്യങ്ങളും ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തെ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തി അവരുടെ സമ്പാദ്യം തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു പല ചോദ്യങ്ങളും ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കാതെ അവ രഹസ്യപ്രമാണങ്ങളാണെന്നു സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഇവിടത്തെ പബ്ലിക്ക്സർവീസിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സമ്പാദ്യത്തേയും ശമ്പളത്തേയും തിട്ടംവരുത്തി നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതിൽനിന്നും പല രഹസ്യങ്ങളും പുറത്തുവരുന്നതാണ്. ആണ്ടുതോറും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സമ്പാദ്യത്തെ വിവരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്റ്റേററ്മെൻറ് ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനയക്കുന്നവയെ വേണ്ടപോലെ പരിശോധിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇത്രവളരെ അഴിമതികൾക്കു് ഇടവരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നു സബ്ബ്രജിസ്ത്രാരായിരിക്കുന്നവരിൽ പലരും നായർ റഗുലേഷൻ നടപ്പിൽ വന്നതിൽപിന്നീടു സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്വത്തിൻെറ കണക്കിനെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ സഹായംകൂടാതെതന്നെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിന് അവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള അനേകം ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങൾ കി

ട്ടമെന്നുള്ളതിന്നു സംശയമില്ല. ഈമാതിരി സമാധാനങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു് ഒഴിയാതെ സബ്‌രജിസ്ത്രാരന്മാർ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ട നിഷ്കർഷ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഡയറക്ടരെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): It was said by the Chief Secretary that a single instance mentioned by Mr. Raman Menon does not support the motion under discussion and so it is that I have also risen to speak on the motion. After the Nayar Regulation and the Ezhava Regulation came into force, the conduct of most of the Sub-Registrars has been found to be quite unsatisfactory. I can say without any hesitation that most of them are corrupt. To quote more instances, as was desired by the Chief Secretary, I may also state some. I am aware that in my neighbouring Sub-Registrars' offices, enquiries were being made as to allegations of corruption. I may mention the names of these Sub-Registrars' offices. One such office is in Chavarai. There was an enquiry made about the conduct of the Sub-Registrar. The same thing was done in the case of Kundarai and Adur Sub-Registrars' offices. I know that enquiries were conducted but, what results were arrived at I am at a loss to know. Still, the Sub-Registrars concerned are earning more and more money every year, if not every month. Of course, I do not want to mention the names of these officers at all, because I do not want the statement of mine as an allegation which I shall be asked to prove. I fully associate myself, Sir, with all that has been said by Mr. Raman Menon and Mr Kumara Pillai. The Law Member asked a question to Mr. Kumara Pillai as to how the Government could come to know of the malpractices of the Sub-Registrars. What I submit, Sir, is this. If it is known to the District Registrar or Director of Registration, or even to the Dewan, that a particular Sub-Registrar is corrupt, I submit that the attitude of these officers towards this particular Sub-Registrar must be such that he should not continue that malpractice.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What can the Government do against that particular Sub-Registrar if there is no evidence as to corruption?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I have already brought to the notice of the Government specific instances and they have not done anything till now. I find even the head of the department had not taken any action towards the Sub-Registrars concerned.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the member be satisfied if the Government issue a circular to the several District Registrars to the effect that they will be given due promotion if they detect corrupt officers?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I will heartily approve of that suggestion.

I know in Kottarakara Munsiff's court when a warrant was issued to arrest a particular defendant in a particular case, he was successfully evading arrest for about three or four years consecutively. Then a new Munsiff came to the place to whom I made a representation about that particular case. Then the Munsiff told me. "All right, Mr. Kochukunju Pillai, you put in an application tomorrow and I will see that the particular individual is brought before the court immediately." Accordingly, I put in my petition, and the next day I was surprised to find that the particular individual was brought to the court. When I enquired into the matter, I found that the Munsiff had issued strict orders to the peons to the effect that if they did not produce that particular man, they would be dismissed from the service. In the same way, if the head of the department is aware of the fact that one of their subordinates is really corrupt, he must deal with him severely. In this way, if disciplinary action is taken, most of the complaints as regards corruption will disappear.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Does the member think that such instructions issued to the peons on the part of that officer are just?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I think so.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*)): Apart from that, I should like to know what analogous instruction the member suggests, should proceed from the Director of Registration to his subordinates.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): In the first place, the Director of Registration must make his subordinate officers understand that he is a very strict disciplinarian and even the slightest rumour that a particular officer is corrupt would meet with condign punishment.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Are there not rules even now holding out punishment to the corrupt?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): There are rules I admit, but no officer seems to exercise them.

Another matter I wish to bring to the notice of the House is this. Poor people are forced to pay the Sub-Registrar in case they want their documents registered. In the case of partition deeds under the Nayar and the Ezhava Regulations, lots of people go to these Sub-Registrars' offices. It will take a month or so for the parties to come to terms in disputed cases. After settling disputes, they take the document to the Sub-Registrar for proper action. Sometimes, the Sub-Registrars take their own time for registering documents. They try to give all sorts of inconvenience and trouble to the parties concerned. In some cases, it will be seen that, if the parties are there, the documents will not be admitted, and if they go away after 3 o'clock, other

difficulties come in. These are some of the practical difficulties that the poor people are encountering. In order to avoid these troubles, some poor persons tip the Sub-Registrars. Such being the case, is it fair on the part of the Government to ask them to prefer a complaint alleging corruption adducing evidences to that effect. This evidence, if presented to the head of the department, say, the Director of Registration, he may not believe in. In such cases, what will the party do? Can he approach the head of the administration and launch complaints adducing evidence in support of the same? In this connection, I may say that it will be very very difficult for a poor man to approach the head of the administration.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is there any possibility of taking direct evidence from any of the Sub-Registrar's subordinates, say, from the clerks, that a particular officer is misbehaving?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): It is impossible. As a matter of fact, I was present during one of the enquiries made with regard to a particular Sub-Registrar. I heard two persons speak of the fact that the Sub-Registrar has been demanding money from them. This is a case of direct evidence. Such matters, Sir, I beg to submit, rest more or less with the head of the department. They ought to know the real state of affairs. They must take strict disciplinary action. They must make a thorough departmental enquiry. I may even say that the head of the department must seek the honest opinion from honest representatives of the people. (*Laughter*). The head of the department must believe them and act up to them. I know instances, very many instances, in which heads of departments, though they are under the impression that a particular subordinate is corrupt, never take action. In such cases, that is in cases where they are really corrupt and are not given proper punishment, I cannot say anything about the mentality of such heads of departments.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Does the member suggest that subordinate officers should be punished on the mere belief of the superior?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I have known instances where heads of departments punish their subordinates merely on account of their prejudice against them. There are also instances where heads of departments are punishing some of their subordinates under them on charges which are not really before them. They really find opportunities to make complaints.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): But is that right or just?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I say such things also occur in the case of certain heads of departments.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Will not Mr. Kochukunju Pillai himself criticise such an action on the part of the head of any department?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): The sum and substance of what I have been submitting is that the heads of departments should be guided by their own convictions. They should make the subordinates understand that the head of the department knows their ins and outs.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): മററുപല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ഉള്ളതുപോലെ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും പണ്ടത്തെപ്പോലെ (ചിരി) ഇപ്പോഴും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ധാരാളം അഴിമതികൾ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള അഴിമതികളേയും പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ നടക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഇതിലും നടത്തിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നു വയ്ക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയല്ലാ. ഇതിനേക്കാൾ ഉപദ്രവമാണു മററുവകുപ്പുകളിൽഉള്ളതു്; അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതിലെ ഉപദ്രവം സാരമില്ലെന്നുവയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ലല്ലോ. എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ നായർ റഗുലേഷൻ പാസ്സായതിനുശേഷം ആ സമുദായത്തിൽ അനവധി ഭാഗ ആധാരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവരുടെ പണം ധാരാളമായി കൈക്കൂലിവകയിൽ ചിലവാകുന്നതിനും തന്നിമിത്തം വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ആധാരങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്ററാക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മററുവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കും ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ട്. ഇത്രതന്നെ ഇല്ലായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ഇതിൽ ഭാഗ ആധാരങ്ങളെസംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് അധികം ഉപദ്രവം ഉള്ളതു്.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഈഴവസമുദായക്കാർ വളരെ കുറവായതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈഴവരുടെ ഭാഗാധാരങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഞാൻ ഒന്നും പറയാത്തതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അതൊരു ചോദ്യമാണോ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അല്ലാ, തെററിധാരണയെനീക്കാനുള്ള വ്യാഖ്യാനമാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ഈ വിഷയം കൗൺസിലിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ വിചാരിച്ചതിൽ വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. ഭാഗ ആധാരങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് വളരെ കുഴപ്പം ഉള്ളതു്. ഒരു കുഡുംബത്തിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ കലഹിച്ചു വസ്തു കയ്യേററവും മററും ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ അയൽപക്കക്കാരും ബന്ധുക്കളും ചേർന്നു ,,നിങ്ങൾ കലഹിക്കണ്ടാ

ഭാഗം നടത്തണം" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു പത്തോ അൻപതോ അംഗങ്ങളുള്ളവരെയെല്ലാം ഒരുമിച്ചുചേൎത്തു ഭാഗഉടമ്പടി എഴുതിച്ചു രജിസ്റ്ററാക്കാൻ അയക്കുന്നു. അപ്പോൾ തീരാതെ മുടങ്ങിപ്പോന്നാൽ പിന്നെയും പണ്ടത്തെപ്പോലെ വഴക്കാണു വരുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ എന്തു നഷ്ടം വന്നാലും ഭാഗ ആധാരം ഉടൻ രജിസ്റ്ററാക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി എത്രപണംവേണമെങ്കിലും കൊടുത്തുകളയാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അപ്പോഴാണു വലിയതുകകൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതു്. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ അഴിമതികളെ നിൎത്തൽ ചെയ്യാൻ ഞാൻ വളരെ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ചിലരുടെ വൎഗ്ഗീയപ്രതിപത്തികൊണ്ടു വളരെ വിഷമം നേരിട്ടു. മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ അഴിമതികളും നിൎത്തേണ്ടതു് ഒരു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട സംഗതിയാണു്. അഴിമതികളെ നിൎത്താനുള്ള ഒരു വഴി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ വിവിധവൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽപെട്ട ആളുകൾ പല സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു്. അങ്ങിനെ ആയിരുന്നാൽ ഈ അഴിമതികൾക്കു വളരെ കുറവുവരും. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുപോലെതന്നെ ചില വൎഗ്ഗക്കാർ മാത്രമുള്ള ഒരു വകുപ്പായിട്ടാണു് ഇപ്പോഴും ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതായതു് ചില തോട്ടങ്ങളിൽ ചില വൎഗ്ഗം ചെടികളൊ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളൊ മാത്രം ഉള്ളതുപോലെ ചില വൎഗ്ഗക്കാരെക്കൊണ്ടു നിറച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു വകുപ്പാണു് ഇതു്. ഇതൊന്നു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ അഴിമതി കുറെ കുറയും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. അഴിമതികളെ ഒതുക്കാനുള്ള പ്രധാനവഴി ഇപ്പോൾ ഇതേ ഞാൻകാണുന്നുള്ളു.

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെപ്പററി ജനങ്ങൾ പരാതിപറയുമ്പോൾ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു മേലധികാരികളെത്തന്നെ നിയോഗിച്ചു ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽനിന്നു് തെളിവെടുക്കാനും അഴിമതിക്കാരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കാനും ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് ഏറെക്കുറെ സമ്മതിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ സ്വവൎഗ്ഗക്കാരനായ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻെറ അഴിമതിയെ മൂടുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നു. "എന്തെങ്കിലും ചില ചില്ലറ ന്യൂനത ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും നമ്മുടെസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ആളല്ലെ; നിങ്ങൾ ക്ഷമിക്കേണ്ടതല്ലേ" എന്നു് ഈ അന്വേഷണത്തിനുവരുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സ്വജാതിയിൽപെട്ട പൌരന്മാരോടു് ഉപദേശിച്ചും മററും കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ രക്ഷിക്കും. അതിനടുത്ത പടിയിൽ ചെന്നാൽ അവിടെയും ഫലം അതുതന്നെയാണു്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ളതെല്ലാം ദിവാനോ മറേറാ വന്നന്വേഷിക്കാൻ സാദ്ധ്യവുമല്ലല്ലോ. പല പല വൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളിലും പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ഇരുന്നാൽ ഈമാതിരി അഴിമതികൾ നടക്കയില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സൎക്കീട്ടു ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ കീഴ്

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ നടത്തയെപ്പററി ജനങ്ങളോടു ചോദിച്ചറിയണം. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻററിലെ അഴിമതികളെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ നല്ല മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു്. അവക്കു മുൻ അറിവുകൊടുക്കാതെ ഡയറക്ടർ രജിസ്റ്റർകച്ചേരികളെ പരിശോധന നടത്തണം. ആധാരങ്ങളും പണവും തിട്ടം വരുത്തണം.

രജിസ്റ്ററാഫീസിനത്തിൽനിന്നും കൂടുതൽ പണമുണ്ടോ എന്നു് എണ്ണിനോക്കണം.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ കൂടുതൽ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നപണം പരസ്യമായി വയ്ക്കാതെ പാക്കററിൽ ഇട്ടുകളകയില്ലേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : പാക്കററിൽ ഒന്നും ഇടാതെ നിർഭയമായി മുമ്പിൽവയ്ക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം കൈക്കൂലി ചോദിച്ചുമേടിക്കുന്ന രജിസ്റ്റർമാരും ഉണ്ടു്. പാക്കററും പരിശോധിക്കണം. രജിസ്റ്റർ കച്ചേരിയിലേക്കു പാക്കററ്മണി വേറെ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടല്ലോ.

രജിസ്റ്റർ കച്ചേരിയിൽ ഹാജരാകുന്ന ജനങ്ങളോടും ചോദിച്ചറിയണം. അവരിൽനിന്നു് സാമാന്യമായിട്ടുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ അറിയാം. സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന കൈക്കൂലി രഹസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. തുറന്ന കച്ചേരികളിൽനിന്നാണു അവർ മേടിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ മേലധികാരികൾ നിഷ്കർഷയായിട്ടു് എല്ലാപേരെസംബന്ധിച്ചും നോക്കണം. താന്താങ്ങളുടെ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽപെട്ടയാളാണു് രജിസ്ട്രാരെങ്കിൽ മൌനാലംബികളായിട്ടു പോകരുതു്. മിക്കവാറും വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രതിപത്തിയാണു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽപലരെയും വഴിതെററിക്കുന്നതു്. ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിലും വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രതിപത്തി വളരെയുണ്ടു്. ഈവർഗ്ഗീയപ്രതിപത്തികൊണ്ടു് പബ്ലിക്ക്സർവീസിൽ വിവിധവർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രവേശനം ഇല്ലാതായി. ഇരുട്ടടഞ്ഞ മുറിയിൽ വെളിച്ചവും ശുദ്ധവായുവും കടക്കാത്തതുപോലെ പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളും ഇരുട്ടടഞ്ഞു കിടക്കുകയാണു്. അവിടെയാണു് അധികം അഴിമതികളും. ഇതുമാതിരികാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നവർക്കു ഫലമെന്താണെന്നു ഞാൻ പലവകുപ്പുകളിൽനിന്നും അനുഭവിച്ചറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാലും ഞാൻപറയുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും. അതു് എൻെറ ധർമ്മമാണെന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം. ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. എനിക്കു് ആരോടും വിരോധമില്ല. ഈ അഴിമതികളെ നിറുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിന്താങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു നിറുത്തുന്നു.

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): Sir, so far as I am aware, until a few years ago, the Registration Department was considered to be a department into which corruption could not enter. But things have changed very considerably in recent years. Corruption has not only entered into the department but is increasing by leaps and bounds. There are so many ways by which the poor people that resort to the Registration officers are oppressed. Some instances were hinted at by Mr. K. I. Joseph. A man who has to pay S. Rs. 15 as the fee for the registration of a document puts down Bh. Rs. 15. There was a time when the seven and a half chackrams, due to the party in such cases, were immediately returned. I do not know whether that practice obtains now-a-days. The seven and a half chackrams go into the pockets of the Sub-Registrar, or, at the close of the day, all such proceeds are divided among the men employed in that office. Then, as Mr. Kumara Pillai pointed out, frequent shuffling of the documents placed on the table for registration takes place, and those that are followed by substantial amounts take precedence over the other documents.

I want at this moment particularly to mention another point. The Government have passed a Regulation, called the Chitties Regulation with a view to safeguard the poor subscriber, the contributor to the *chitties*, against the fraudulent practices of the foreman. I am sorry that that has not succeeded to any great extent. The poor people are not at all helped by this good intention of the Government. If I am not mistaken, it is the District Registrar's duty to examine the accounts of the foremen of the *chitty*. But, as I understand, that difficult duty is more or less always relegated to the local Sub-Registrar; and the corruption that goes on regularly in connection with this work is enormous. When a foreman registers a *chitty*, a sum of money has invariably to be paid to the person by whom it is registerd. Afterwards, when his monthly accounts are to be examined, presumably by the District Registrar, on some pretext or other, the foreman does not produce his accounts at the proper time. After a day or two, he takes them to the Sub-Registrar, who evidently has been authorised by the District Registrar in his absence to go into the accounts, and a sum of money always propitiates the Sub-Registrar to the great loss and ruin of a number of members of the *chity* of which that man is the principal or the chief. I therefore suggest that it is high time that the Government pay serious attention to this state of affairs obtaining in the Registration Department.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): I also agree with my previous speakers in saying that there is corruption rampant in the Sub-Registrars' offices in the State, as there is among other offices in other departments, especially in the lower ranks of office. As the learned Law Member put it, it is rather difficult to punish such officers inasmuch as there is not sufficient evidence to prove the allegations made against them. But, in such cases, the only remedy is to impose a certain amount of confidence in the words of the representatives of the people or, for the matter of that, of some men of status and dignity

[Mr. K. Sivarama Panikkar.]

that might be prepared to give any information about the corruption of the officers concerned. Unless the Government are prepared to repose that confidence on the representatives of the people, it will not be possible for the Government or for the people to bring any officer to book. The fact that so many members have spoken against the practice that is going on in the various Sub-Registrars' offices is sufficient proof to show that there is bribery and corruption. I believe this House will consider this question seriously, and the Government and the department will take immediate action to see that such things are put a stop to in the near future.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I wish to speak a few words on this matter. I have been listening to certain interrogatories, put by the learned Law Member, from which I understood that he was also anxious to devise ways and means to combat this growing evil of corruption in this department. My friend Mr. Pitt, the Police Commissioner, also accepted the position indirectly. He only took objection to certain means which he said were not just. Therefore, certain members, on the Government Bench, at any rate, have accepted the position taken by the non-official section in regard to this question. I will content myself by giving one or two suggestions by way of an attempt to combat this evil.

As I suggested in one of my interrogatories, Government may seriously consider the question of issuing a circular to the effect that, as in the Excise Department, extra reward by way of promotions will be given to the District Registrars according to the number of cases of corruption detected by them. I think, Sir, this will go a great way to put down corruption in this department. With great pleasure, I would invite any one of the responsible officers of the Government to go and inspect some of these Sub-Registrars' offices, all on a sudden, *incognito* as Mr. Kunjitomman suggested, and to examine the accounts and check the money that has been collected in the course of the day, as registration fees.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know whether the money received by way of bribe will be entered in the accounts?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The accounts will show the sum that has actually been received by way of Registration fees, and by counting the money actually found there, it could be inferred that the excess had been obtained from several persons for nothing, illegally.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If any officer goes *incognito*, will he be allowed to check the accounts?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): In this connection, Sir, with very great regret, I have to give to this Council my own personal experience in the matter. Certain friends of mine, of course men with due sense of responsibility and decency, told me that there was corruption in a particular Sub-Registrar's office. Fortunately or unfortunately, I had occasion to go to that particular office at about 2-30 P. M. on a

certain day. The subordinates in that office know me and began to smile at me as I was entering the office. I secretly asked them to keep quiet. The Sub-Registrar did not know me since he had been newly transferred to that place. I presented a document to him and quietly took my seat. I had only my *dhoti* on. He told me first that I was a little late. I said 'Well, Sir, we can some how or other negotiate between ourselves. The matter is very urgent. It must be done as soon as possible.' I was then allowed to wait there for more than three quarters of an hour. Meanwhile, I had occasion to witness a very sad spectacle. Sir, I was direct eye-witness to what I am going to describe and it is as true as the fact that I am standing here. A number of persons, members of the Nadar community, poor people as they are, came over there to get certain documents registered. Some of them were in *mossul* and had to deposit some money in court. You can very well imagine, Sir, the anxiety of the poor persons under such circumstances. If my memory does not fail me, the registration fees covered only Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. I was actually witnessing what was going on there. As usual, the poor people handed over British rupees; and, as Mr. Paul Daniel stated, the 8 cash in the rupee that was due to the parties concerned, was not repaid in even a single instance. Without any compunction or any perturbation of his conscience, the Sub-Registrar showed down the documents of the poor Nadars by the side of the table. I saw this with my own eyes. We can very easily imagine the pitiable position of these poor illiterate men, coming as they do from the poor Nadar community of the Agastisvaram taluk.

It is therefore high time, Sir, that the Government, without trying to change words with this side of the House, should devise ways and means to combat this evil successfully. As a matter of fact, I have myself heard from very responsible officers that they themselves know that particular officers under them were corrupt. Of course, this is with respect to some other department. But it is impossible for such responsible officers to take any action against those that are corrupt, in the manner and procedure laid down by law. That is the difficulty. Therefore the question is not whether there is corruption or not; but as to how, under the existing law, the offenders are to be brought to book.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Will it not be possible for a competent Director of Registration to put down corruption in the department?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): As my friend Mr. A. K. Pillai often quotes Mussolini, a benevolent despot is most welcome.

As Mr. Pitt pointed out, the means may not always be just. But in putting down corruption, any means is as good as any other. We need not care for the justness or the fairness of the means. We must somehow put down corruption. I only request the Government to see that, irrespective of the fairness or otherwise of the means that they adopt, corruption is put down.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Mr. Sivatanu Pillai has been saying that all Sub-Registrars are corrupt. Would it be fair or just if the Government pass an order directing the Director of Registration to discharge all the Sub-Registrars at once?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Of course, in the process of putting down corruption, certain innocent persons may fall a prey. In the matter of clearing down weeds, tender shoots will also be destroyed. Even though a person is innocent, he may happen to fall a victim. The state of affairs in the matter of corruption in the department has come to such a stage as to make the Government seriously think of devising ways and means to attempt to put it down with a strong hand.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Has he any objection to give out the names of the officials even though the Government Benches are indifferent to know their names?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): And not necessary on the floor of this House.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I only ask whether the member has any objection to give out the names. I did not say that the names should be actually disclosed here.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): If the Government are pleased to take up my challenge, I shall have no objection to give the names of the persons.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I must say at once that I feel ashamed on the regrettable necessity on speaking on this motion. I cannot fancy that I could speak on this motion with any amount of courage, not to say of pleasure. I feel that I am making an accusation, but I am making an accusation against the sons of the soil. Sir, the charge of corruption has been before us time and again, just like Banquo's ghost. The appartion of corruption and vagaries has been lifting its head and making its appearance from time to time, from day to day and from night to night. If there is a strong hand, if, Sir, you could put down this corruption, it will perhaps be the mightiest deed that you could possibly do. But I think at the same time that it will be a most difficult task. Perhaps it will cost the head of the man who attempts to do that. Every member who has been bringing forward charges, each of which will be against an officer or against any agency who tries to put down corruption. We are making accusations not against a few officers, but against a department in general. If it is against a particular officer, we will say that we have no complaints. We are making complaints against our own people. The accusation is true, but it is tragic. There is a melancholy interest attached to that. Corruption is rampant, no doubt. But how is it that the corruption has become so rampant? I am sure that if you examine all the petitions that have been received for the last ten years or even more, you will find that no influential man would have sent a petition. No honest representative or dishonest representative of the people, as Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai stated, would dare to stand as a witness, if an enquiry is made.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : May I know to which category the member belongs?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : They want the charges to be made, but they are not prepared for the unpleasant necessity of appearing as witnesses or of taking any responsibility. Things have come to such a pass that it is impossible to get rid of this nuisance unless we are prepared to burn our fingers. I myself have received complaints from certain quarters. When asked whether those people would be prepared to appear as witnesses, they said "In this case, please do not mention our names." That is the attitude. Are we really against corruption or are we only complaining against individual cases that affect us? If we are really against corruption, let us not consider about caste or creed or the relationship of particular persons. But let us purely try to put down corruption. If an officer is held out as a miscreant or as one who was guilty of some misdemeanour, there will be a section which will try to uphold him as an apostle of justice and efficiency. (Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : *Hear, hear.*) That is a spectacle we are seeing from day to day. Are we prepared as one man to try to put down corruption? Then the departmental head will succeed and the Government will succeed.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Supposing we are not prepared, does it mean that the Government have no duty cast on them in this matter?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Unless people are conscious of their own responsibility and they have got a higher morale, I am sure the officers cannot but be corrupt.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Could not the Government get people of high morale?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : What is Government except the people's conscience? Do the officers of Government drop into our midst from somewhere else? We hold the Government responsible for their actions. At the same time, let us show by our conduct that a certain amount of responsibility is also expected of us.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Are they not men from ourselves?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : That is why I said that there was a melancholy interest attached to it.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Are they not expected to do what is necessary?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Yes. People must come forward to burn their fingers in putting down injustice, irrespective of caste or creed or any relationship. They must be prepared not only to burn their fingers but burn themselves in the attempt. Are we prepared?

[Mr. A. K. Pillai.]

Turning, Sir, to the Government, they have got a very grave responsibility. When the people are making such accusations from day to day, it means that they are censuring the Government from time to time. The Government have got a very grave responsibility. Ceasar's wife must be above suspicion. If the Government must have a name, they must see that this sort of thing is not tolerated. Are the Government prepared or are the heads of the departments prepared to court unpopularity even at the risk of anything? In that case only can they do something. So, I appeal both to the people and to the Government. They must unite to attempt to put down corruption which is rampant, no doubt. I support Mr. Raman Menon whole-heartedly, though neither with pleasure nor with courage.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If any weight could be attached to the representations made by the members on this House, I believe it could be taken as a settled fact that corruption is prevalent in all the offices in the State. (Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) Hence I do not think it necessary to say anything on the existing state of things in this department particularly. I only wish to offer a few remarks about the attitude of the Government and the department in the matter. The Chief Secretary seems to think that unless people themselves make out a strong case or rather prove it conclusively, the Government should not and could not do anything. Such an attitude, I cannot understand or appriciate. I believe it is the duty of the Government to see that their officers are not only free from corruption but are even above suspicion. It is in the good name of the officers that the reputation of the Government lies. The acts done by the subordinate officers also go to condemn or enhance the reputation of the whole Government. Under these circumstances, Government cannot seek shelter in the fact that people do not supply evidence in these matters. In these matters, it is very difficult to get proper legal evidence. It is a matter for the head of the department to scrutinise and understand. Mr. Pitt and some others were suggesting that it may be bad for an honest officer to be dismissed on mere suspicion. It is not a question to be viewed from the standpoint of the officer above. It is a question of the reputation of Government as well as of the people. Even though an officer may be really honest and innocent, in the interests of the public, it may be more expedient to dispense with his services if he has earned a name for corruption. There is strong public opinion against some of the Registrars. It is only the Government that try to shelter them. This sort of attitude on the part of the official members may turn out to be an encouragement for the Sub-Registrars to continue in their present ways. I therefore suggest that the Government should take strong action in the matter and if they take action, it will not be difficult for them to find out the real culprits and punish them. It is not a matter in which they have to demand

evidence from the people. It is their duty to collect evidence and do the needful. These are my remarks. I am now prepared to answer any questions which the Chief Secretary or the Law Member may be inclined to put.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Practically, there is an all round accusation against the Sub-Registrars, and most probably against their staff as well. Certainly, giving credit to the representation made at this Council by the various members, there is very good reason to believe that there is something rotten in the department.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it from the arguments put forward by other members that he is inferring or is it his personal experience?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): So far as my personal experience goes, I have only one instance (*laughter*), from the circumstances of which I am fairly in a position to say that some employees in the Registrar's office in a particular locality have misbehaved. (*Laughter.*) I have myself no direct knowledge of the matter, but the circumstances are pretty clear, since I had a hand in the transactions that gave occasion to the misconduct in question. It was when I happened to get a particular *udampadi* registered for a set of depressed classes. I believe it was rumoured in the village that I was paid very decently, so much so that, when the document was taken for registration, there was some trouble which had to be tided over by some usual, though not proper, methods. (*Laughter.*) Had it not been for my presence, the exaction would not have been so heavy. It was understood that I was paid very decently. If one person is paid decently, other persons must also be paid decently. That was the sort of logic. I had reasonable circumstances from which to come to the conclusion that something was done on that occasion. That was the single instance.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): What is the general public opinion in that matter?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That is very clear.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): What is the opinion of the people outside the House?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I do not take into consideration that sort of public opinion. (*Laughter.*) Here we have got responsible gentlemen making representations on which I am prepared to act.

But the tackling of this particular problem is the question which is more important in the present instance. It was suggested, probably in the extreme despair,—that was the view of some of the gentlemen on this side—that evidence may be dispensed with in proceeding against persons the matter having become so rampant.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Did anybody suggest that?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That exactly was what Mr. Joseph suggested.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I did not say so. What I said was that in all cases there may not be sufficient legal evidence.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): But you said public opinion may be relied on. (*Laughter.*)

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I consider that sufficient to be acted on.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): There is the difference only in the meaning of the word "evidence".

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the member suggest that in these departmental enquiries all the provisions of the Evidence Act should be complied with?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): As regards departmental enquiries, certain rules are followed under the Departmental Enquiry Regulation. If they are adopted, I have no objection. They contain sound rules. If an enquiry is conducted under that particular Regulation, that cannot properly give room for any complaint. But to say that all rules should be forgotten when an enquiry is conducted, is going to extremes. There may be certainly black sheep in a department, but there may be the other variety also. Therefore, to proceed simply upon the strength of the clamour of the public is certainly not quite a justifiable procedure. My submission therefore is that the officer at the head of the department should make surprise visits and sudden enquiries at which results may be perceptibly obtained. It is the ability of the officer who is at the head that generally gives tone to the work of the department. Now, if the Government are satisfied they have done everything in this direction, then there is very little to suggest from this side of the House. The only other suggestion that may probably be offered is to authorise the heads of other departments also to make sudden surprise visits upon the Sub-Registrars and their staff.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether local committees consisting of respectable people cannot be empowered to do this work?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That is one method. If there are trustworthy men in a locality, they can be trusted to do this.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Who is more responsible, the officer or the people?

MR P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): On certain occasions the people cannot be held more responsible. The instance of the Nayar Regulation was illustrated by Messrs. T. Kumara Pillai and Kunjitomman. The Sub-Registrars have their own psychological moments. When fifty people have got to register a document and the agreement is there, then the people would give anything if their document is registered early.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): Is it the fault of the officer or the people?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): It is the fault of the officer.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): But why should people offer money?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Because they have to. Suppose a person is on his death-bed and he wants to transact business so as to leave something to his wife and children, then the Sub-Registrar becomes important. As the moment becomes critical you can see the importance of the Sub-Registrar going up. If he is so minded, he can delay the execution of the document. Probably the Sub-Registrar is not very highly paid. But, all the same, he acquires importance according to the situation. So, in such a situation, you cannot blame the people if they pay anything to get things managed Under such circumstances, the officer is mainly responsible for his misbehaviour. My own impression is that it is the departmental head and the inspecting agency who must be prepared to combat the evil. It is not sufficient if the head of the department sits in his office and attends to routine business. He should move among the people and understand the reputation of each Sub-Registrar, and by surprise visits he can learn a good deal of what takes place. That is the first step that should be attempted. If this is going to fail, then a change in the personnel of the departmental head will have to be tried. If it fails, then, the heads of other departments should be authorised to make surprise visits and to start prosecutions on such evidence as the police would be able to collect. Even if prosecutions are going to fail, they will have a healthy result. The guilty man who escapes will have to pay a very heavy fine to escape scot free from the trial.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Even the really innocent man may have to pay.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Yes, sometimes. It depends upon the circumstances.

If the officer is impressed with the need of a prosecution, he must start it. Even if ultimately he is only destined to failure, this procedure will have healthy results. These are the suggestions that I have to make. The matter appears to have assumed some proportion which requires the immediate attention of the Government.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ എന്നതു പോലെ സബ്‌രജിസ്റ്റ്രാർ കച്ചേരികളിലും അഴിമതി വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടു

[Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.]

മെൻറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടെ ഉടനടിയുള്ള പരിശോധന ഇതിനൊരുപരിഹാരമാൎഗ്ഗമാണെന്നുള്ളതിൽ എനിക്ക് എതിരഭിപ്രായമാണുള്ളതു്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരായിരുന്ന് കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങി നല്ല തഴക്കം വന്നിട്ടുള്ളവരാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളവർ ചെന്നുപരിശോധിച്ചാൽ കൈക്കൂലിക്ക് ഒരു കുറവും ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരനാണെന്നു പരാതിവരുന്നു. അതിന്മേൽ മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പരിശോധനകഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ വലിയ അഴിമതിക്കാരനായിട്ടാണു തീരുന്നതു്. ഇതിനു കാരണം അയാൾ കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങിച്ചതിൻെറ ഒരു ഭാഗം പരിശോധിക്കാൻപോകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും മേടിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതിനു പല ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളും പറയാം. ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടുനടത്തുന്നവർ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു കക്ഷിക്ക് അനുകൂലമായി കയക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം അടുത്തമേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങിനെയാണ് ഇപ്പോഴും നടന്നുവരുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കെ. നാരായണപിള്ള അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെ അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പരിശോധിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ന്യൂസ് പേപ്പർ റഗുലേഷൻ പാസ്സാകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പ് ഈ അഴിമതിക്കു കുറച്ചു ഒരു കുറവുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ന്യൂസ് പേപ്പർ റഗുലേഷൻ വേണ്ടെന്നു വയ്ക്കുന്നതു് ഇതിനൊരുപരിഹാരമാൎഗ്ഗമാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ന്യൂസ് പേപ്പറിൽ തങ്ങളുടെ വൎഗ്ഗത്തിൽ ഉള്ള കയ്ക്കൂലിവാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ തെററിനെ മറച്ചു മററുവൎഗ്ഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് അവലംബിക്കാറില്ലേ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): പത്രങ്ങൾ വൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളെപററിയല്ല പറയുന്നതു്; പൊതുവെ പറയുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ചിലവൎഗ്ഗക്കാരെ ആദരിച്ചും മററു ചില വൎഗ്ഗക്കാരെ അനാദരിച്ചും പറയാറില്ലേ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): എല്ലാവരേയുംപററിപറയാറുണ്ടു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എല്ലാപത്രങ്ങളും അങ്ങിനെയാണോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അതെ. അതു കൊണ്ടു് ഈ സബ്‌രജിസ്ത്രാർമാരെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരേയോ ഒരു കമ്മററി രൂപീകരിച്ചു അവരേയൊ, അതാതു സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള മാന്യന്മാരേയൊ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ മാത്രമേ ഇതിനു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകയൊള്ളു എന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Sir, with regard to the subject, I beg to make a distinction. It has been stated from the Government benches that specific instances must be given as also convincing evidence. Sir, we are not urging here that any Sub-Registrar should be punished. If we did that, the Government benches are entitled to tell us that unless we prove any delinquency on the part of the gentlemen and prove it by legal evidence, they cannot interfere. Here, the general consensus of opinion seems to be that matters in the Registration Department are not after all satisfactory. I would ask you, Sir, is this not sufficient for the Government to concert measures to see whether this state of affairs could not be put a stop to. The question of legal evidence for proving a specific case, I submit, is irrelevant and out of the question. Here, there is a general complaint by responsible members of the Legislative Council, one and all I would say, urging upon the attention of the Government that something must be done with regard to the Sub-Registrars. The question has been asked: "What will the Government do?" I think it is for the Government to concert measures. There is the Director of Registration who is well-experienced or who has at least some experience with regard to the working of the Registration Department and the rules that have to be enforced. He, in consultation with the Government, will be able to find out to see how the delinquent Sub-Registrars can be found out. We can only bring the state of affairs to the notice of the Government although some times we can also suggest measures. But it is not necessary that our complaints must always be followed by suggestions.

Another objection has been raised by the Chief Secretary that the people are at fault. No doubt, he is correct so far, but that is no reason for the Government to stop there. Even if the people are at fault partially, the Government must be alarmed, for that shows the standard of morality which has to be really improved. It is not the case of a few Sub-Registrars being at fault; but the whole country. The Government must therefore be more anxious to see that the standard of morality of the locality where this state of affairs prevails and of the Government officers are raised.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I wish to add one word to this debate. I am perfectly at one with the members when they say that their words must be accepted

[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

when they state that there is a feeling that corruption is rampant in this department. But apart from the fact that there is an *impression* of the prevalence of corruption, is it right to go beyond and assert for a certainty that corruption is *really* prevalent? That is a matter that has to be strictly considered by every member.

The next question is what the specification is that the Government can take on hearing the criticisms here. Mr. Karayalar stated that it is impossible to give evidence in such cases and probably he is right. But what can the Government do without some clear and unambiguous evidence?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is it the position of my friend that the Government cannot put down corruption in the case of these officers?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Do the Government admit that the Government are so weak as are not able to put down corruption that is so rampant in the State?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The Government have already issued orders to the head of the department to inspect all the offices under him. The Government have passed laws and departmental rules for the punishment of delinquent officers. They can pass more rules and more stringent rules too if necessary.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇത്രയും കാര്യങ്ങൾ കടലാസിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇനി ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ മൌനവ്രതം അനുഷ്ഠിക്കാമെന്നാണോ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I don't say that at all. When there is only a general complaint' all that the Government can do in the matter is still further to enforce these rules and issue instructions to the head of the department again that there is a complaint from responsible members of the Legislative Council that there is corruption and ask him to be still more strict and more vigilant in the administration of his department. Such general instructions can be issued by the Government to the head of the department and he can be asked to do his best. But if something definite is not forthcoming as to the particular method of corruption or as to the delinquent officer, what can the Government do? That is what I ask. They can only enforce the existing rules.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does the member admit that the rules are not properly enforced now?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The rules are properly enforced even now. But regard must be had to the fact that certain responsible members of the House have laid the charge on the floor of the House that the officers of the department are corrupt.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know whether the Law Member is willing to change the rules?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I cannot answer that question unless some definite suggestions are put forward.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know whether the member is willing to change the *personnel* of the department and appoint a superintending agency?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is a matter entirely left to the discretion of the Government.

What I want to say is that if there is only a general complaint here, that complaint will be conveyed to the head of the department and if the Government feel that it is due to the slackness of the head of the department that the charge of corruption arises, Government may then take action thereon.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Does the member expect us to bring to this Council specific instances of corruption?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I will not go to that extent. Unless the suggestion is made directly that corruption is rampant, for a particular reason it seems to me that nothing specific can be done. As for the specific instances they need not be divulged here, but should be before the Government.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does not the rule provide that the man who gives bribe will also be punished?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes. The Penal Code provides that men who give bribes will be punished.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): So long as that rule is in force, does the member think that anybody will come forward saying that an officer received bribe?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That question does not arise in this debate.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does the member suggest that that rule must be altered?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not say so. If the House considers that it is on account of the existence of that rule that men are not forthcoming with the necessary evidence, then legislation has to be taken up in the matter.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): പൊതുജനങ്ങരം മുമ്പോട്ടുവന്നു ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കയ്ക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതായി തെളിവോടുകൂടി ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ സമപ്പിക്കുമ്പോഴം ഈ അഴിമതി നിത്താമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not say that. If the member's point is that no officer is being punished, I reply that no evidence is forthcoming. If the complaint is only that, generally, corruption is rampant, then, I say, that Government have made rules and that they will be enforced.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു കയ്ക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പൊതു ജനങ്ങൾ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ മൊഴികൊടുക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു ലാ മെംബർ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുമോ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That will depend upon the judgment of the District Magistrate who enquires into the case.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): That is not my point. ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു കയ്ക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യംവന്ന ആളുകൾ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ മൊഴി കൊടുത്താൽ അതും ശിക്ഷാർഹമല്ലെന്നു പറയുകയാണോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Not necessarily. That will all depend on the court. Courts have punished officers. Sometimes they have not punished. That will all depend on the evidence adduced.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെമുമ്പാകെ ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുള്ള മറുവഴികൾഎന്താണെന്നു ലാ മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞുതരുമോ ? കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരനാണെന്നുബോദ്ധ്യമുള്ള ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ പേരിൽ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് തെളിവു കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതെന്നുള്ള വഴി ലാ മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞുതന്നാൽ ഇന്നുമുതൽ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ആ വഴിയെ അനുകരിക്കാം.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): My point is that if the complaint is that the officers are not actually punished, I say that it cannot be done without sufficient evidence.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it the position of the Law Member that there is no corruption among the officers?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not say anything about that.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Then what is his position?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If the complaint is that the Government are not *punishing* any particular officers, then I say that there is no clear evidence against them. If the complaint is but general that there is corruption, then I say that Government have framed rules to check corruption and it is not shown that they are defective.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is the member satisfied with the present system of inspection?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am not speaking for the department.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): How does he account for the fact that evidence is not forthcoming?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It may be because there is no corruption at all. I am not now speaking of the Registration Department. I am only speaking about the general aspect of the question.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What does he say about the general feeling among the members of this House?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am prepared to take it that the feeling is honest.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If so, is there not a duty on the part of the Government to enquire into the question of changing the present rules?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In view of the charges against the Sub-Registrars, will the Government consider it advisable to appoint a committee?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That must be raised in a special debate.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇപ്പോം രഹസ്യപോലീസുള്ളതുപോലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കൈക്കൂലിയെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കാൻ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക വകുപ്പു ഗവർമെണ്ടിന്റെ കീഴിൽ വച്ചാൽ എന്താണ് ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That also must come in as a separate motion and it has to be considered in all its aspects.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am very glad to find that the non-official members of this House have on this question presented a united front. (Mr. W. H. Pitt: *Hear, hear.*) Most of the arguments brought forward by the official members have been ably examined and exposed by the members on the non-official side. So, I have very little to say. Certain large questions of administrative policy have also been introduced in the course of the discussion. So, I would like to deal briefly with some of those points only. The first thing that I have to say is that the Government should not adopt a step-motherly attitude towards the representatives of the people and a motherly attitude towards the erring officials. From some of the arguments which have been put forward by the official side, I have strong reasons to think that the people are more or less treated in a step-motherly manner while the officials are treated in a motherly fashion. (Mr. W. H. Pitt: *exactly so.*) (*Laughter.*) Of course, the official members and some of the non-official members expressed very great sympathy for officials. Why should not they look at the other side of the question also. The number of sufferers from the irregularities of officials is far greater than the number who get justice at their hands.

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

Of course, the official has to be a little bit thick-skinned and be prepared for being found fault with by the representatives of the people if his work is not satisfactory.

Another aspect implied in this question is that the officials are primarily for the convenience of the public and not the public for the convenience of the officials. So, if there is a strong public opinion that a certain officer is not doing his work properly, then I think the presumption should be against that officer. It may be a question whether there is a strong opinion or not. But once it is proved, the Government should presume in favour of the public rather than in favour of the official. Of course, all this necessity for hair-splitting arguments comes in because the Government here is not responsible to the representatives of the people. Otherwise, there would have been no step-motherly treatment on the part of the Government. That is a larger question with which I propose to deal with when the General Administration comes up for discussion.

Another point that I have to deal with is the connection between nepotism and favouritism in appointments and corruption on the part of the officials. There is a general saying in Malayalam which contains a large amount of homely wisdom. It runs as follows:—കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുത്തവൻ കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങും. So, if an officer has risen to his position by giving bribes or by unfair means, he is also likely to follow the same methods in his official dealings. So, what I wish to emphasise is that the Government should not give room for such things. That is why I said the passing over the claims of persons in the department in favour of new persons has a very demoralising effect on the department as well as upon the public at large. So, strict justice should be enforced by the Government in that matter. This is a matter in which the Government can act.

Suggestions were asked for and I think there are several suggestions which we can make and some have already been made. One thing is that wherever the Government are convinced that injustice has been done, they should put it down with a strong hand and should not be motherly towards officials, but they should be motherly towards people who are the real supporters of the Government. That is the main point.

As regards the fees for the registration of documents at residences, it has been more or less conceded that no additional work is thrown upon the Sub-Registrar. Suppose my sister, niece, mother and myself have to register a document and I have the Sub-Registrar brought to my house. There the execution by the ladies of the house is done and I ask why I should be made to run up to the Sub-Registrar's office or to pay. I think it is also a waste of time to the Sub-Registrar. Of course, he will find it easier to do the work at once than to do it on two occasions. So, the object of the Government is to squeeze as much money from the people as possible. I think that the rule about fees for registration at residence should be restored to what it was in former days.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, a very lurid picture has been drawn in this House about the vagaries and irregularities of the Sub-Registrars of the State. The Government are certainly at one with the non-official members in the matter of putting down corruption. As regards the absolute necessity for maintaining the purity of the service, there is no difference of opinion at all.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഇതു വെറും മധുരവാക്കല്ലയോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഞാൻ മുഴുവനും പറഞ്ഞുതീരട്ടെ. Even from the speeches on the other side of the House, various aspects of the question which are os difficult of handling have been expressed by the speakers. Now, the first question is: Can the Government act on the *general impression* that there is corruption or that a particular officer is corrupt?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): They may test by their own investigations.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I say not against any particular officer. What I say is that I do not accept that any particular officer should be charged with corruption because a statement has been made by certain persons that he is corrupt.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): കറപ്ഷൻ ഉണ്ടെന്നു ചീഫ്സിക്രിട്ടറിക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴും ബോദ്ധ്യംവന്നോ ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I accept the statements made by the responsible members of this House. But I am speaking of the very great difficulty of the Government. It is only today that the House has focussed its attention to the state of affairs in the Registration Department. But to take general action, simply because there is a general rumour that a certain individual is corrupt, is a very dangerous thing to do.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is it not a difficulty for which a solution has to be sought?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We are all attempting a solution.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does the member say that, for all these years, the attempt has not been successful?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): An attempt will never completely succeed, for all the officers of the State will not be absolutely pure for all time.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിൽ ആണ്ടിൽ ഒരു കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരൻ വീതമെങ്കിലും കുറയുന്നതായാൽപോലും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സമാധാനം വരുമെന്നാണു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The difficulty in dealing with the matter is this. There is the official side which has to be considered,

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): കയ്ക്കൂലിവാങ്ങിച്ചതിന കഴിഞ്ഞ പത്തുകൊല്ലത്തിനകം എത്രപേരെ ഗവർമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot give statistics, but I know people have been punished.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the Government make it a point from this time forward to ask every officer whose conduct has been impugned to prosecute invariably at once such newspapers that are making that allegation, at the same time the Government being neutral, and to compensate him if he comes out successful?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That will be very dangerous. Sir, I should like to be allowed to continue my speech without constant interruption. I am prepared to answer questions after my speech. My point is this. A rumour is set afloat about a particular officer. In the beginning it will be like a small trickling stream. As it proceeds, it gathers force; whispers are repeated and then the rumour gains currency. No officer will be safe against such rumours and the Government will not be justified in taking action against such officers based purly on such rumours.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Should not Government make a closer scrutiny in the case of such officers?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Certainly they do. That is one difficulty. The rumour my be absolutely baseless. It may be based on prejudice, partiality and all sorts of things.

When I was speaking on the previous occasion, I said that the people should not give bribes. Of course, that is the statement which is idealy correct. But I admit there are difficulties. Just as water does not rise above the level of its source, the level of morality of the officers may not be expected to rise far above the general level of public morality in the State.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know whether the Government have punished officers for corruption?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I would not mention names. But there are instances.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it because of the sort of atmosphere around them that the officers are corrupt?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I say that the responsibility for corruption on the part of officers, as Mr. A. K. Pillai put it, is mainly due to the standard of morality among ourselves.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Is it a reason for not putting a stop to it?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, no, corruption must be put down.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the Government adopt a policy of inviting people who do not come in that line and appoint them as officers?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I say it must be by education, by the creation of a sane and healthy public opinion that corruption must disappear. It is these that will put down corruption and Government will certainly co-operate to do what they can in the matter. Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai and many others said that they have come across instances. But it has been unfortunate that when a specific enquiry is made, as Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai himself admits, those persons who preferred a omplaint back out and so no co mplaint can be proved against those individuals about whom the complaint is made. I am not one of those who would say that a man should be punished simply because some person has made a charge against him.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Could it not be the fault of the officer himself?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Certainly, if the people have not got the courge and the public spirit to come forward, the enquiry must of course fail.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇതിനെല്ലാം വിപരീതമായിട്ടു നിയമം ഗവർമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഉണ്ടാക്കി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങൾ മുമ്പോട്ടുവന്ന് എങ്ങിനെ ഈ കാര്യംപറയും?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not going to discuss the principles of that law here.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I understand that the member's position is this: As are the people, so will be the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a fact.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is it not the business of the Government to invite confidential reports from he heads of departments about the subordinate officers?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not hear the member.

PRESIDENT: What the member wants to know is whether the Government are getting confidential reports about their officers.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Do they act upon those reports?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, in connection with the departmental promotions and things like that.

Then I believe some member said that the test of finding out whether an officer is corrupt is to make an investigation into his private affairs and his earnings. To some extent, it may be effectual. But that would not be a guide or a real test, because a man may inherit property from his ancestors.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): പൂർവ്വികസമ്പാദ്യമൊന്നുമില്ലാത്തവർക്കു കൂടുതൽ സമ്പാദ്യം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വിശ്വസിക്കരുതോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A man may invest moneys in proper ways and get income out of that. So that is not a very satisfactory way of finding out whether an officer is corrupt.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know whether it is not one of the ways?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know whether there is any system by which such information is gathered and recorded?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government get annual returns of properties acquired. Mr. Sivatanu Pillai made a suggestion in respect to putting down corruption. He said that a circular may be issued that rewards will be given to officers in accordance with the number of cases detected. I think there can be nothing more dangerous than that.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it not done in the Excise Department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): This is not the Excise Department, but this is the Registration Department.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that the Chief Secretary does not accept the position that corruption in this department has gone to such an extent as to warrant such a remedy to be applied?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot accept that position. We cannot invite complaints against subordinates from their superior officers and pay them at a rateable scale, (*Laughter.*)

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I tell the member that people coming from the different parts of the State are making the same allegations against the Sub-Registrars as a class?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Therefore the Government propose to take some action upon that. I was only saying that the remedy suggested will be worse than the evil. As it will lead to sacrifice of innocent men, I say a circular inviting complaints against Sub-Registrars will be a very improper step.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Torala*): Is it not better that one innocent person is punished along with others?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*)· May I know whether the Excise Commissioner was able to detect a few cases and punish them?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a department that deals with detection of illicit cases.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is it against the subordinates of the department that the detections are carried on?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not against the subordinates of the departmont and so there is a great deal of difference.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Torala*): What does the member say about my suggestion to direct the head of the department or the District Registrars to go to several Sub-Registry offices, making sudden and unexpected visits and, if possible, *incognito*?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): So far as the inspection of these officers *incognito*, I say nobody will allow a stranger to inspect the records of an office. As regards the other suggestion, *viz.* to pay unexpected visits to these offices, I think it is a good suggestion and can be considered.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): What about the remedy suggested by Mr. Kunjtomman?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That does not arise in this particular instance.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Supposing that from the confidential report of the head of a department a subordinate officer under him is noted to be corrupt, is that officer liable to punishment?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That officer is not liable to punishment. That officer's conduct will be noted and in cases when promotions come, that will be taken into consideration. A man cannot be punished, everybody admits, without some evidence. But if there is a specific charge of corruption, of course, the officer will be punished.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): In cases where there is general public opinion against an officer?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): What does he mean by public opinion? How is it to be ascertained?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Suppose in the case of a particular officer in a certain locality, several people of that locality put in petitions against him, and the inspecting officer also puts in general allegations against him without proving any specific case, will the Government punish him?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is a hypothetical case with which I have not come across.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Am I to understand that because it is a hypothetical question, he does not answer it?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Such a case might happen or might not happen.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Am I to understand that he refuses to answer because it is a hypothetical question?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, I did not refuse to answer.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): My question was this. Suppose, in the case of a particular officer, several people of the locality put in petitions against him to the Government and the inspecting officer also puts in general allegations against him. In such a case, is it not proper to ask that officer to justify his position at least for purposes of promotion?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That man is entitled to explain before his promotion is overlooked.

I have said that very often enquiries have to be made in the Registration Department when complaints have come and those enquiries have failed because of the want of co-operation on the part of the public. I might say that often the Government are more anxious to put down corruption than the members of the public. I can cite an illustration. There was, in a particular municipality, an officer who was charged with misappropriation of public funds and it was proved against him. The President of that municipality dispensed with his services. But the council resolved to reinstate him on the very curious ground that in that way they can recover the amount misappropriated. Certainly, that does not indicate the right attitude on the part of the p1blic. I should think that the public are not actively co-operating in this matter.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇന്നസബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ ഇന്നാളുടെപടി രജിസ്ട്രാക്കുന്നതിന് ഇത്രരൂപാ കയ്ക്കൂലി വാങ്ങി എന്നെനിക്കറിയാം. അതിലേക്ക ഞാൻ എന്തുചെയ്യണമെന്ന പറഞ്ഞുതരുമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Certainly, a man of Mr. Kumara Pillai's position can address the Government confidentially.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): രഹസ്യമായിട്ട്, എഴുതിഅയക്കണമെന്ന പറയുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശമെന്താണ്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government can make private enquiries about the man and Government can direct the Director of Registration to watch the man.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) ; പത്തു പതിനായിരം വോട്ടറന്മാർ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയച്ച പ്രതിപുരുഷന്മാരിൽ രണ്ടുപേർ അസിസ്റ്റൻറുഎക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ താമരക്കുളത്തു താമസിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുപറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു കമ്മീഷണർ അവിടെത്തന്നെ താമസിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഇതിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തോട് ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് യോജിക്കയും സമ്മതിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനെ രഹസ്യമായി ഈ കാര്യങ്ങൾ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിൽ എന്തു പ്രയോജനമാണുണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നറിയുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Mr. Sivatanu Pillai having come across a distinct case of corruption would have done very well to have brought it to the notice of the Government.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) ; മിസ്റ്റർ ശിവതാണുപിള്ളയെക്കാൾ എനിക്കറിയാം. പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് എന്തു പ്രയോജനമാണുള്ളത് ?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) ; Does not the Chief Secretary think that in the light of the statements made by Mr. Kumara Pillai there is a duty on the part of the Government to ask for necessary information from Mr. Kumara Pillai ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government are prepared to send the discussion on the subject to the Director of Registration and point out to him the sense of the House in the matter.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does the Chief Secretary remember that a distinct case of corruption in the case of a *Proverthikar* was recently pointed out to the Land Revenue Commissioner who said that it was pending action ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Action will be taken upon all that has been said in this House.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): What does he say with regard to the charge of nepotism in the department ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not in possession of figures.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I have got facts and figures with me to show that there is a regular nepotism obtaining in the department. I do not propose to discuss it here. I have got a list here to prove it and I will pass it on to the Chief Secretary.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ; I thank him.

The Council adjourned at 5·24 P. M.

N. NILACANTA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION OF 1102.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

Thursday, the 11th August 1927/26th Karkatakam 1102.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at eleven thirty-four of the clock, M. E. Watts Esquire, B. A., Barrister-at-law, Dewan, presiding. All the members except Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai were present.

ELECTIONS TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT : The result of the election held last evening under the presidency of the Deputy President was that the following members were elected to serve on the Finance Committee for 1103 viz., Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai, and Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai, and on the Unemployment Committee, Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Particulars re Reports of the Press Committee, Salaries Committee, etc.

149. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*) :

(1) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement with regard to the reports of the Press Committee, the Salaries Committee, the Workshops Committee and the Excise Committee, containing information on the following points :—

(*a*) the number of copies printed;

(*b*) the dates on which they were printed; and

(*c*) the names of the individuals to whom they were supplied and the number of copies supplied to each individual?

(2) Will they be pleased to state why the reports are not made available for the use of the members of this Council?

G. P. T. 468—66—24-2-1103. B

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

Name of Report.	*No. of copies printed.*	*Date on which printed.*
(1) (*a*) & (*b*) Report of the Press Committee	230	In 1100 M. E.
,, Salaries Committee	128	3rd November 1921.
,, Workshops Committee	300	20th November 1926.
,, Excise Committee	150	January 1925.

(*c*) *Report of the Press Committee*—Copies were distributed to the several Heads of Departments, the several sections of the Secretariat and Account Office.

Report of the Salaries Committee—The members of the committee and the Heads of Departments were supplied with a copy each.

Report of the Workshops Committee—All the Heads of Departments and institutions have been furnished with a copy each, as also the members who constituted the Committee.

Report of the Excise Committee—Some copies were distributed among the officers of the Secretariat and the Excise Department. Certain demands from outside the State were also met.

(2) *Report of the Press Committee*—The question was not considered at the time the copies were received. Copies of the Report have now been laid on the table.

Report of the Salaries Committee—The Reformed Legislative Council was not in existence when the report was printed.

Report of the Workshops Committee—There was no special reason. Copies of the Report have now been laid on the table.

Report of the Excise Committee—The report was published in the *Government Gazette* dated the 24th March 1925 for public criticism. As copies of the *Gazette* are issued free to the Legislative Council members and the newspapers entitled to Editors' Table privileges, no separate distribution was considered necessary.

Special Allowance to the President of the Trivandrum Municipal Council.

150. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Municipal Council, Trivandrum, has objected to the grant by the Government of a special allowance of 20 per cent. of the substantive pay to the present President of the Municipal Council; and

(*b*) (i) whether they have received a notice of suit from a ratepayer of the Trivandrum Municipality for a declaration that the Government order sanctioning the 20 per cent. allowance is illegal and *ultra vires* and for consequential relief ; and

(ii) if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes; but subsequently the Council at its meeting held on the 4th Edavam 1102, passed the allowance sanctioned to the President.

(*b*) (i) Yes.

(ii) The matter is under consideration.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know when the meeting of the Council in which the President's allowance was objected to was held?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): 4th Makaram 1102.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether before the Municipal Council passed the President's allowance on the 4th Edavom 1102 the President was enabled at any time to draw the allowance?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Will the member, please, repeat the question? I could not hear him fully.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Before the Municipal Council, on a subsequent date, passed the allowance sanctioned by the Government, was the President enabled at any time to draw the sanctioned allowance?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I do not understand the member's point when he says "was enabled."

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Before the 4th Edavam, did the President draw the allowance at any time?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I am not able to say that.

Resolution against the President, Trivandrum Municipal Council.

151. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the Trivandrum Municipal Council has passed a resolution expressing their want of confidence in their President, and, if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): No such resolution has been passed by the Council.

Primary School Building, Pulimat.

152. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when and why the Primary School building at Pulimat, Chirayinkil taluk, tumbled down; and

(*b*) whether any work is started to repair the building, and, if so, how it progresses?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Pulimat Primary School for boys was held in a building which consisted of a main block with two wings; the main building collapsed in Edavam 1100, and the wings in Mithunam 1101, on account of heavy rain and wind.

(*b*) No work has been started as yet for the reconstruction of the building. The matter is receiving the attention of the Director of Public Instruction.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether it is not due to the fact that no arrangements were made for the thatching of the building that the whole building collapsed?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The reason is given in the answer, *viz.*, that it was due to heavy rain and wind.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is there any provision, so far as the Education Department is concerned, that the school buildings should be thatched before the rain begins?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Was it on account of the fact that no particular care was taken to see that this building was thatched before the rain began that the building collapsed?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I do not know whether it is particularly due to that. The answer says that it is due to heavy rain and wind. That means that thatching was done.

Posting of Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Vernacular Schools.

153. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how long it is since Srimati Lakshmi Amma, Assistant Inspectress of Vernacular Schools for girls, has been posted to District II and

(*b*) whether there is any rule or practice recognised by the department controlling the posting and transfer of Assistant Inspectresses and Inspectors to the several Districts?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Since Dhanu 1096, that is, for over six and a half years.

(*b*) There are no specific rules regarding postings and transfers of Inspecting Officers. In practice, the interests of the institutions to be inspected and the convenience of the Inspecting Officers are taken into consideration in each case.

Grant-in-aid Missionary Medical Institutions.

154. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the names of missionary medical institutions in receipt of grant from the Government, the qualifications of medical men or women in charge of each institutions, and the amount of grant given to each?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): A statement* containing the information required by the member is laid on the table.

Registration of Vital Statistics in the Trivandrum Revenue Division.

155. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of cases of unregistered births and deaths detected—

(i) by the superior revenue officers in the Trivandrum Division till the 1st Mithunam 1102; and

(ii) by the Sanitary Officers during the same period;

(*b*) whether the inspection notes of the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, for the first ten months of 1102, contain any reference to the work of registration of births and deaths by the lower Revenue subordinates; and

(*c*) if not, why this important duty of collecting vital statistics was considered undeserving of his attention?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) (i) The superior revenue officers have not detected any case of unregistered births and deaths.

(ii) The Sanitary Officers have detected omissions of 75 births and 65 deaths till the 1st Mithunam 1102.

(*b*) The registers maintained in the *Pakuthi* Cutcherries in respect of this item are examined by the Dewan Peishkar at the time of inspection of *Pakuthi* Cutcherries. It is stated that the fact of such inspection is not separately shown in the inspection notes, as it is not usual to catalogue the names of the numerous registers maintained in a *Pakuthi* Cutcherry in such notes.

(*c*) In view of the answer to part (*b*), this question does not arise.

**Vide* Appendix I—page 756.

Opening of a Sub-Registrar's Office at Varkala.

156. **MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any representation or petition from the inhabitants of Varkala regarding the necessity for a Sub-Registrar's office at Varkala; and

(*b*) whether they propose to open a Sub-Registrar's office at Varkala?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The matter is under consideration.

Appointments in the Public Works Department.

157. **MR. M. N. PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to furnish:

(*a*) a statement, by castes, of clerks, Draftsmen, Overseers, Supervisors, Sub-Engineers and Assistant Engineers, permanent, acting and temporary, in the Public Works Department; and

(*b*) a similar statement of appointments made by the present Chief Engineer since he took charge?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) A statement * containing the information is laid on the table.

(*b*) The only appointment made by the present Chief Engineer since he took charge is that of one S. Srinivasan Potti, a Tulu Brahmin, as an acting typist from the 19th Edavam 1102.

Collection of arrears of cess due to the Terurkulam Block Board.

158. **MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI** (*Agastisvaram*): With reference to the answers to my questions Nos. 315 and 316, asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 10th Medam 1101, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total amount of the arrears of the Terurkulam Irrigation Block Board dues for the years 1099 and 1100 required to be collected by the Land Revenue authorities of the Agastisvaram taluk;

(*b*) the total amount so far collected by them;

(*c*) the total amount so far remitted by them to the Block Board, with the date and amount of each remittance; and

(*d*) the probable period within which the Land Revenue authorities concerned will be able to close the accounts of 1099 and 1100 with the Block Board?

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* *Vide* Appendix II—page 757.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*):

	Year.		Amount.	
		Rs.	Ch.	C.
(a)	1099 ...	355	20	1
	1100 ...	443	22	9
	Total ...	799	14	10
(b) Rs.		511	26	15

	Date.		Amount.	
(c)		Rs.	Chs.	C.
	30-3-1100	69	10	10
	25-4-1100	12	6	0
	25-9-1100	13	6	8
	26-11-1100	71	7	0
	26-4-1101	4	6	2
	Do.	93	11	8
	1-7-1101	21	4	8
	14-8-1101	63	4	9
	26-8-1101	25	12	8
	27-8-1101	17	12	12
	9-10-1101	5	2	8
	12-10-1101	77	22	3
	2-2-1102	7	2	3
	28-11-1102	20	0	4
	Total	500	25	3

(*d*) Before the close of Tulam 1103 M. E.

Registry of Grazing Block in Survey No. 354/1 of Punalur Pakuthi.

159. **MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR** (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*):
(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a large area of land comprised in Survey No. 354/1 of the Punalur *pakuthi*, Pattanapuram taluk, has been reserved as a grazing block?

(2) Is it a fact that the Tahsildar of Pattanapuram taluk has taken eviction proceedings against certain poor occupants of small holdings in the grazing block, who had settled thereon for a long period?

(3) In view of the long period of occupation, will they be pleased to stop the eviction proceedings and order the registry of the holdings in favour of the present holders?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) An extent of 294·38 acres comprised in Survey No. 354/1 of the Punalur *pakuthi* has been reserved as a grazing block.

[Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar.]

(2) An extent of 37·11 acres is under the occupation of 28 persons against whom steps have been taken under the Land Conservancy Regulation, but no eviction proceedings have been instituted. There is another encroachment on an extent of 3·70 acres in the same land in respect of which eviction proceedings are in progress.

(3) The question of registering the 37·11 acres, referred to in part (2), is under correspondence.

Applications for Licenses for Firearms in the Kottayam Division.

160. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(*a*) the number of applications received in 1102 up to the 30th Kanni from each of the taluks in the Kottayam Division for the renewal of licenses for firearms and for the grant of new licenses for 1102; and

(*b*) the number of such licenses granted up to the 30th Vrischikam 1102?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) The statement* required is laid on the table.

Road connecting the Muvattupuzha-Arakuzha-Palakuzha Road with the Muvattupuzha-Todupuzha Road.

161. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the public have petitioned the Government praying for the construction of a road starting eastwards from the 2nd furlong of the 1st mile of the Muvattupuzha-Arakuzha-Palakuzha road under construction, and running north of the Peringozha church to meet the 4th mile of the Muvattupuzha-Todupuzha road; and

(*b*) whether they will construct that road immediately?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Petitions have been received both for and against the opening of the road.

(*b*) No. This road cannot be considered at present, as the Chief Engineer has reported that it will be more of a luxury than a necessity as the villages through which it would pass have good cart-roads within easy reach.

* *Vide* Appendix III—page 758.

Extension of the Premises of the English Middle School, Chirayinkil.

162. **MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the area of the premises of the English Middle School, Chirayinkil;

(*b*) whether the manager applied to the Government for compulsory acquisition of the adjoining lands for extending the premises, and, if so, the date of the application;

(*c*) whether the manager was asked to deposit the cost of such acquisition and whether he deposited the amount accordingly, and, if so, the date of such deposit; and

(*d*) whether the Government acquired any land for that purpose; if not, why?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 35 cents.

(*b*) The manager applied for the acquisition of the lands under the Land Acquisition Regulation. It was on the 9th Vrischikam 1100.

(*c*) Yes. The manager deposited the estimated cost of the acquisition on the 3rd Tulam 1101.

(*d*) No. The Government did not consider that it was a matter for their interference.

Branch canal from the Minachil river near Illikkal.

163. **MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have passed any orders with regard to the construction of a branch canal from the Minachil river near Illikkal towards Muttentekon at Kumarakam;

(*b*) the stage which the investigation of the canal has reached; and

(*c*) whether they will lay on the table the report made by the officer concerned with regard to this question?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) The Chief Engineer has received a report from the Division Officer as a result of the investigation conducted, and has called for a rough estimate of cost from the Division Officer.

(*c*) The report has not reached the Government.

Appendix I.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 154.**

Statement showing the names of Missionary medical institutions in receipt of grant from Government.

No.	Name of institution.	Name and qualification of medical man in charge.	Amount of grant per month.		
			Rs.	chs.	c.
1	Catherine Booth Hospital, Vadasseri	Dr. A. C. Rendle, M. B. B .C, M. D., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. Ph.	75	0	0
2	Grant-in-aid Dispensary, Aramboly	Mr. P. Noah (Nagercoil trained)	25	0	0
3	Do. Kulattumel	Mr. A. P. Motchaokan (Nagercoil trained)	50	0	0
4	Grant-in-aid Hospital, Neyyur	Dr. T. H. Somervell, M. A., M. B. B. Ch. F. R. C. S. (Engl.)	100	0	0
5	Do. Martandam	Mr. S. G. Manual (Neyyur trained)	50	0	0
6	Mission Hospital, Attingal	Mr. J. J. Kamalam (do.)	30	15	0
7	Grant-in-aid Dispensary, Magnamey	Mr. Taliath V. Jacob, M. B. B. S.	50	0	0
8	Mission Leper Asylum, Neyyur	Mr. Sam Williams, L. C. P. S. (Bombay)	246‡	0	0
9	Do. Alleppey	Mr. E. J. Joseph Kunju, L. C. P. S.	156	0	0

‡ On an average. No fixed grant.

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 157.

Statement, by castes, of clerks, Draftsmen, Overseers, Supervisors, Sub-Engineers and Assistant Engineers permanent, acting and temporary as it stood on 1-11-'02.

Appointments.			Brahmins.	Naars.	Ezhavas.	Kshatriyas.	Nayars.	Vellalas.	Other Hindus.	Mussalmans	Christias.	Vacant.
Assistant Engineers	No.	11	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	
Sub-Engineers	,,	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Supervisors	,,	54	29	...	...	1	8	...	3	1	4	8
Overseers	,,	8	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Draftsmen	,,	20	5	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	6	1
Clerks in all grades	,,	202	84	...	1	4	68	8	10	2	16	9
Total			127	...	1	6	86	12	13	3	31	21
A. Temporary Sub-Engineers, acting and temporary Supervisors			4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
B. Acting and temporary clerks			3	1	...	...	4	1	2	1	1	...
C. Acting Sub-Overseers and Draftsmen			3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

Note. (1) Against 11 permanent places in the Executive staff and one temporary Sub Engineership and against 6 temporary supervisorships sanctioned for Irrigation investigation works, 12 persons have been acting as shown in A and 6 persons have been acting in the Sub-Overseers' and Draftsmen's grade in the 35-50 grade, the vacancies having been reduced as such by promoting deserving men as acting Supervisors, Overseers, etc.

(2) Against 9 permanent vacancies of clerks and three temporary clerkships sanctioned for 3 temporary Irrigation Supervisors, 12 persons have been acting as clerks. One man is acting as clerk against a Draftsman's place, as a clerk with a Draftsman' qualification, has been acting as Draftsman.

Appendix III.

***Vide* Answer to question No. 160.**

Statement showing the number of applications for licenses and the number of licenses issued in the Kottayam District.

Name of Taluk.	No. of applications received for 1102 up to the 30th Kanni for the renewal of licenses and for the issue of licenses for arms and ammunitions.	No. of licenses issued up to the 30th Vrischikam 1102.
1	2	3
Shertallai ...	84	89
Changanachery ...	150	141
Vaikam ...	110	99
Kottayam ...	250	202
Minachil ...	122	101
Todupuzha ...	277	257
Muvattupuzha ...	332	295
Kunnatnad ...	174	142
Parur ...	110	108

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.—(*contd.*)

DEMAND VIII—REGISTRATION—(*contd.*)

PRESIDENT : Ten minutes more are available for Demand VIII—Registration.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sir, yesterday, when the House rose in the evening, I had almost finished my speech. Now, in conclusion, I have only to remind the House of what I said yesterday, *viz.*, that the proceedings of yesterday containing the criticisms levelled against the Registration Department will be forwarded to the Director of Registration and he will be requested to take prompt and effective measures to stamp out corruption from the department. He will also be asked to report the steps he has taken or proposes to take in the matter. In the light of this undertaking, I hope the member will withdraw his motion.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : From the general tenor of the explanations and the statement from the official side, I am not satisfied that the Government are at present doing what is possible or satisfactory in the matter of the complaints referred to.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : He has no right to speak now. Mr. George has had his second reply. He has only to state whether he withdraws his motion or presses it.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I press the motion.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I request that a poll may be taken.

A poll was then taken with the following result :—

AYES—10.

1. Mr. P. Habeeb Mahomed
2. Mr. A. J. John
3. Mr. K. I. Joseph.
4. Mr. C. Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran
5. Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai
6. Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman
7. Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai
8. Mr. G. Raman Menon
9. Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai
10. Mr. M. Subrahmanya Pillai.

NOES—18.

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko
2. Mr. Paul Daniel
3. Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai
4. Mr. K. George
5. Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai
6. Mr. R. Krishna Pillai
7. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
8. Mr. L. A. Lampard
9. Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
10. Mr. W. H. Pitt
11. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose
12. Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
13. Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar
14. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar
15. Mr. J. Stephenson
16. Mr. V. Subba Aiyar
17. Mr. A. J. Van Ross
18. Mr. A. Vipan

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

NEUTRALS—11.

1. Mr. N. Kumaran
2. Mr. T. Kumara Pillai
3. Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai
4. Mr. T. J. Matthew
5. Mr. G. Narayana Pillai
6. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai
7. Mr. M. N. Pillai
8. Mr. R. Padmanabhan
9. Mr. K. Sivarama Panikkar
10. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Karayalar
11. Mr. K. K. Thomas.

The motion was lost.

PRESIDENT: I take it that the House grants Rs. 2·77 lakhs *minus* Rs. 100 under Demand VIII—Registration.

The grant was made.

DEMAND IX—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—RS. 2·01 LAKHS.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2·01 lakhs under Demand IX--General Administration—Huzur Cutcherry.

Motion 257.

The following motion was deemed not to have been made as the member was absent:—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI:

257. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,319 for Establishment by Rs. 100.

Motion 258.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg to move the following motion:—

258. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for upkeep of motor car by Rs. 2,000.

The object is to suggest that the upkeep of the Dewan's motor car or cars can be more economically provided for if arrangements are made for the same in conjunction with those at the Royal Stables. Of course, the Dewan has control over the Royal stables as he is the trusted servant of the Sovereign in all public matters as well as in the domestic arrangements for the convenience of the Sovereign and the Royal Family. I am quite aware of the fact that it is desirable and even necessary to have one car or more cars at the beck and call of the Dewan to facilitate the discharge of his duties. This will not be interfered with under the arrangements I propose. I only suggest that the establishment of employees for the unkeep of the motor car or cars may be coordinated with that of the cars at the Royal stables. It seems to me that this will result in saving of avoidable expenditure and greater efficiency in the upkeep of the State motor cars. I am not particular about the exact sum I have put down for being reduced. It is unessential. The point is that the Government should try to economise expenditure on the upkeep of the Dewan's motor car or cars by co-ordinating the arrangements for it with those for the upkeep of motor cars at the Royal stables.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not quite follow how the member expects any savings in the maintenance of the Dewan's motor cars if they are transferred to the Royal Stables. He has not explained in what way he expects savings. Each car has its own establishment, *i. e.*, a driver and a cleaner, and you have to retain them whether the car is stabled in the Royal stables or is in the direct custody of the Huzur Department. The expenditure on a car depends on the use that is made of it and I cannot see what savings could be expected if the car is placed under the control of an agency outside the immediate control of the officer who uses it. I have not been able to follow what exactly his proposals are. There is also this objection—

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Will it not inconvenience the Dewan?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That was what I was going to say. The cars should be constantly available to the Dewan for use and he should not have to send for them, whenever he wants them, from a distance of about 3 miles. And then, there is another point which the House should note, *i. e.*, if the cars and expenditure on them are chargeable to the Royal stables, they no longer come under the control of this House, but will go under a non-votable head. Then again, the expenses connected with the cars mainly consist of petrol and repair charges. So far as petrol and supply of tyres and things like that are concerned, these are arranged for by the Government after obtaining tenders or quotations from various firms dealing with those articles, so that proper economy is exercised in the matter of purchasing these articles. As I said in the beginning, the staff cannot be diminished because each car has a minimum number of persons required to run it. So, I do not see in what way anybody gains by transferring the car to the Royal Stables and meeting the expenditure from the Royal stables budget.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether it is not possible by co-ordinating the two establishments to make a saving in the number of experts required?

MR. K GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are no experts. There is only a driver and a cleaner for each car.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Experts are required for repairing, and servants for cleaning.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is only one driver and one cleaner. So far as repairs are concerned, they are mostly made through the Government workshops. There is no repair made by any private agency.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): As I only wanted to suggest that this matter may be considered by the Government, I am not particular about pressing the motion. I beg leave to withdraw it.

PRESIDENT: May I take it that the House permits the motion to be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved:—

Motions 259 and 260.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

259. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 1,000.

260. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,292 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 480.

Motion 261.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

261. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1.

The object of the motion is to ventilate the grievances of the people caused by the want of response on the part of the Administration to the urgent needs of the people. I consider that this is the most important subject that can be brought to the notice of the Government at any time, especially during the Budget Session. I am very earnest in this matter and I humbly beg to submit to this House and to the President that I am placing before this House the results of the experience of half a life time in a very short and necessarily fragmentary form. So I request that careful attention may be given to the suggestions which I make and to the facts which I refer to.

The first and most urgent need of the people is justice in all public affairs. It is not justice merely in the technical, legal, sense that I refer to in this connection, but justice in the broad, moral and political meaning of the term. The most urgent need of any aggregation of human beings is justice in this sense. Justice in the technical, legal, sense is only a part of justice in the broader sense. Consciously or unconsciously, every aggregation of human beings desires justice and Government and other social organisations are the result of the working of this desire in the external activities of life. As regards any aggregation of human beings which has made some advance from the primitive savage state, the Government is the most comprehensive and the strongest organisation deliberately or by acquiescence supported by the particular aggregate of human beings.

There is no doubt that such is the case in Travancore. It becomes essential therefore that the primary object and justification for the existence of the organisation of Government should be constantly kept in view by those who are in charge of the Executive Government and the representatives of the people generally. Morally speaking, those who are in control of the Executive Government ought to be the representatives of the people. For safeguarding justice to the people, in the broad sense, to any tolerable extent and for any considerable period of time, it is necessary that the executive Government should be controlled

by the proper representatives of the people. As regards recent times, the people of Travancore have been more or less consciously and deliberately crying for this at least during the last 25 years, though the cry may have become distinct and articulate only about a dozen years ago. Even about a hundred years ago, the people of Travancore carried out to a successful termination an agitation for having a representative of the people as the chief minister of the Sovereign. In Travancore and Kerala, generally, in ancient times, the Government was always under the control of the citizens of the State though the areas of the States were generally small during certain periods. They had the physical power to ensure this, and they used it whenever necessary and that was rather pretty often. Conditions have changed now, and our forms of agitation have also necessarily changed.

I submit, Sir, that there has not been a response to our cry, even to a tolerably fair extent, from the powers that be. The life of the common people is becoming well-nigh unbearable under the present circumstances.

Our Governmental machinery is in form and expenditure that of Europe in the twentieth century. But its spirit and working and the inner constitution are that of the 14th or the 15th century of European history. Such a combination is disastrous. The evil consequences are in evidence in all spheres of our life. The urgent needs of the people are neglected. The Executive Government and the officers have no eyes and ears or hearts for the needs of the people. I do not blame them for that, under the existing conditions. Nobody who is not a saint and a sage combined can be expected to do much better for the real good of the people under the present conditions. Therefore in the interests of the country, including those of the officials, I pray for a change of the system of Government.

I shall now refer to one or two examples to show that the officers have no ear or heart to the real and urgent needs of the people. This can be very easily seen from the budget allotment of the previous years, and especially from the budget allotment for 1103. Large amounts of money have been provided for the convenience of a few chosen areas such as the town of Trivandrum and a few other places. The urgent needs of the people of north and central Travancore have been neglected. In answer to a question which I put in the Council about a road from Kuttitheruvu to Krishnapuram being extended to Putupalli, it was pointed out by the Government that the Chief Engineer has reported that another parallel road, about a mile distant, was being constructed and that therefore the road proposed by me was not necessary for the reason that there was a path there now, leading from Krishnapuram to Putupalli. Well, to be brief about it, I only pray to Her Gracious Highness the Maha Rani Regent to order the Dewan, the Chief Secretary and the Chief Engineer to make a personal inspection of this path, referred to in the answer, just after a good downpour of rain.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): We are now concerned with General Administration, Secretariat, and not with the P. W. D. Individual roads, a number of them, were referred to when the P. W. D. Budget was discussed.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartigapally*): Sir, I mentioned this only as an example to show that the Government are not sympathetic towards the urgent needs of the people. Well, Sir, even if there is a path, that path, after rain, will be covered with a number of holes caused by the breaches of a number of channels and waterways. There are not even foot-bridges on this path. There are examples of such paths everywhere, especially in the taluks represented by me, *viz.*, Kartikapalli and Mavelikara, as also in Karunagapalli. All these things do not attract the attention of the authorities. The reason is that they are not responsible to the representatives of the people. We, in the rural parts, require these roads, paths, bridges and culverts not for increasing the luxuries of life like motor traffic, but simply to increase facilities for earning our livelihood by bringing manure and for carrying bulky agricultural produce, such as cocoanut husks and tapioca. For all these things, it is necessary to have roads even for distances of a mile or less. I know, in the present instance, the distance is more than a mile. The same is the case in Mutukulam, Chingoli, Cherutana and several other places in the Kartikapalli taluk. As I pointed out on a prior occasion, the people in some parts of central Travancore were terribly hit by the loss of cocoanut trees caused by the cocoanut palm disease and also by the fall in the prices of coir and cocoanuts. What have the Government done to relieve them from these difficulties? I am sure there are similar difficulties in the case of other parts of Travancore also. The Government have not, to my mind, done anything substantial towards meeting the needs of the people. On the other hand, they have succeeded in wiping out the annual surpluses ranging from about 20 to 25 lakhs of rupees during recent years. They have also suddenly added to the expenditure of the Government by over Rs. 16 lakhs without doing anything to decrease the burden of the people. The abolition of tollgates was pressed by this Council. It was said that the Government were considering it. It s now more than a year since the matter was brought to the notice of the Government. Still nothing has been done in the matter.

Sir, from all these points, and from several others which I have no time to refer to, it will be clear that the Government are not making even a tolerably fair response to the cries of the people. This can be remedied only by the establishment of responsible Government. I therefore request you, Sir, to convey to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, our prayer that a Minister, chosen from amongst the representatives of the people, is required for doing the needful and for righting the injustice that has very long been suffered, especially by the rural population and also by the majority of the people of the country.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻ മേനവന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാട്ട്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഗവർണ്മെൻറുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതോ ജനങ്ങ ൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ ഗുണങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ലാ ജ നങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടുമിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതു കേന്ദ്രസ്ഥാനമായി നിൽക്കുന്ന ഹജൂർകച്ചേരി യിൽ നിന്നാണ്. എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാട്ട്മെൻറിനേയും ഭരിച്ചുനടത്തിക്കുന്നതു ഹജൂർക്കച്ചേരിയാണല്ലൊ. എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാട്ട്മെൻറുകാർക്കും ആജ്ഞകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതും അവരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളിന്മേൽ ശാസിക്കേണ്ടവരെ ശാ സിക്കുന്നതും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും എ ല്ലാം ഹജൂർ വകുപ്പാണ്. ജനക്ഷേമത്തെ മുൻനിറുത്തി പ്രവർത്തിക്കു ന്നവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ച് ഉയന്ന പദത്തിൽ കയററുകയും ജനക്ഷേ മത്തിനു വിപരീതമായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ തരം താഴ്ത്തു കയൊ ബഹിഷ്കരിക്കയൊ ചെയ്തു കർമ്മങ്ങൾ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യേ ണ്ടതു ഹജൂർ വകുപ്പാണ്. രാഷ്ട്രീയ ശരീരത്തിൻെറ ശിരസ്സെന്നവ ണ്ണം സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്ന ഹജൂർവകുപ്പു, സൂര്യൻ ഗ്രഹങ്ങളെ തൻെറ ആക ഷണപരിധിയിൽ നിറുത്തി അതതിൻെറ പദ്ധതിയിൽ കൂടി നയിക്കു ന്നതുപോലെ മററു ഡിപ്പാട്ട്മെൻറുകളെ അതതിൻെറ പദ്ധതിയിൽ കൂടി നയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കണം.

ഇപ്പോൾ എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ പബ്ലിക്കസർവ്വീസിൽ വളരെ അഴിമതികൾ ഉണ്ട്. പ്രധാന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥ ന്മാരിൽ പലരും പ്രായേണ അഴിമതികൾ നിറുത്തുന്നതിൽ അലസന്മാ രോ അശക്തന്മാരോ ആയിട്ടാണു കാണപ്പെടുന്നതു്, ഇവരെ കൃത്യബോ ധമുള്ളവരായി നയിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു ഹജൂരിൽനിന്നാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഓരോ വകുപ്പുകളിലും നിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഓരോവിധമായ സങ്കടങ്ങൾക്കും ഹജൂർ വകുപ്പുതന്നെയാണ് ഉത്തരവാദി.

എന്നാൽ പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത വർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ക്കാണ് അധികം സങ്കടമുള്ളതു്. (ചിരി) ഹജൂർവകുപ്പുതന്നെ പല വർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഇല്ലാത്ത നിലയിലാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. പിന്നെ മററു വകുപ്പുകളുടെ സ്ഥിതി പറയാൻ ഇല്ലല്ലൊ. എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാട്ട്മെ ൻറുകൾക്കും മാതൃകയായിരിക്കേണ്ട ഹജൂർവകുപ്പിൽ സിക്രട്ടറിമാരായിട്ടും സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരായിട്ടും വളരെ ആളുകളുള്ളതിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ വമ്പിച്ച പല ജനവിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ആരുംതന്നെയില്ലാ.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): കത്തോലിക്ക രുണ്ടൊ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): കത്തോലിക്കരില്ലാ. ഈഴവരില്ലാ. മഹമ്മദീയരില്ല. ഇതുപോലെ ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും നോക്കിയാൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ, ഈഴവർ, മഹമ്മദീയർ മുതലായ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കു ഗണ്യമായ യാതൊരു സ്ഥാനവുമില്ലെന്നു കാണാം. ഇപ്പോൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് എന്തെങ്കിലും കാര്യം സാധിക്കേണ്ടി വരികയൊ ഏതെങ്കിലും സങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരം നേടേണ്ടതായി വരികയൊ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഓരോ ദേശക്കാരും ജനപ്രതിനിധിസഭകളിലും പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസിലും അധിക പ്രാതിനിധ്യമുള്ള വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവരുടെ പേരുകൾ മുമ്പിൽവച്ചു ഹർജികൾ കൊടുത്താലേ സാധിക്കൂ എന്നു ജനസാമാന്യം അനുഭവം കൊണ്ടു ധരിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളടങ്ങുന്ന വർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കു രാജ്യത്തു് ഒരു വിലയുമില്ലാതെയാണു വരുന്നതെന്ന് ഈ കൌൺസിലിലെ നടപടിതന്നെയും തെളിയിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. പ്രജാസഭയിലെ നടപടിയും ഇതുപോലെതന്നെ. ഈവിധം രാജ്യത്തെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളടങ്ങുന്ന വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെയും അവകാശങ്ങളെയും നിരസിച്ചു ഭരണം നടത്തുന്ന നയം ഒരു പരിഷ്കൃത ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ചിഹ്നമാണെന്നു ആരെങ്കിലും പറയുമോ? രാജ്യത്തിലെ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സ്കൂളുകളില്ലാ, ആസ്പത്രികളില്ലാ, റോഡുകളില്ല, മററു പല സൌകര്യങ്ങളുമില്ലാ. അവ ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തരണം എന്നിങ്ങനെ പ്രജാസഭയിലും നിയമസഭയിലും തുടന്നു ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ വാദിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഓരോഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാരോടും ഇതാവശ്യമാണോ എന്നു ചോദിക്കാറുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇതാരുടെ ആവശ്യമാണ്. ആരാണു ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്. ഏതു സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടമെമ്പറാണ് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഏതു പ്രദേശത്തിൽ ഉള്ളവർക്കാണ് ആവശ്യം. ആ പ്രദേശത്തിലധിവസിക്കുന്നവർ അധികവും ഏതു സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവരാണ്. എന്നെല്ലാം നല്ലവണ്ണം ആലോചിച്ചാണു കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ മറുപടി അയക്കുന്നതെന്നു അനുഭവം കൊണ്ടറിയാം. മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഓരോ ആഫീസുകളിലും ഇരിക്കുന്നവർക്കും ഇതെല്ലാം നോക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് അനുഭവം വിളിച്ചുപറയുന്നു. ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ഗൌനിക്കുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ സാധാരണ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ആഫീസിലെ ക്ലാർക്കൊ മാനേജരൊ ഗൌനിക്കുമെന്നായിരിക്കും പലപ്പോഴും അർത്ഥമാക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നു ഗൌനിക്കുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഹജൂരിലെ ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ സൂപ്രണ്ടോ സിക്രട്ടറിയൊ ഗൌനിക്കുമെന്ന് അർത്ഥമാക്കുവാനും ചിലപ്പോൾ പാടില്ലായ്കയില്ല. ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു

അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനൊ ദിവാൻ തന്നെയൊ അതിമാനുഷനായിരുന്നാൽതന്നെയും എല്ലാ കടലാസും സ്വയം പരിശോധിച്ചു തീൎച്ച്ചെയ്വാൻ ഒരിക്കലും സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. പലപ്പോഴും കീഴിലുള്ളവരുടെ നോട്ടുകളെ വിശ്വസിക്കേണ്ടിവരും. അവർ ദുഷിച്ച വൎഗ്ഗീയപ്രതിപത്തിയാലൊ പ്രതീകാരചിന്തയാലൊ പ്രേരിതരായി പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചാൽ ഫലമെന്തായിരിക്കും. ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറിലെയും മേലും കീഴുമുള്ള ആഫീസുകളിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തമ്മിൽ പലപ്പോഴും കൂട്ടുകെട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കും. പല വൎഗ്ഗക്കാർ പല പടിയിലുമുണ്ടായിരുന്നാലേ ദോഷകരമായ ഈ കൂട്ടുകെട്ടു ശിഥിലമാകൂ. ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറിലെയും അടി ഒഴുക്ക് അതിൽ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യമില്ലാത്ത വൎഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കു ദോഷകരവും പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യമുള്ളവൎക്കു ഗുണകരവുമായിട്ടാണു കാണുന്നതു്. ജാതിത്തണലിൽ അഴിമതികൾ തഴച്ചുവളരുന്നു.

ഹജൂരിൽനിന്നും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഈ മാതിരി കൂട്ടുകെട്ടുകളെയും ദുൎന്നയങ്ങളേയും ജനമൎദ്ദന സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളേയും മനസ്സിലാക്കി അവയെ അടിച്ചു തകൎക്കണം. എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറിലും ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളടങ്ങുന്ന വൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ അകററിനിൎത്തിയാണു് ഭരണം നടക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിൻെറ ഫലമായി രാജ്യത്തിനു വളരെ ദോഷം നേരിട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സമ്പ്രദായം രാജ്യത്തിന്നു് ഒരാപൽക്കരമായ ഭാവിയെ ക്ഷണിച്ചു വരുത്തുകയാണു്. ന്യായരഹിതവും രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനു ഹാനികരവുമായ ഈ ഗതിയെ മാററുന്നതിനു ദേശാഭിമാനികളായ എല്ലാ പൌരന്മാരും അത്യുത്സാഹം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു. രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷക്കാരെ അധികാരമണ്ഡലത്തിൽനിന്നു് അകററി നിറുത്തി ചവിട്ടി താഴ്ത്തി മൎദ്ദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിനു് അഭിവൃദ്ധി എങ്ങിനെയുണ്ടാകും. ഇന്നല്ലെങ്കിൽ നാളെ ഈ ദോഷകരമായ ഭരണഗതി അധഃപതിക്കുമെന്നതിനു ലോകത്തിലെ ഓരോ രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ ചരിത്രങ്ങൾ സാക്ഷ്യം വഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഭൂരിപക്ഷക്കാൎക്കു മുന്നണിയിലേക്കുവരാനും അവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ സ്ഥാപിക്കാനും ഇപ്പോൾ യാതൊരു സൌകൎയ്യവും നല്കീട്ടില്ല. ഈ സ്ഥിതിതന്നെ തുടൎന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭാവിയിൽ രാജ്യത്തു പ്രജകളുടെ ഇടയിൽ വലിയ കലാപങ്ങൾതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായേക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. മുന്നണിയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്നവർ മററുള്ളവരേയും കൂടി കൈകോൎത്തുപിടിച്ചു സമഭാവനയോടുകൂടി മുന്നോട്ടുകൊണ്ടുവന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു രാജ്യത്തിനു വലിയ ആപത്തായിട്ടുതീരും. ഈ അത്യാപത്തിൽ നിന്നും അവരെ രക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതു യഥാൎത്ഥ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാണു്. ആറുലക്ഷത്തിൽ ശിഷ്ടം ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിനിധികളാണു് ഈ പ്രതിനിധിസഭയിൽ അധികം ഉള്ളതു്.

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman]

ഗവർമ്മെന്റും അവരുടെ ഹിതത്തിനു യോജിച്ചു ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിന്റെ മുമ്പോട്ടുള്ള ഗതിയെ തടയുന്ന കാര്യം എത്രയോ കഷ്ടതരമാണു്. രാജ്യത്തിലെ എല്ലാ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലേക്കും പ്രജകളുടെ എല്ലാ വിഭാഗങ്ങളിലേക്കും ഹജൂരിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ സമഭാവനയോടു പതിയണം. എല്ലാ വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കും അധികാരമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുവാൻ ചില വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായ ഒരു ഗവർമ്മെന്റു ആർഡർ ദിവാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ രാഘവയ്യായുടെ കാലത്തു പുറപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു് സമസ്തസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു കുറെ ആശ്വാസകരമായിരുന്നു. ആ ആർഡറിലെ താല്പര്യമനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കുവാൻ എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാരേയും നിഷ്കർഷയായി ചട്ടംകെട്ടണമെന്നു കൂടി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, Mr. Raman Menon's topic was 'Responsible Government.' He said that the Government are not properly responsive to the needs of the people. He mentioned the same subject at the time of the general discussion of the Budget also. Then also, Sir, I was at pains to establish the fact that the Government, far from being irresponsive to the public weal, are becoming more and more responsive; and the budget that we are now discussing is the best proof to show the greater measure of response which the Government are giving to the requirements of the people. Mr. Raman Menon's point was illustrated by the action of the Government in the matter of a particular road. But, Sir, as against one particular road which the Government have, for adequate reasons, declined to construct—

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): May I inform the member that I referred to it only as an example?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, I am also referring to that example and also to other examples.

As against one particular road which the Government, for adequate reasons, declined to construct, there are hundreds of roads which the Government are undertaking to construct every year and there are also numerous examples of the Government volunteering to undertake various schemes for the welfare of the people. The practice of recent years by which the allotment for the construction of buildings has been reduced and the same added to the allotment for the construction of roads, is a very clear example of the Government's attitude in regard to the needs of the people.

The other point which Mr. Raman Menon brought to the notice of the House was that the Government had not done anything to restore the prices of cocoanut products, which have fallen in recent time. I am sure, Sir, that Mr. Raman Menon himself knows that the prices of

our products are controlled by forces, to a large extent, outside of ourselves. That being so, it is almost asking the Government to do an impracticable thing—to say that the Government should take measures to restore the prices of their commodities. It is the world prices that control our prices, and so the problem has to be solved, not by taking any action here, but must mainly be by the operation of forces over which we have absolutely no control. These, I am sure, Sir, are not instances which prove the lack of response on the part of the Government towards the needs of the people.

Then, Sir, Mr. Raman Menon speaks of Responsible Government. That is a wide topic, a very important topic on which it is not possible to make a statement. I would only invite Mr. Raman Menon to the weighty pronouncements which fell from the Dewan on this subject in the last session of the Popular Assembly and in the session of 1100. Beyond that, I am not in a position to say anything.

The other speaker, Mr. Kunjitomman, practically drifted from the subject and brought in the subject of representation in public service. It is not necessary for me to give any answer to that, because that question has been fully discussed in this House time and again, and the views of the Government are already known to the members of this House. That is all what I have to say.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുതൊമ്മൻ ൩൬ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂരിപക്ഷക്കാൎക്കു ശരിയായി ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും ൮ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളടങ്ങിയ ന്യൂനപക്ഷക്കാരോടു ഗവൎമ്മെന്റു അനുഭാവം കാണിക്കുന്നു എന്നും അതിനാൽ ഭാവിയിൽ **വലിയ** കലാപം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നും, വാദിച്ചതിനു ചീഫ് സിക്രിട്ടറിയുടെ മറുപടി എന്താണു്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതിനു മറുപടി പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഗവൎമ്മെന്റു് ആ ഭാഗം സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഗവൎമ്മെന്റു യോജിക്കുന്നോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതിലേക്കു പല കാരണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിരിക്കാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): കാരണം എന്തായാലും വാസ്തവം അതാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ചില ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെന്റിൽ കുറവുണ്ടായിരിക്കും.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഈഴവർ, കത്തോലിക്കർ, മുഹമ്മദീയർ ഇവൎക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം തീരെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : തീരെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Can the Chief Secretary disobey the ruling of the Chair regarding the language to be used ? (*Laughter.*)

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : ഇപ്രകാരം ഗവർന്മെന്റു വർത്തിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തു് അടുത്തകാലത്തു് ഒരു വലിയ കലാപത്തിനിടവരുമെന്നു് ഒരു ഭയപ്പെടുത്തലോടുകൂടി മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുതൊമ്മൻ പറഞ്ഞതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവർന്മെന്റിലെ ഒരംഗമായ ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറിക്കു് എന്താണു് അഭിപ്രായം ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think it is necessary for me to answer that question.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഞാൻ എന്താണു് ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതെന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ളയുടെ വ്യാഖ്യാനംകൂടാതെതന്നെ ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറിക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I wish to make a few observations on the disappointment of the people owing to what we consider unjustifiable delay on the part of the Government in dealing with some of the reports and measures that come up before the Government for disposal.

First, I will refer to the Village Panchayat Regulation which was passed several years ago, but which has not yet been brought into force in any part of the country. In answer to an interpellation about it, I got a reply that the rules had to be framed, that the rules had been recently submitted by the Head Sirkar Vakil and that the matter was now under consideration. Sir, I think that the representatives of the people cannot be blamed if they are a bit impatient when they find that such a measure, which was found necessary for the progress and prosperity of the rural population several years ago, has been lying in the hands of the Government for several years. Although it is a matter that might require considerable attention and care and the framing of rules, still we cannot understand how it is necessary to delay the matter for such a long time. There are several other reports that have been called for by the Government and have not hitherto been submitted by those responsible or considered and final orders passed by the Government. I would pray, Sir, that greater attention may be given by the Government and more expedition secured in dealing with such matters so that the public may have the benefit of the reforms which the Government wish to introduce, as early as possible. The other day, it was promised on behalf of Government by the head of the department that the Government would consider a scheme for the direct recruitment of Proverthikars. Now, after one full year, we find that no

report has been called for by the Government, nor has any report been submitted by the head of the department. I for one cannot at all find any justification for such negligence on the part of the Government to carry out a promise that they definitely made in this Council.

I may refer to other instances, but these are enough. I trust therefore that more earnest and timely attention would be given, in matters that affect the general welfare of the people, by the Government than they have been doing hitherto.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Sir, I support the motion. I do not want to get into any by-lanes so far as this question is concerned. Mr. Raman Menon raised the question of responsible Government, and I think a very strong case can be made out against Government with respect to the manner in which the Government are considering popular questions. I would take for instance the case of the Education Department.

PRESIDENT: Speak up, please. I cannot hear you.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): In regard to the Administration Report of the education Department, what I have to mention is that it has been stated in that report that there are at present 17 schools in which all classes of Her Highness' subjects are not permitted to study. These schools were there for ever so many years, and the whole of the people against whom this prohibition stands were agitating for its removal; but still the Government have not considered the question of removing the disability. Admissions to these schools are still denied to these people. Now, if there is responsible Government, if they find that what is being perpetrated is not justifiable, certainly these schools would have been thrown open to all classes of people much earlier. The present state of affairs could not have been possible in a country which has responsible Government.

I would also instance the question that has arisen at Suchindram, Government have been allowing this question to hang fire for the last so many months. In a country which has responsible Government the problem would have been solved within a week. Then again, recently, trouble has arisen at a place, very near Kottayam, called Thiruvarppu where there is a temple and a road by the side of it. Demand has been made, on behalf of certain classes of people for entry to these places, by persons who are interested in removing these obstacles. Mr. T. K. Madhavan and others requested the Government as well as the Devaswom Commissioner to see that this road is thrown open to all classes of people. This question has been hanging fire for the last two years. Nothing has been done, and it is a great inconvenience for the people of the locality to through a circuitous route and even to cross ferries during floods. Now, Sir, in a country which has responsible Government, I believe, this question could have been solved in two days. I believe the Government are in possession of the information that people are going to walk through that road this Saturday; and I hope Government will be able to come to some conclusion before that day and

[Mr. N. Kumaran.]

would permit them to walk through that road without any trouble whatsoever. In a country where the Government is alive to the needs of the people and to their grievances, these long delays would not have occurred. Therefore, apart from the question of representation in public service, even for the removal of minor grievances, grievances which every Government must be very anxious to remove, I believe responsible Government is absolutely necessary. I therefore support the motion.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : ജനറൽ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എനിക്കു ചിലതു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിൽ നിന്നും ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചു വരുന്ന ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിനെപ്പററിയാണ്.

ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പല സംഗതികൾക്കായും പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിലും ഹർജികൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ ഹർജികളിൽ അതുകളിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സ്റ്റാമ്പും ഒട്ടിക്കാറുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഹർജി അയച്ചാൽ അത് അയക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു കിട്ടിയോ എന്നറിയാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ല. ആ ഹർജിതന്നെ കാണുകയുമില്ല. അതിന്മേൽ യാതൊരു നടപടിയും നടത്താറില്ല. അതിനു മറുപടിയും കൊടുക്കാറില്ല. ഒരു ഹർജി കൊടുത്താൽ നാലും അഞ്ചും വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടും ആ സംഗതിക്ക് ഒരു തീരുമാനവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു പലവിധമായ കാര്യങ്ങളും ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും അറിയാനുണ്ട്. അതിലേക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു. ഇതാണ് ഒന്നാമത്തെ സംഗതി.

ഇനി പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ ഹർജിക്ക് എന്തു നടപടി നടത്തി, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നടപടി നടത്തിയില്ല, എന്നവിവരം ജനങ്ങളെ അറിയിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരോടു ഗവർമ്മെന്റു നിർബ്ബന്ധമായി ചട്ടംകെട്ടണം. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ ഈ നിർബന്ധവും അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥയും ഉണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അത് ഇപ്പോൾ നടക്കുന്നില്ല. അതു കൊണ്ടു ഗവർമ്മെന്റു നിഷ്കർഷയായിട്ടു അതിനെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻ വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യണം.

ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും ഓരോ തുറയ്ക്കു് ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ട്. അവർക്കു ചെയ്യേണ്ട ജോലികൾ പലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവകളെ ശരിയായിട്ടും, നിഷ്കർഷയായിട്ടും ചെയ്യിക്കുന്ന

തിന ഗവർണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യണം. പക്ഷേ ഞാൻ ഇങ്ങനെ പൊതുവെ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ചീഫ്സിക്രട്ടറി മറുപടി പറയാൻ എഴുന്നേൽക്കുമ്പോഠം എന്നെ വിഡ്ഢക്കാരനാക്കും. അതായതു "ഗവർണ്മെൻറു നിബന്ധനകളെല്ലാം വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. നിങ്ങഠം ഇങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു് എന്താണു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്" എന്നു ചോദിക്കും. ഇതിനെക്കാഠം കൂടുതലായിട്ടു ഞങ്ങഠംക്കു പറയാനും, നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു പല ജോലികളുമിരിക്കെ സ്വജാതിക്കാക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാനും പുതുവൽ പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാനും മാത്രം സമയം വിനിയോഗിച്ചാൽ മതിയോ?

MR T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ജോലികഠം പലതുമുണ്ടു്. അതെല്ലാം നിർവ്വഹിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷം സ്വജനങ്ങഠംക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങഠംക്കു വലിയപരാതിയില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇങ്ങനെ സ്വജാതിക്കാരെ സഹായിച്ചു വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രതിപത്തികാണിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പലരും ഉണ്ടെന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ളയ്ക്കു് ഇപ്പോഠം ബോദ്ധ്യമായോ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): സ്വജാതിക്കാരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിൻെറ "ഡിഗ്രി"ക്കു കുറച്ചുവ്യത്യാസം കാണും. എല്ലാവരും മനുഷ്യരാണു്. സ്വജാതിസ്നേഹവും, അവക്കുദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരവും ഉള്ളതു് എല്ലാ സമുദായത്തിലും സ്വാഭാവികമായിട്ടു കാണുന്നതാണു്. എന്നാൽ അതിൽ ചിലർ അപരിമിതമായി പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചു വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവർ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തു കൊള്ളട്ടെ. അതിൽ വിരോധമില്ല. പക്ഷെ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ജോലികളെല്ലാം ശരിയായിട്ടു നിർവ്വഹിച്ചിട്ടു് ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കുറച്ചു സമാധാനപ്പെടാമായിരുന്നു. താൻ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം ഗവർണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗം ശരിയായി വഹിക്കുന്നതിനാണെന്നുള്ള വിചാരം ഏതുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനിൽ കാണുന്നില്ലയോ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ള സംഗതി വളരെ പ്രധാനമായ ഒന്നാണു്. ശ്രീമൂലംപ്രജാസഭയിലും, നിയമസഭയിലും പല അവസരങ്ങളിലും ഉദ്യോഗസംബന്ധമായ വഴക്കുകളിൽ പലവിധമായ ഭാഷകഠം ഉപയോഗിച്ചു വരുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു. അതായതു് എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുതൊമ്മൻ ഇന്നു പറഞ്ഞതുതന്നെ എന്താണെന്നു

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

നോക്കാം. ഇവിടത്തെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണഭാരം വഹിക്കുന്ന ദിവാൻജി തന്നെ പ്രസിഡൻറായിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ നിയമസഭയിൽ ദിവാൻജിയുടെ മുഖത്തു നോക്കി ഇങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞു. „ഇവിടെ ൩൦ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുള്ള ഭൂരിപക്ഷക്കാൎക്കു ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ശരിയായ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ നിയമസഭയിൽ ൮ ലക്ഷത്തോളം ജനങ്ങളടങ്ങിയ ന്യൂനപക്ഷക്കാരുടെ പ്രതിപുരുഷന്മാരാണു് അധികമുള്ളതു്. അവരോടു ഗവർണ്മെൻറു പക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുന്നു. അതൊരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. ഇതിൻെറ ഫലമായി രാജ്യത്തു് അടുത്തകാലത്തു വലിയകലാപം വരാൻ ഇടയാകും'' എന്നാണു് അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു „അടുത്ത കാലത്തു'' എന്നല്ല „ഭാവിയിൽ'' എന്നാണു എന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ള ഓൎക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഭാവി എന്നു തന്നെ ഉപയോഗിക്കാം. ഞാൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ച പദത്തിൻെറ അൎത്ഥം „കുറച്ചു കാലംകഴിഞ്ഞു'' എന്നാണു്. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹം തന്നെ ഉപയോഗിച്ച 'ഭാവി' എന്നുള്ള പദം ഒരു മിനിട്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞാലും ബാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. വളരെ നാൾ കഴിഞ്ഞാലും ബാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. പക്ഷേ ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള ഭാഷ ഇങ്ങനെ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു രാജ്യത്തിനും, ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനും നല്ലതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സ്വജാതിക്കാൎക്കു് ഉദ്യോഗവും പുതുവലും കൊടുക്കുന്നുഎന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ള സമ്മതിക്കയുണ്ടായല്ലോ. ഈ സംപ്രദായം ഒരു വൎഗ്ഗക്കാർ തന്നെ വച്ചു് അനുഭവിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ ഭാവിയിൽ കലാപം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ലെന്നാണോ മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ള വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ മാതിരി ഭാഷകൾ പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനിട കൊടുക്കാതെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. ഇതിലേക്കു പല ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളും പറയാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഞാൻതന്നെ ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ പല ചോദ്യങ്ങളും സൎവ്വേ ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ വകുപ്പിൽ ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവരെല്ലാം ഏതു ജാതിയിൽ പെട്ടവരാണെന്നു വിവരിച്ചു് എൻെറ ചോദ്യത്തിനു ഒരു സ്റ്റേററുമെൻറു തന്നു. അതു നോക്കിയാൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഒരേ സമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരാണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടും.

ചില അവസരങ്ങളിൽ മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുതൊമ്മൻ പറയുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരു കുററവുമില്ലെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകും. (മിസ്റ്റർ തരിയതു കുഞ്ഞുതൊമ്മൻ : ഹീയർ, ഹീയർ). പക്ഷേ ഇപ്രകാരം പറയിക്കുന്നതിനു സഹായിക്കുന്ന ഏക സംഗതി ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തിദോഷമാണ്. (മിസ്റ്റർ തരിയതു കുഞ്ഞുതൊമ്മൻ : ഹീയർ, ഹീയർ) ഇതിനൊരു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം പറയാം. എൽ. ആർ. എം. കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു കൊടുത്ത കാലത്തു കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ ഡ്രാഫ്ററ്സ്മാൻമാരേയും ഡ്രാഫ്ററ്സ്മാൻമാരേയും ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഈ സംഗതി ദിവാൻ പേഷ്കാർക്കും, സർവെസൂപ്രണ്ടിനും, ലാൻറു റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർക്കും നല്ലപോലെ അറിയാം. പത്തു പതിനാലുവർഷം സർവ്വീസുള്ളവരെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും അവരെ അതിലേക്കു നിയമിക്കണമെന്നും കമ്മിററി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ ഈ ഡ്രാഫ്ററ്സ്മാൻമാർ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു സർവെസൂപ്രണ്ടു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇതാ ഇപ്പോൾ അത്യാവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. അതനുസരിച്ചുള്ള നിയമനം കഴിയുമ്പോൾ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ ഇതിന്റെ രഹസ്യം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള വർഗ്ഗീയമത്സരം ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഗവർണ്മെൻറു നിഷ്കർഷയായി വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യണം. മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുതൊമ്മൻ ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭാഷ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു കാരണമിതാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : മലയാള ഭാഷയാണോ ഉപയോഗിക്കരുതെന്നു പറയുന്നത്?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : മലയാളഭാഷയല്ല. അതിലുള്ള നീചമായ പദം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : നീചമായ പദമെന്താണ്? കലാപമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതാണൊ ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുതൊമ്മൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ച സ്വരം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : വ്യക്തമായിട്ട്, ഉറക്കെ, എല്ലാവർക്കും കേൾക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം പറയുന്നതാണോ നീചമായ സ്വരം?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഈ അബദ്ധത്തിനു മറുപടി പറയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : ഞാൻ ആദ്യം ചോദിച്ച ചോദ്യത്തിന് അബദ്ധംപറയാതെ മറുപടിപറയാമല്ലൊ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I heartily support my friend Mr. Raman Menon's motion in his demand for responsible Government. I do not think the Chief Secretary has treated this question with that amount of seriousness that it really deserves. He has treated it in a light-hearted manner because the Government realise that there is no sanction behind the demands made by Mr. Raman Menon. If there was sufficient sanction behind us, if there was compelling force, I am sure the Government would not have referred to some statements made by them a few months ago or even asked us to wait. The responsible Government is perhaps the first necessity of ours to-day. Even in the interests of the Government, it is most necessary. We find that the Government are unable to satisfy our demands; they are not able to give proper explanations to our questions; nor are they able to meet us even half-way with regard to our grievances. These things happen, not because of the unwillingness of the officers, not because of their carelessness or indifference, but because they might have their own difficulties. How is it that the Government are not prepared to take us into their confidence? I was hesitating to speak on this motion. I know that the demand for responsible Government from a set of people who are enjoying their present position is itself due to the very absence of responsible Government. There is no use wasting our time in asking for responsible Government time and again. I may assure you, Sir, that this is the opportunity to discuss this topic. Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent has got a high soul and she would only be pleased to have this particular opportunity utilised for giving the people a due share in the administration of the country. What is the administration to-day? It is no more than adjusting appointments, satisfying people in their clamour for appointments, registering of *puduval* lands and things like that. Are we really existing as a Government? Are our actions sufficient to justify our existence? Even a State which has been not so very forward till very recently, I mean the State of Mysore, has made much progress in these years, materially, morally, politically and in every other sphere. But, sir, can we aspire to that extent, at least --

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Is Mr. A. K. Pillai aware of a resolution on communal representation passed in Mysore Assembly?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not think this question arises in this connection.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Is he aware of such a resolution being passed?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I may be aware of so many other things. I only say that this question does not arise.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether Mr. A. K. Pillai advocates responsible Government under the existing conditions?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Certainly.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What does he say about the work that is being done by the present municipal councils?

MR. A. K PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Give full responsible Government, make it broad-based, give us universal suffrage, make every man responsible, not merely pick up one or two people and give them all opportunities of distributing patronage.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I rise to a point of order. Mr. Raman Menon's motion was this.

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1 to ventilate the grievances of the people caused by the want of response on the part of the administration to the urgent needs of the people".

Sir, we are now discussing the demand under "Huzur Cutcherry", under which salaries of Secretariat officers are borne. He has brought this motion to show that the policy adopted by the Chief Secretary and the work of the Dewan is quite unsatisfactory. But the debate now turns to responsible Government. This is a thing which has to be given by the Sovereign. This is a matter which cannot be voted by this Council. This is a subject which is to proceed from the Sovereign direct. When this is the case, I do not think we will be right in discussing a subject that is beyond the purview of this Council. Hence, I think Mr. A K. Pillai is out of order in debating on responsible Government.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : May I know what is the rule?

PRESIDENT : Mr. Thomas, he is not in possession of the House. I must accept the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil's view as correct that the whole topic of responsible Government, flowing from a source which is outside the purview of this Council, is beyond the scope of debate here.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : Sir, I beg to support the motion of Mr. Raman Menon. In doing so, my object is to show that the administrative machinery in the State needs more and more screwing up. We saw from the budget discussion that all possible resources have been tapped and that it is not possible to increase our revenue any further. We also saw that a corresponding increase in the individual wealth of the State was not forthcoming. From our discussions yesterday, we understood that, in the Sub-Registrars' offices, there was so much of bribery and corruption going on. We have only to turn our attention to the other offices of the State and there also we see the same thing in a more intense form, especially among the lower ranks of officers. Take for example, a Munsiff's court. There the saying is 'that even a pillar accepts bribe' and delay in the execution of justice is very, very considerable, so much so that the people are put to serious hardship. Every man has to pay justly his quota towards the cost of the administration and, behind the back of the Government, each man has to pay a large portion of his income by way of bribes in order that justice might be done to him. This is also the case in the Excise Department, Police Department and the Public Works Department. In the latter department, it is not a question of giving, but it is a question of taking. From Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 lakhs allotted for certain works to be executed by the

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department, 15 per cent goes as contractors' profit, another 15 per cent. goes to meet the pay of the Maistries, and the remaining 70 per cent. only spent on the work concerned. Even of this 70 per cent., there is no knowing how much is actually spent on the work. Such a kind of grievance is all around in all departments of the State. It is therefore I say that more and more screwing up is necessary. From the speech made by the Chief Secretary and other members from the official block yesterday, I found that they were very anxious to put down this sort of practice. But they found this a very difficult problem. They have been saying that they were trying to solve the difficulty and it was not possible for them to come to a solution. That is not a satisfactory answer to be given by a cultured Government as ours. That corruption, bribery, and injustice everywhere should be rampant, is certainly a disgraceful affair. To say that officers were not able to put down such malpractices is not a satisfactory answer. Some solution should be found out and remedies sought for. It is therefore my earnest prayer that certain remedial measures must be found out. I must certainly say that it is due to the want of sympathy on the part of several officers concerned. These officers should feel that, besides being the dignitories of the State, they are also the servants of the people responsible to the interests of the people at large. Such a kind of feeling is absent in them. Some officers look after their own interests. They think that the Government's interest is separate from the interest of the people. This is a feeling which ought to be denounced. There cannot be two feelings in a country, the Government as separate from the people. Both their feelings should be one; then only there could be an all-round public good to the State. It is this sort of feeling that has to be aimed at.

To take another instance, I will bring to the notice of the Government, the Brooke Bond affair. While reading the report of the Brooke Bond Company, I was able to observe the amount of responsibility that our officers take in the State and the amount of responsibility that the agent of the Brooke Bond Company was showing in his letter. If we happen to read the report of the Survey Party, I must confess that I was not able to make head or tail out of the report. They were not able to give a definite idea of what took place there. To understand the real situation, I had to refer to the agent's letter. He gives us a graphic description, although not to us, but to his masters at London. It is really pitiable that our officers do not show some amount of responsibility to the people at large. Again, if what has been stated by the agent is true, it is certainly disgraceful to the Government that neither adequate provisions were supplied nor proper arrangements made, particularly considering that he was a guest and the representative of a big firm elsewhere. All these things definitely show that our officers are to a very great extent irresponsible to the Government as well as to the people at large.

Take for example, the interpellations that were answered in the Council to-day. So many interpellations have been put and every day not more than fifteen or twenty of them are being answered, and I do not

know how they are going to answer 600 or 700 questions. Even here, officers responsible for answering questions do not give the information asked for. They give answers in such a manner that the information sought for is carefully evaded. To quote one example, I will read from the answer to the question asked by Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.

Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the area of the premises of the English Middle School, Chirayinkil;

(b) whether the manager applied to the Government for compulsory acquisition of the adjoining lands for extending the premises, and if so, the date of the application;

(c) whether the manager was asked to deposit the cost of such acquisition and whether he deposited the amount accordingly, and, if so, the date of such deposit; and

(d) whether the Government acquired any land for that purpose; if not, why?

Answers are as follow:—

(a) 35 cents.

(b) The manager applied for the acquisition of the lands under the Land Acquisition Regulation. It was on the 9th Vrischikam 1100.

(c) Yes. The manager deposited the estimated cost of the acquisition on the 3rd Tulam 1101.

(d) No. The Government did not consider that it was a matter for their interference".

If the Government say "that they did not consider that it was a matter for their interference" why should the Manager be asked to deposit the amount? This is only a departmental affair. Why should the Government make a nice distinction between the Education Department and the Government. This is a case where Government have not supplied the information sought for by the member. Such a bad state of affairs ought to be checked then and there, and therefore I say that a screwing up of the machinery is necessary. I hope the Government will attend to these matters sincerely.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Torala*): I also wish to speak a few words on the motion. As seen in the footnote to the motion, the mover says there are not only grievances suffered by the people in the State, but also grievances caused by the lack of response on the part of the officers of the Government. Sir, the cry has become almost universal that there is not only suffering, but also a perpetuation of suffering as a result of the lack of response on the part of the persons who are expected to respond. Now, the cry has become more or less quite frequent. When we just go back to the *Puranic* years, we come to understand on a perusal of the Puranic treatises, that there was not only no grievance then, but also there was always a very careful and vigilant watch on the part of the persons who were placed above the people.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Was the system of administration so complex in those days?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Torala*): Because there were no complex beings, the administration was simple.

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

In a Puranic story, I have come across that a certain king's son, while driving in his chariot, happened to crush a calf. When the Yuvaraja came to know of this, he came straight home, without letting anybody know of the particular incident The mother of that calf, that is the cow, went to the portico of the palace and rung the signal bell. Hearing this, the Maharaja came out and enquired as to what the matter was. When he came to know that it was the Yuvaraja's chariot that killed the calf, he became angry and threw the heir-apparent to the wheels of the chariot and crushed him to death. We have also heard of nocturnal perambulations on the part of kings for enquiring how the people suffer from woes and grievances and so forth.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the member justify those Puranic acts?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I do justify that. I would wish that the present administration should be on these lines.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Does the member justify the king's action, namely, crushing of his son to death?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I do not justify that, but I only say that to such an extent the king felt his responsibility towards his subjects as well as animals irrespective of the status and rank of the persons concerned.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Was it after taking evidence that the king crushed him to death?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Certainly not.

If the officers realise their sense of responsibility, I will be the first person to give them this authority. But we do not come across such mentality in our own life. We find it only in Puranas.

What is the condition today? We have grievances and when those grievances are placed before the Government, there is no response from the Government. That is the state of affairs. My friend Mr Sivarama Panikkar has been referring to the way in which this section of the House has been met by the other side. It is rather a pitiful state of affairs. The Government officers come here, as I have been repeatedly reiterating, with the intention of taking up the challenge if there be any from this side of the House and trying to cross swords with us. That mentality is not at all desirable. Perhaps it may be the result of infection from other places. In outside legislatures, we come across more or less a regular duel between the Government officers and the non-official members whenever an interpellation or a supplementary question is asked, but that is not in the least warranted in this House. In those countries, the interests of the one conflict with those of the other. But here, our interests are one and the same. It is the lack of understanding on the part of the official members of this House that gives the impression that they come here to fight us and not to help us. This thing, first of all, has got to be erased from their

minds. In this connection, I may also say that Mr. Pitt has been giving us a good deal of hearty co-operation by his frequent interruptions. (*Laughter*). What I wish to stress is that the members on the other side of the House should co-operate with the non-official members. It is not only to their interest. They also owe a duty to the public at large as well as to our own Sovereign to see that we form a happy family like brethren or members of the same family and not to fight against each other.

Sir, in this connection, I am reminded of the painful episode about which I was referring to every time I had a chance, namely, the famous episode of the Karkad road. In this same House, there was an occasion when a grant for this road was demanded by a member. Somehow or other, the issue turned up on the present system or custom of not allowing all classes of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent's subjects, without regard to caste, creed or colour to pass through the roads maintained from the public funds. It is only natural to condemn it when we see that the depressed classes also contribute their mite towards the public exchequer. Sir, that question was discussed and thrown out and the demand was disallowed. I cannot understand the attitude of the Government to provide for it again. I am prepared to concede that the Government might have thought that the whole House was misdirected instead of focussing their attention on the merits of the question, they were led away from the real issue. I believe the Government will seriously consider this matter and not labour to find out the necessity to open another road. As a matter of fact, there is a road there, but the depressed classes are not allowed the use of the road. The same principle, involving the same position, has been already solved in that famous campaign at Vaikam and the Government have accepted the reasonableness of the position taken by the people that the roads maintained by the State should be thrown open to all subjects of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent. I do not understand the difficulty the Government feel in the case of the Karkad road when once they have accepted the contention of the people in the case of the Vaikam road. The question has been pending with the Government for more than a year. Instances may be multiplied. It gives the impression to the people that there is no Government responsive to the wishes of the people. I say that the Government must be prepared to listen to the grievances of the people and try to redress them as early as possible. If the officers are not prepared to do this, but on the other hand, resist the demands of the people, I think there will come a time when the people in turn will exercise their rights to resist and to offer stubborn resistance.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Sir, I would like to make a few observations on the points which have turned up during the discussion. In the first place, I should like to point out that all representations made in this House are ultimately addressed to Government, that is to the Sovereign (Mr. A. K. Pillai : *Hear, hear.*) and at present to the Maha Rani Regent of Travancore representing the Maha Raja of Travancore. So, I think it is our right to lay all our grievances at the feet of that sacred authority. It has been urged from

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the official side that Government are voluntarily constructing roads and other public works. Well, I acknowledge it. My very point is that the Government are constructing roads; but they are not doing it justly. They are doing it voluntarily or at the secret influence of others, *e. g.*, the construction of the Karkad road which the people do not want. I do not drag the discussion into that channel. The general complaint is that the rural population has been neglected and certain areas favoured by starving the rural population.

Then, as regards the subject of responsible Government, Mr. George referred to the pronouncement by the Dewan in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. If I remember correct, the purport of that was that, at present, the conditions of the country are such that no further steps are desirable to be taken in that direction.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Sir, was not discussion on that point disallowed ?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I have to say that the present system of Government is unfit for the work. I do not mean it in any bitter mood. There will be as much truth or greater truth in saying this. If we look at the results of the administration of the past 30 or 35 years, we will find that the country has not benefited in any way. The administration of Government has been deteriorating. People have been complaining more and more of corruption on the part of officials and injustice to the people. In this connection, I should like to point out the qualities necessary for responsible Government.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Was not the subject ruled out of order ?

PRESIDENT: Yes; it was ruled out of order.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The qualities necessary for responsible Government have to be acquired by associating the people with the Government.

I should also like to point out in this connection that the large surplus of the State which is referred to in the budget and in the Financial Secretary's speech belong more to the rural population than to any other. So, if capital expenditure is to be incurred, it should be more in the interests of the rural population than of others who have been favoured until now. All the complaints in this House about Government and the officials may be briefly stated as one of injustice to the people, whether it is in the distribution of public works or in the distribution of public appointments.

My friend Mr. Kunjitomman during the course of his speech used the word *kalapam*. I should like to say a word upon that. Well, what I understood from Mr. Kunjitomman was nothing very formidable. We have seen *kalapams* in this country such as hootings in public meetings. Of course, these are *kalapams* according to my humble knowledge of the Malayalam language. Mr. Kunjitomman

did not refer to anything more serious. These are sufficiently serious in our meetings. Another thing I would refer to is that such language or even stronger language is indulged in in representative assemblies. We have only to refer to almost any day's proceedings of the House of Commons. So, these things need not be taken so very seriously as my friend Mr. Kumara Pillai was disposed to take it. To wind up, Sir, I humbly place my prayer that the people may be taken more into confidence by Government in determining the policy of Government before final steps are taken. Sometimes, we come to know of them only after the event, but that is of no use to us. My humble suggestion to the Sovereign is that before embarking on very important schemes affecting the people, they may be consulted or one representative of the people may be selected or consulted in important matters. He should be responsible and he should be removable by our vote of censure. If the Government find that one representative is not sufficient, more than one may be appointed. But they should enjoy the confidence of all sorts of people and they should be responsible. With these words, I humbly place this request for the gracious acceptance or otherwise of the Sovereign. I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are a few points to which I should like to refer.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Mr. Raman Menon has withdrawn the motion.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): But I have the right of reply to the various statements made by the speakers.

PRESIDENT: You may proceed.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the head "General Administration" is a very convenient head to bring in all manner of things under it, and the members have taken advantage of that opportunity and we have been discussing a wide range of subjects, so that, it is not possible within the short time allotted to the Government member to cover all the points referred to by the non-official members and to give sufficient and exhaustive replies. I shall therefore deal only with some of the main criticisms which have been made in the course of the discussion.

Mr. C. P. Thomas, in the course of his speech, referred to the unusual delay that takes place in the disposal of certain matters. He referred particularly to the Village Panchayat Regulation. He seems to think that that Regulation was passed several years ago. It was passed in 1100 and since then the matter was under correspondence with the Law Officers for framing the necessary rules. The rules have just been received by the Government. It will be conceded that a good deal of time is required for the preparation of these rules. The rules under similar enactments elsewhere had also to be looked into very carefully before they were framed and they came up before Government only a short time ago. Now these rules will have to be considered in detail, before they can be passed by the Government and brought into force. In the

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case of important matters, some delay must be allowed because the Huzur Cutcherry, as at present constituted, has to refer these questions to the heads of the departments and other officers and they can be finally disposed of only after the reports from the various heads of the departments are received and considered. Naturally, it takes time.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether there is any provision regarding urgent matters? Mr. Raman Menon referred to urgent matters.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes; urgent items of business are carried on every day and even while we are here such business is attended to.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Are they urgent from the standpoint of Government alone or of the people also?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Whatever is considered urgent, whether from the point of view of the people or of the Government, is disposed of with the least possible delay.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know how many days Government take on an average to dispose of urgent petitions?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Important matters have to go to the heads of the departments and as soon as their reports are received, they are disposed of very promptly.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Do they always go to the heads of the departments for report?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Very often they have to.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): In the case of important petitions, will the Government see that they are communicated to the heads of departments as early as possible even by telegram?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That would not mend matters. Original petitions have to go to the heads of departments so that they may know the nature of the case.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Could not the orders on the petitions at least be communicated by telegram?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is being done even now. Very often, the petitioner pays the cost of the telegram to be sent and, in such cases, we communicate the reply by telegram.

Then I think Mr. Kumara Pillai referred to the question of delays in the departmental offices. There are rules on the subject. He complained about the officers not giving endorsement to petitioners.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഞാൻ എന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽതന്നെ ചീഫ സിക്രിട്ടറി ഇങ്ങനെ പറയുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നല്ലോ.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The orders are clear that the petitioner should be given an endorsement.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഗവർമെൻറു ആർഡറുണ്ട്. പക്ഷേ അതിനെ കീഴ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ശരിയായിട്ടു നടത്താത്തതിൻെറ രഹസ്യം എവിടെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The only remedy is to make a complaint about the officer who does not carry out Government orders. Otherwise, the Governm ent are not likely to know of them.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether the Government always hear the parties before they dispose of the petition?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Govenment*) : Whenever the rules or the Regulations require that the parties should be heard, they are heard.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Apart from the question of Rules and Regulations, is it not fair that the parties should be heard when they wish to be heard?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : This refers to an amendment of the present rules.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Is there any objection to amend the rules?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In special cases, Government also hear parties.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : If the present rules are defective, will the Government be pleased to consider the matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government will consider the question of revising them.

Then, Mr. Sivarama Panikkar came back to the subject of corruption. I have nothing to add to what I have said yesterday. I think Mr. Sivarama Panikkar referred to one matter in particular about which an explanation is due from the Government, *viz.*, the way in which the interpellations are answered. He said that the Government are bent upon not furnishing the information that is required by the members. I must say, Sir, that this is far from being the case.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ചോദ്യത്തിന് ഉത്തരം നൽകുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ ഗവർമെൻറിനെ തെററിധരിപ്പിച്ചു പല അവാസ്തവങ്ങളും ഗവർമെൻറിനെക്കൊണ്ടു പറയക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിന് ഏതെങ്കിലും ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം ഗവർമെൻറിൻെറ അറിവിൽ എത്തീട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No. I have not come across any definite case of that kind.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഏതെങ്കിലും മെമ്പർ ഈ വിവരം ഗവർമെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May have, I have not heard.

I was speaking of the way in which interpellations are answered. One difficulty that we feel is that they come all on a sudden and in very large numbers and much of the information is not available in the Huzur Office. They have all to be referred to the heads of departments and very often they also do not have the information which the members require in their offices and the questions have to be referred to the subordinate offices.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Chief Secretary has any explanation regarding questions which have not been answered for more than a year?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They might have lapsed or the information might not have been received from the heads of departments.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): But what has he to say to cases where the questions have been repeated?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If the member will specify instances, I will enquire into them, or the member might write to the Chief Secretary.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): The drafting of questions itself requires labour. We cannot write private letters in addition to them.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I say that it is not possible to find out the delay in the case of each interpellation. If any delay is found in the case of answering any interpellation, I assure the House that the delay is not intentional. The answers have to come very often, as I said, from the heads of the departments and when they come they are regarded at every stage as *emergent*. Only recently, the Government issued a circular that the preparation of the answers and submitting them to Government should be regarded as *emergent* at every stage.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether it will not be better if the heads of the departments concerned themselves answer the questions pertaining to their departments?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think it requires consideration to answer that question. We are now concerned only with the existing rules.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) What explanation has the Chief Secretary to offer regarding the inordinate delay in the case of questions the materials for answering which are available within the four walls of the Secretariat?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : In the course of noting, some points may be raised on which a solution may be required. In such cases, the office has to note again calling for any further information from the heads of departments, if necessary. When we come to this House, we must have full information before us so that we may give satisfactory answers to supplementary questions. That is one of the reasons why sometimes the answers are delayed. As regards the answers not being full or complete, I may say that the members can ask supplementary questions and elicit any further information and the information available to Government will be furnished. In regard to the particular question referred to by Mr. Sivarama Panikkar, the member did not ask any supplementary question The official member had further information and as no supplementary questions were asked, he was not in a position to enlighten the member. As regards the answer itself, it was direct and full.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): May I know whether, during recent years, especially during the last five or six years, at almost every great public meeting held in different parts of the country, resolutions have been passed and communicated to the Government that the representatives of the people could be more effectively associated in Government matters ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I cannot recollect any resolutions having been received. The question of responsible government is not before us just now. Besides, this Council is associated with Government in the administration of the country so that it cannot be said that the representatives of the people are not associated with the Government. In the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly also—

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : Has no resolution been received by the Government ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I do not now recollect any resolution having been received.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is this the maximum responsible Government that we could expect in the near future ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Mr. Raman Menon was speaking of the association of the people with the Government in various matters. I said that the representatives of the people are already associated with the Government in the administration of the State.

In regard to interpellations, I would ask the House to accept the *bona fides* of the Government members in this matter. There is no intention on the part of the Government of not answering the questions or not answering to the point.

I believe I have met most of the important points referred to by the members.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : What does the member say about the throwing open of 17 schools to all classes ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As the member himself is aware, the Government have been in recent years throwing open more schools to all classes, one by one. If some schools have not yet been thrown open, there may be peculiar difficulties in the way. What I can say is that the department is taking vigorous steps to throw open all schools to all classes. In some cases, the schools may be located in places where there may be caste trouble. In such cases, steps are taken to remove the school-house to a locality where there is not such trouble.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): May I know the measures that are taken?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In some cases, the school itself will have to be removed to a place where access can be had to all people.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): May I know the difficulty for that?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It requires a lot of money and time and all that.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*):- Why do the Government recognise caste in the matter of official procedure?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In some places, Pulayas and Parayas may not be able to walk into a particular school if it is close to a temple.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Even if they happen to be in public places?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Then also, there may be this difficulty.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know why different sheds with notice boards "Christians", "Nayars", "Mahomedans" etc., are erected here?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): For the convenience of the members.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Why different sheds?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. For convenience.

The Government are alive in the matter of throwing open of all schools to all classes and I believe they are taking steps to throw them open one by one. It will also be seen that the number of schools that have not been thrown open to all classes is also diminishing year by year.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn,

Motion 262.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

262. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1.

Sir, the object of the motion, as it is evident in the explanatory note appended to the motion itself is to discuss the actual working of the Newspaper's Regulation and to discuss the question that a stronger policy may be adopted by the Government.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated* (*Deputy President*): In what matter?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): In every matter. To explain further, I may say, Sir, with regard to the second part of my motion, I want to bring to the attention of this House and the Government the absolute necessity for having a strong and constitutional policy to be adopted by the Government. I cannot but say that Travancore is at present suffering from the evils of a weak, though autocratic administration. Sir, autocratic in the sense that the administration is not carried on with any definite and well-recognised principles or with any respect for popular rights and weak in the sense that the irresponsible wire-pullers seem to have an upper hand in the present administration. I do not want to explain that point further.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is such language as "irresponsible wire-pullers" allowable in this House?

PRESIDENT: It is all too vague a thing and it depends on the meaning. As it is, it may be utterly meaningless.

MR K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Coming to the first point, that is the working of the obnoxious measure, the Newspapers Regulation, it clearly proves at once the weakness and the autocracy o the Government. The absolutely autocratic way in which license fees were levied for newspapers—fixing lower fees for papers that flatter persons in power even though some of them had a bad record, and higher fees, nay the maximum fees, for independent and fearless newspapers with absolutely no bad record—would not have been allowed by a Government that have any respect for public opinion. Sir, I know that the present Dewan, though the Newspapers Regulation was promulgated while he was here, was not here when the license fees were first fixed. The autocratic and illegal way in which the administration acted in warning the *Navasakti* and in exculpating, after a prolonged consideration extending over a long period, the *Malabar Advocate* that cast an aspersion on the good name of the late lamented Sri Mulam Tirunal Maha Raja of revered memory and the extremely unsatisfactory explanation offered by the Government, when the matter was interpellated by me, only exposed the rottenness of the administration. In spite of universal public protest, the head of the administration is not moving his little finger to scrap the Newspapers Regulation from the Statute Book whose pages it is now disfiguring. The weakness of the control

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

exercised by the Government cannot be better revealed than by the immunity with which Mr. C. K. Mathan, the District Magistrate of Quilon was allowed to trample down the rights, the privileges and safety of the people.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is it relevant to the motion?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I say absolutely relevant. I am suggesting this to show--

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Is it fair to attack an officer who is not here to defend himself?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I am not attacking an officer. I am attacking his action as District Magistrate. He holds office under the Government; so, I am attacking his action which has to be controlled by the Government. That is my point. Sir, to put a further question, for what was this done? I say it was for memorialising His Excellency the Viceroy to represent to him the grievances of a particular section of the people in Travancore. I ask the question whether any responsible Government, much less a civilised Government have tolerated such a high-handed behaviour on the part of a District Magistrate. What did the head of the administration do to bring that erring officer to book? Sir, this question demands an explanation.

Then again, Sir, the administration is not guided in the matter of distribution of patronage by any well-recongised principle known beforehand to the public. Claims of seniority, efficiency, etc., are set at naught. The appointment of Mr. A. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar is an instance in point. When by particular action of Government, a particular heart-burning is caused to a particular officer serving in the department by promotion or by a new appointment and when questions are put in this House or when explanations are asked, at one time they would be putting forward an excuse that it is not seniority that guides the Government in that matter and at another time they would be putting forward the excuse that efficiency ought to weigh. At another time, they will be assuming another position that the Goverunt ment make a selection as the apointment is made by selection. It is because of such total absence of any principle with regard to different persons, either in the matter of promotion or of appointment, the real heart-burning is caused. I quote this particular instance to show that in the appointment of Mr. A. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar no question of seniority or efficiency or selection—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): To which post?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Assistant Secretary in the Huzur Cutcherry.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know the appointment while Mr. A. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar holds?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Assistant Secretary to Government.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): What was he prior to this appointment?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*). He was a Second Grade Tahsildar as 15th in that Grade.

The accumulation of arrears has become a scandal in the State. I also ask what the Government officers are really doing? May I ask whether there is no one to exact proper work from these officers? Most probably, it may not be a surprise to see if there is an accumulation so far as the minor departmental officers are concerned when there is accumulation in the Secretariat, in the office of the head of the administration. The people complain, Sir, and that legitimately, that their interests are no longer safe in the hands of the present authorities. Can any one imagine a Government that is not prepared to show preference to Travancoreans in the matter of the assignment of Travancore lands? The present Government think that Travancoreans have no preferential claim to get lands in Travancore when they are sold by Government. Can any one point out another head of administration who advocates, the cause of non-Travancorean to the detriment of the sons of the soil. Even in the working of the Legislative Council Regulation, the people can discern an anxiety on the part of the Dewan not to take the people into his confidence. The Council is not convened as often as was the practice. The voice of the Council as expressed in the resolutions passed by it is not carried out with the required promptness. The privileges of the Council are not secure in the hands of the Dewan who is unfortunately its President and who cannot shake off the feeling that he is the Dewan of the State while presiding over the deliberations of the House.

Sir, to conclude, it is high time that we have a change of policy. The head of the administration should realise that he is paid from public funds to safeguard the interests, rights and privileges of the people.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Karthikapalli*): Sir, the object of the motion is to discuss the actual working of the Newspapers Regulation and to discuss the question of a strong policy to be adopted by the Government. I also wish to offer a few remarks upon these heads. My friend will excuse me if I did not wholly follow the actual steps by which he came to the conclusion of his speech. I shall therefore confine myself only to the points raised by him. In the first place, Sir, it seems to me that the Government did a very unwise thing in passing the Newspapers Regulation. Presumably, the object of the Government was to check and prevent undue and unreasonable criticism of the Government. But the effect has been the reverse. All the particular papers which were indulging in such malpractices about the Government have migrated to a place one mile outside Travancore and they are continuing it at a far more vehement rate than they were

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

doing it before. It is acknowledged on all hands that it is so. I say therefore that we are in a very foolish position. When we pass a certain piece of legislation and it produces just the opposite effect, we who are more or less part of the Government, have to hang our heads in shame. It seems to me that, so long as there is no such law in British India, it is not desirable or expedient to have any such Regulation in Travancore.

Then, as regards the question whether a strong policy may be adopted by the Government. On this subject, I am not acquainted with the areana or the mysteries of the Government. Unfortunately, I have not had the time to examine the specific instances put forward by Mr. Nilakanta Pillai. Anyhow, I think it is better, as it is, that nothing more is done, because I am sure that any particular action under this Regulation over and above what was possible before will end in a thorough failure for the Government. So, I say it is better to keep the prestige of the Government and keep it more or less as a dead letter as they have done. That is all that I have to say. I neither support nor oppose the motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, I do not know myself which position I should take in regard to this motion. I shall try to voice the feelings of the major portion of the countrymen living in South Travancore. As regards the question of the working of the Newspapers Regulation, I have not got very much to say, because, in the first place, in my part of the country, particularly in the south, we have no journal either weekly or triweekly. Perhaps that might be, to a great extent, responsible for not seeing things as they ought to be done. If I may just quote an instance, I hope my friends will not misunderstand me in regard to this matter, it is an instance standing by itself and relates to the appointments to the judiciary of two individuals belonging to the Tamil community. Of course, they had put their full period and nobody had any complaints at least to shove them out. When an occasion arose, one of them was not given even breathing time to sit as judge in the High Court. Whatever that might be, I have felt and am constrained to believe that it was for want of newspapers in our own parts.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ദക്ഷിണഭാരതിയും ട്രാവൻക്കൂർ ടൈംസും തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംക്കൂറിലുള്ള പത്രങ്ങളല്ലേ ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Perhaps they may not come under the category of newspapers such as generally understood by the major part of Travancore. (*Laughter.*) Sir, I was wondering myself why my friend Mr. Raman Menon was running down such a Regulation as the Newspapers Regulation and give room for the belief that it is a camouflage for throttling the press. I do not understand such a position. In the first place, if we analyse the newspapers, there are

certain newspapers in the State which need not be treated very seriously because they take revenge under the position ഇടരം. There a particular officer will be vilified and towards the end of that article you will find the expression, a very significant expression ഇടരം which means it will be continued. Sir, it has got a wonderful effect in the minds of certain officers.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I tell the member that practice obtains in the minds of some members of this House also?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I do not catch my friend. He may infer whatever he likes. I do not understand why people should get so much scared. If the officer concerned in a particular case has a clean conscience, why should he be afraid of the significant phraseology? So I say the remedy is not in the throttling of the press, but in the throttling of the guilty conscience of the officers. The remedy lies in correcting the conduct and the mentality of the officers and if they could stand on their own legs, they need not be afraid of the significant phraseology ഇടരം. I asked the Chief Secretary whether he was of opinion that as are the people so will be the Government. The Chief Secretary said that the conduct of the people is to a great extent reflected in the conduct of the officers concerned. As an instance in point, after the promulgation of the Newspapers Regulation, it is found that one paper is asked to deposit Rs 100, another Rs. 200. What I say is that in the case of those papers which have bitterly attacked particular officers, the sum is raised and in the case of a newspaper which has flattered a particular officer the amount is reduced. So, what I say is that these officers are not above board. Why should they be afraid of the caricatures about them in the newspapers. After all, are the Government warranted in taking that position? I can understand the Labour Government being afraid of the Northcliff Press. But I could not understand the position here. If the papers are left to themselves, they will die of their own accord by writing against each other and the Government can, sitting on the fences, have a very good diversion. As I said the other day, and Mr Pitt also referred to this as a policy being adopted generally, certain papers will combine together and give very reasonable criticisms. But here in this country by the application of the Newspapers Regulation certain papers are very much afraid of offering legitimate criticism which they would be able to offer if there is no application of the Regulation. If the Regulation itself is indiscriminately applied by an officer, then he will not have the good will of any paper.

Then, with regard to a strong policy to be adopted by the Government, I beg to state that I may perhaps be condemned for repetition, but I cannot help doing it again. I have heard it said by responsible officers that there is opposition from certain class of caste Hindus with regard to the opening of roads at Suchindram for all classes. Sir, the

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

opposition comes there from certain classes of the caste Hindus who will naturally be deprived of the opportunity to exact four or five chackrams by way of conducting bandy, from one end of the road to the other. I ask whether the Government seriously believe in that objection for not solving the problem because there is opposition from these caste Hindus? Sir, when once the Government are convinced of the desirability and the reasonableness of the position taken by all people that these roads are being repaired from public funds, the Government should at once feel courageous that they are really acting in favour of the people at large in a problem which is not only desirable but very urgent. Yesterday, I had occasion to refer to this aspect of the question that the heads of departments should be strong to put down corruption wherever it is found even though there is no legal evidence or evidence worth the name. If the head of the department really feels that a particular officer is corrupt, whether it is desirable or agreeable to a certain section of the community or not, he should have the conscience to hold that corruption should be put down then and there. So, when there is a clamour on this side of the House demanding that the Government should hold a strong policy in the matter of putting down corruption as well as putting into effect or into actual practice the attempts put forward in this House, it is only up to the Government and the duty of this House as well as the controlling head, to see that these things are given effect to in actual practice.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2 P. M.

The Council reassembled at 2-15 P. M.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): സർ, നീചഭാഷ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു എന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ള ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. അതു് ഈ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ ഗൌരവത്തിനു യോജിച്ചതല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെപിൻവലിക്കാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനോടു പറയണം.

PRESIDENT: But Mr. Kumara Pillai is not here.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): നീചഭാഷ എന്നുപറഞ്ഞതാണു് നീചമായപ്രയോഗം. മേലാൽ അങ്ങിനെ പരസ്പരം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കലാപം ഇവിടത്തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായേക്കും. "കലാപം" എന്നുള്ളതു നീചപദപ്രയോഗമല്ല.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, if the object of the motion of my friend Mr. Nilakanta Pillai was to stress on the attention of the Government the need for repealing the Newspapers Regulation, I am entirely one with him.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): That is so far as the first part is concerned.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I bring to your attention that under the ruling of the President in the Legislative Council, last year, any question of the repealing the Newspapers Regulation is out of order?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): We do not advocate its repeal all on a sudden. We have no power to repeal it.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): All that Mr. Nilakanta Pillai has done is to stress on the attention of the Government the need for the repeal; he does not want that it should be repealed.

Sir, the promulgation of the Newspapers Regulation is an unhappy event in the history of Travancore in recent years. I do not think Government require any Regulation like this for the legitimate function of the Government. On the other hand, by promulgating that Regulation, not only in the way in which it was done, but at the time at which it was done, I think the Government courted a good deal of trouble and spent much time which they could have used on schemes of far-reaching importance. I feel sorry for this. I feel sorry both for the Government and the people. As a newspaper-man, I cannot come here and say with a clear conscience that most of the newspapers did not justify the Regulation. Most of the newspapers are by their own conduct justifying the action of the Government. I feel sorry as a newspaper-man that such a Regulation was passed. But I ask, what have the Government gained by passing that Regulation? As Mr. Raman Menon said, Government have not fared better on account of the Newspapers Regulation; they have only driven the papers to a corner. I think the Newspapers Regulation reflects disgrace both on the Government and the people. I say that it is a disgrace to the Government. Here we claim that a good deal of advance has been made in the direction of education. Should we not expect the educated people to know what they should write and what they should not write. Does not our education stand self-condemned today if our literate men do not write properly? Our plea when the Newspapers Regulation was passed was this, that no such Regulation was necessary and that, if there was an ill-behaved paper, then the people themselves know how to deal with that. But we have been disillusioned on that point. That only reflects the bad kind of education that we are having. I do not want to dilate upon this unhappy condition. I would only say that the Government will find the need for repealing the Regulation which has been passed at such a time and behind the back of the House and against the wishes of the people. If they ignore this wisdom, let them reflect over that. I only want to thrust on the attention of the Government that they should not ignore this wisdom.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Sir, it is rather difficult to understand the attitude of Mr. A. K. Pillai. While he admits that there are misbehaving newspapers—

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): But I said that that was a consequence of the Regulation.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): I do not think so. If there are misbehaving newspapers and a Regulation is brought about on account of that, I do not see the force of his argument.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Are there not other provisions of law under which the misbehaving of newspapers could be dealt with?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): There are; only those provisions of law could be brought into effect after the mischief has occurred.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I remind my friend Mr. Subba Aiyar that my point was that the Regulation had no deterrent effect?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): I base my argument only upon what Mr. A. K. Pillai said. I find it difficult to reconcile the latter portion of his argument with what he said first. We want something more tangible to see that the newspapers do not indulge in mischief. There must be something more deterrent than the present law. But, at the same time, I must say that the Newspapers Regulation has, so far as I can see, not been used to suppress any newspaper.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I tell the Deputy President that the Chief Secretary stated that after the promulgation of the Newspapers Regulation seven newspapers stopped publication?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): I admit that. But I do not think that the stopping was due to this cause. It may be due to several other causes, for example, want of subscribers or want of funds.

I think the tone of the newspapers has considerably improved after the promulgation of the Regulation. I say, Sir, that nobody could have any objection to a paper criticising the act of an officer or the measures promulgated by him as an officer. It is only when the paper descends to personalities, when it attributes motives to him and when it brings all sorts of things against the person, it is only then that the Regulation comes in. I do not think any Government will be offended in the least on sane criticisms that may be offered by a newspaper, detatching itself from the personalities of the individual officer concerned.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I ask the Deputy President whether he was not listening to the speeches of the members on this side of the House, who said, when they dealt with the question of corruption, that the misconduct on the part of officers was due to communal partiality?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): My friend does not understand my argument You can say that a particular

officer did a particular thing in his official capacity which could not be liked by the people. He may even be called autocratic or weak or inefficient. But to say that he was guided by a very bad motive is defamatory to the person. An attack on an officer as an officer is all right. But never descend to personalities. I shall quote an instance. I found recently a paper criticising the policy of the Government. We cannot conceive of a more severe criticism of the Government than the one contained in the paper. Nobody could have any objection to that if it is confined to the measures of the Government and is detached from personalities. If you want to criticise an officer, by all means do so apart from the personalities. I do not think any Regulation can prevent that. But when you descend to personalities and attribute motives to his actions, then there must be something to check that. As such, I think the Regulation is wholesome. If the Regulation is in a position to make these papers avoid personalities or attribute motives to officers, I think it is useful.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from Mr. Subba Aiyar whether communal prejudice on the part of an officer is detachable?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): May be. I am not going to take individual cases into consideration. That is the general principle. Simply because there have not been very many cases, it does not mean that there has been no necessity for it. You may as well say that because there has been offence committed under a particular Section of the Penal Code, repeal that Section. But I must say that it is on account of the existence of that Section in the Regulation its moral effect continues. In regard to the rate of fees, it is entirely left to the officers to decide and no offence is committed. They might have taken the facts existing at the time into consideration in fixing the rate of fees. The existence of the Section does not in the least interfere with the legitimate criticism of the acts done by an officer in his official capacity or of the measures and policy of the Government. I do not think any case has been made out for repealing the Regulation.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*); Sir, there is one point on which I agree with Mr. Nilakanta Pillai. The question of recruitment to the public service is really the cause of all the trouble. Mr. Nilakanta Pillai stated that the Government have not got any settled principles in the matter of such recruitment, and so, applicants could not judge beforehand whether they will have or will not have any chance of getting a place in Government service. When there is no settled principle, interested people would naturally clamour to force the attention of Government to their side. It was under these circumstances that the newspapers misbehaved themselves and the Government were forced to promulgate the Newspapers Regulation. If there were definite principles on which alone appointments will be made, there would not have been any cry against the Government. Therefore this is a matter on which the Government should devote their serious attention. This is also a matter on which Government have to act

[Mr. V. Subba Aiyar.]

strongly. I belive the present Government is sufficiently strong. The enactment of the Newspapers Regulation itself shows that it is not lacking in courage, especially in view of the fact that the Regulation was passed without obtaining the sanction of this House. If there were definite principles on the question of recruitment to the public service, I think that much of this trouble could have been avoided. Nobody could have complained against the Government. If the Government really believe that efficiency must be the sole principle of recruitment, they can plainly say so and act up to it though the people may clamour for communal representation. All that I am saying is that the Government should make definite rules in the matter.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it the contention of the member that the passing of the Newspapers Regulation behind the back of the Council denotes moral strength on the part of the Government?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I believe so.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the member be pleased to elucidate the meaning of moral strength?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If the administration had not sufficient moral strength, it would not have passed it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the member would be pleased to throw more light on the expression moral strength?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not think anything more is necessary.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does the member say that moral opinion consists in the number of voices raised for or against a particular provision?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): It does not depend on the number of voices raised. If the Government feel that the opinion expressed by a minority is correct and that the opinion of a majority against it is not correct, then the Government will be justified in acting up to the opinion of the minority.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I ask the member whether the Government have shown moral courage on any other measures?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): It depends on how the Government view the intrinsic merits of each case.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does the member therefore conclude that the enactment of the Newspapers Regulation is good?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Considering the circumstances, the Government would have taken it as an expedient act.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was it good?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): It was an expedient act. On constitutional principles it can not be considered to be a good act, especially because the House was not consulted about it. If the Government had done it with the sanction of this House, it would have been better. I do not think it necessary to go further into the matter of the Newspapers Regulation at present.

One word as regards the present motion itself. Even though I support Mr. Nilakanta Pillai on the one point, I do not think I can agree with him on the language and ideas expressed by him. I find it very difficult to support the motion on the lines urged by him.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I find from the speeches made on the other side of the House that the motion of Mr. Nilakanta Pillai has not much of support from the House and it is not necessary for me to make any detailed reply to his statement.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I can enumerate half a dozen instances in which if the Government want, they can reply. I gave the instance of Mr. Mathen's action and Mr. A. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar's appointment. These are points on which the Government can, if they are willing, reply. If they are unwilling, they need not reply.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The two points that he referred to in his notice of motion are these: (1) to discuss the actual working of the Newspapers Regulation; and (2) to discuss the question that a stronger policy may be adopted by the Government. I can only talk on these general questions. As regards the Newspapers Regulation itself, I do not wish to speak much as there was nothing new in the speeches made by the members on the other side of the House today. The whole question of the Newspapers Regulation was discussed last year in this House and the necessity for it was explained to the House then and the House then gave an emphatic approval of the action of the Government.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I tell him that he is proceeding on a wrong point? I was speaking of the working of the Regulation and not of the necessity. I never said anything about the necessity.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am speaking of the necessity.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I never spoke anything about the necessity.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not find anything in Mr. Nilakanta Pillai's speech to show that the Newspapers Regulation was causing hardship. If the Regulation was working hard on the newspapers, the newspapers would have gone down in numbers. On the other hand, after the Newspapers Regulation was passed, the number of newspapers in the State has considerably increased. I have got figures from the Administration Report for 1101 (page 70, paragraph 90) which go to show that the newspapers have increased in number. After the Administration Report for 1101 was issued, the number has further increased.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I tell him that in reply to an interpellation, the answer given was that the number of newspapers has gone down?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Probably he is referring to the statement that 7 newspapers have stopped publication. Let me tell him that after the Newspapers Regulation was promulgated, 51 newspapers came newly into being. Mr. Subba Aiyar has himself answered that the stopping of a particular newspaper may be due to various reasons.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): And the cropping of a newspaper may also be due to so many other things.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No case has been shown at all as to the harmful effect of the working of the Regulation. On the other hand, the effect has been shown to be most salutary and, as Mr. Subba Aiyar said, a newspaper which attacks Governmental measures has nothing to fear from the Government. The fact that during the last one year there has been no action taken against any newspaper indicates the broad-mindedness of the Government.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the Chief Secretary what the principle was on which different sums have been imposed on different newspapers as license fees?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That same question was asked and answered in this House last year and no further explanation is necessary on that point now.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): The answer then given was that the Government thought it necessary to do so.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In regard to the other points raised by the mover, I am unable to give an answer and as I find the other members of this House have not expressed any opinion on those points, I do not think there is any necessity to answer him.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I now from him whether the Government think that the other members have given their support or non-support to this motion?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the Government have got to say anything about the opening of the Suchindram road?

PRESIDENT: Mr. George has already sat down.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, with regard to the Chief Secretary's observation that in the active working of the Newspapers Regulation there was no complaint, I wish to submit the following points by way of reply. With regard to the paper that I have already referred to, namely, the *Navasakti*, it had published an editorial on the 29th June 1926 and the heading of the editorial was "ലാട്ട് ഖജനമോ?" That newspaper was warned on the 24th July, that is within one month. Then the *Malabar Advocate* published another article on the 12th June 1926, that is two weeks earlier than the article

in the *Navasakti*. The editorial published in the *Malabar Advocate* contained the following passage.

"It is a notorious fact that in the last reign there was a Palace favourite who used to sell appointments and other forms of similar patronages to the highest bidder. Anybody, no matter whether well-qualified or ill-qualified could get a job provided he was ready to pay for it.".

I asked an interpellation whether this particular passage was brought to the notice of Government. But the wonderful Law Department of the Government, after a prolonged consideration extending over one year, gave me an answer that no action under the Newspapers Regulation lies for this passage. From the passage I quoted, it is clear that it is nothing but throwing dirt on the previous administration. Coming to the Newspapers Regulation, Section 5 reads thus:

"5. Whenever it appears to Our Government that any Newspaper in respect of which a license has been granted under this Regulation—

(i) contains any words, signs, or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, metaphor, implication or otherwise—

(*a*) to excite disaffection against or bring into hatred or contempt Us or Our Government or His Majesty the King-Emperor of India or the Government established by law in British India, or

(*b*) to bring into hatred or contempt any member of the Ruling Family of Travancore."

If the passage which I quoted as appearing in the *Malabar Advocate* is not throwing dirt on the member of a Ruling Family, I fail to understand the legal knowledge of the Travancore Government. Legal knowledge is not the monopoly of the Law Department of the Travancore Government. The article which appeared in the *Navasakti* is purely an article about an individual officer. The purport of that article was "വാട്സ്വാഗതമോ". I find that the Newspapers Regulation was promulgated soon after Mr. Watts went to England. The paper under the heading "വാട്സ്വാഗതമോ" said that since he is a *Rajyadrohi* he should not return to the country. That was the purport of the article. But the wonderful Law Department said that the article excited sedition. I assert that there is not a smell of sedition in that article. Therefore, I put the question whether the pressnt Government instead of doing justice was not doing injustice.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I know from the member what was done to that paper?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): It was warned for sedition.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Was it warned under the Newspapers Regulation?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Yes, under Section 5 of the Newspapers Regulation.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I correct him? The paper was warned that action will be taken under the Newspapers Regulation if it did not apologise.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): That is not correct. I interpellated the Government further and the learned Chief Secretary answered that action will be taken under Section 5 of the Newspapers Regulation. I think that point has to be cleared. Statements once made should not be denied.

The purport of the article is "വാട്ട്സ് വരണോ" This is the Chief Secretary's answer: -

In respect of the leading article under the heading. "വാട്ട്സ് വരണോ" published in the issue of the "Navasakti", dated the 15th Mithunam 1101, the Government issued a warning to the printer and publisher of the newspaper, as the Government were satisfied that the article offended against the provisions of sub-section (i) of Section 5 of Regulation V of 1101".

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The article offended against the Newspapers Regulation, but no action was taken under the Newspapers Regulation.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): The article offended against the Newspapers Regulation, but the Government took action under some other Regulation—that is a very wonderful dodging—that is the way in which the Newspapers Regulation is actually worked. I do not want that Government should use their discrimination with regard to individuals concerned—the publisher or the editor of the newspaper. If Government were strong enough, they must apply the law that they promulgated without distinction and impartially. If they cannot do it, the Newspapers Regulation should be repealed and they must retire from the scene. That is what I submit. The learned Chief Secretary said that no injustice was done in the actual working of the Regualtion. This is an injustice. Sir, with regard to the other points, nothing came out from the Chief Secretary, because I know it is difficult and inconvenient for him to answer the various points raised in my speech. He cannot meet them and that weakness came in as a defence to the Chief Secretary. Therefore, he passed over by generally making a remark that it does not contain any point to be answered. Every sentence is a point and if the Chief Secretary reads the speech carefully, he will understand that every sentence is a point, and every point is essential and requires an answer. Therefore, I do not want to go further on the matter. With these words, I beg to resume my seat. I beg leave to withdraw my motion.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): I object to the withdrawal of the motion.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഞാൻ ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

The motion for withdrawal was put to the vote and carried.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: I now take it that the House sanctions the amount under Demand IX—General Administration—Rs. 2·01 lakhs.

The grant was made.

The following motions lapsed :—

Motions 263 to 290.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR :

263. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 10.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH :

264. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 10.

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

265. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 10.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

266. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 100.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

267. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 100.

MR. A. J. JOHN :

268. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 100.

MR. C. P. THOMAS :

269. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

270. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 100.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI :

271. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,296 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 100.

15 C. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*Contingencies.*

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI :

272. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for purchase of books and periodicals by Rs. 100.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI :

273. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 400 for purchase and repair of furniture by Rs. 200.

MR. A. J. JOHN :

274. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for election charges by Rs. 5.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI :

275. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,400 for Legislative Council by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

276. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,400 for Legislative Council by Re. 1.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

277. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,400 for Legislative Council by Rs. 5.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI :

278. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,400 for Legislative Council by Rs. 10.

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

279. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,400 for Legislative Council by Rs. 10.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH :

280. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,400 for Legislative Council by Rs. 10.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI :

281. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,400 for Legislative Council by Rs. 10.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

282. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,400 for Legislative Council by Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

283. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,400 for Legislative Council by Rs. 100.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

284. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,400 for Legislative Council by Rs. 100.

15. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY—*Total grant.*

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

285. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,600 for Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Rs. 10.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

286. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,600 for Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Rs. 10.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

287. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,600 for Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand IX.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI:

288. To reduce the total amount of Rs. 2·01 lakhs under Demand IX by Re. 1.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

289. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2·01 lakhs under Demand IX by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

290. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2·01 lakhs under Demand IX by Rs. 100

DEMAND X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—ACCOUNT OFFICE.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1·01 lakhs under Demand X—General Administration—Account Office.

Motion 291.

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

291. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1·01 lakhs under Demand X by Rs. 10.

Motion 292.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion.

292. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·01 lakhs under Demand X by Rs. 100.

The object of the motion is to discuss the question whether officers should be allowed to reduce their age (*Laughter*). Sir, the particular point that I want to bring to the attention of the House is that, some years ago, there was strong public opinion in the country that officers after the retireable age should not be given extension of

service. Somehow or other, that was not very strictly put in force for some time. Within the last two or three years, that is strictly put in force, and officers are not generally given extension of service after the retireable age. Now, when the officers have found out that they cannot get extension of service, they have resorted to another trick by which they want to avoid the rule. To put it generally, when a man who has been a non-official is appointed to the service or when a man who has been an official is promoted to a higher grade or when he is made the head of a department, all on a sudden, he realises for the moment that he is too old and puts in an application to make him younger. (*Laughter*). And the curious part of the affair is this. An officer who is more than 50 or 51 years old comes forward with an application and wants the Government to believe him and to do away with all his past actions. All of a sudden, he wants the Government to believe him to be a younger man and enter the date of his birth or service accordingly. What I want to say is that, by this method of making an old officer young all of a sudden, there is an amount of heart-burning.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know which department is responsible for this?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I want to have the grievances of the people remedied; by which department, I do not care. I think that with regard to the preparation of service books and other things, the Account Office is directly in charge. Therefore, I thought it would be advisable to send in this motion under the head of Account Office. What I submit is that when these officers put in applications for reducing their age, that naturally causes some heart-burning to some other officers who are already in the service and in allowing or rejecting those applications the Government must be very cautious. I also want to know whether any evidence is taken before the application is allowed, and if any evidence is taken what is the nature of the evidence, and whether any counter-evidence on the part of the public or a man like me would be received. These are things which I want to know from Government. With this object in view, I sent this token motion, and I request the Government that in similar cases they should be very strict. An officer who has been executing documents for the last 50 years, an officer in whose name a number of documents stand, in all of which he makes an entry that he was born on such and such a date, all of a sudden puts in an application and makes the Government believe that he was born much later. Such of applications should be viewed very strictly by the Government.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, one would think from the speech of the mover of this motion that there have been very many cases where the Account Officer or Government allowed the age of officers to be altered in the manner suggested.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Were there not instances?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): At any rate, not in the current year.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Has there been any instance during the last 5 years?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I remember one which occurred about 2 years ago. Even at that time, it was clearly stated that such cases were very few and they were not able to trace any from the old records. I am only speaking from memory, Sir, and I have not verified it. It is not a matter, Sir, where there are really many cases coming up before the Government and are being allowed.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it not a question of principle rather than of any particular case?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I am coming to that very point. I might perhaps also say, though I do not want to take shelter under the plea, that the position of the Account Officer in this matter is very simple. I will read the rule on the subject, for the benefit of the House. This is the Article in the Service Regulations about it.

"The age of an officer, whether gazetted or non-gazetted, can be recorded only on receipt of satisfactory proof, such as a baptismal certificate or a horoscope, or a certificate by a Magistrate or other well-known and trustworthy person in the town or village where the officer was born; and the age once recorded should not be altered, except in case of clerical error, without the sanction of the Government".

Now, Sir, it may be asked, if the rule is so rigorous how this change can come about in the age. It can possibly happen only in the case of officers who were in service before the date on which the Civil Service Regulations were introduced. In future, it would be impossible for an officer entering service or for one who entered service within the last 20 years to come forward and say that the age previously given was wrong unless it was a clerical error.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does it apply only to officers already in service or to those who are just entering service also?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is applicable to all without distinction. In these circumstances, I do not know what there is exactly to defend in this matter, I think I have said everything I should say.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether in cases where such applications are made, Government would be pleased to publish them in the Government Gazette so that opportunity might be given to others to give evidence to the contrary?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): That is a novel point. But Government will consider the suggestion.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Are you receiving such applications for counting ages backward?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*) There may be some coming up, but the rigours of the Account Code are such that very few have any chance of passing through.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : Are there large number of applicants?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I cannot say that at this moment, but I think there have been 2 or 3 cases which came up; but not in a single case has the applicant been allowed to alter his age so far.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : May I know whether at the time the Civil Service Regulations were introduced, any notification was issued to the effect that if there was any error with respect to the age of any man in the service, that should be rectified within such and such a date ?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I think it is not necessary. We are publishing the History of Services, and it will be seen from the first page that if any error is found out, it should be communicated to the Account Officer. Also every one is supposed to know the rule.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : May I know whether it would not be helpful if Government publish a notification that a man who wants to enter service must once for all satisfy the authorities with evidence as regards his age and that he should not change the date afterwards?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I have already said that with regard to the people who enter service after the introduction of the Civil Service Regulations, the question can hardly arise, because a formal certificate has to be put in at the commencement of the service.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : So you say that with regard t persons appointed after that date, there will be no chance of thei changing the date ?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*). There is absolutely very little chance of their being allowed to make successfully the proposition for changing the date.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Do the Government consider that such a certificate is conclusive or do they resort to documentary evidence in the matter of deciding age ?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : It is not absolutely conclusive. But at the same time the chance of allowing an alteration will be infinitesimal in the cases that I just referred to.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : Is it not possible to prevent absolutely the possibility of injustice being done by ruling that in the case of new appointments the age should be decided once for all and that no opportunity should be given to any officer to revise it ?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I am afraid we cannot do as the member suggests. We can only do this much and that is, we will consider the question of publishing any applications that might be made for the alteration of age. I do not think we can do more than that.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, though according to the Account Officer it is very difficult to evade the rules provided by the Service Regulations I think producing a horoscope or any other equivalent is not very difficult from our point of view. It may be that there are not many cases in which officers are allowed to make themselves younger. But the few cases like this attract so much attention of the public, since at a particular psychological moment the officer thinks that he should continue as the head of his department for two or three years more and with this object in view he attempts to correct his age. There are also cases in which officers wish to qualify themselves for additional pension, and this induces them to make similar attempts. Therefore, my point is that, in allowing such applications, the Government should act only on very strong grounds. Unless there are very strong grounds and conclusive proofs to support the officer, the Government should not allow such applications. When there are young men in the service who will be able to turn out more work, why should old men be allowed to continue for their own sake? Indirectly, efficiency also will be affected if such applications are allowed. Therefore, from the point of view of efficiency also, it is necessary that such applications are very carefully scrutinised and strong pieces of evidence insisted upon before such applications are allowed.

With these words, I beg permission to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote of the House Demand X—General Administration—Account Office —For Rs. 1·01 lakhs.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 7·45 lakhs, under Demand XI—Administration of Justice.

Motion 293.

The following motion was deemed not to have been made since the member was absent.

293. MR. T. J. MATHEW

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,808 for High Court by Re. 1.

Motion 294.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

294. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,808 for High Court by Rs. 100.

My object in moving this motion is to speak about the proposed establishment of two additional temporary Judges' courts. It is on the recommendation of the High Court that these courts are now proposed to be established. That is the reason why I sent in the motion under this head. My point is that it is not necessary to establish these two temporary Judges' courts. It is true, Sir, that the disposal of cases is being delayed too much. It is also true that there is much complaint from the people about this delay. I also have in mind that, last year, the Government on their own initiative sought to appoint a committee to enquire into the cause of this delay and to suggest measures to remedy the same. But due to the fact that the members of the committee and the President were proposed to be given unnecessarily large sums of money as remuneration, this House had to reject the proposal for the appointment of the committee. That committee was not therefore constituted. To avoid the delay in the disposal of cases, the proper thing is not the establishment of additional courts. The real cause has to be understood before any remedy is attempted. My own view is that the complaint is due not to the fact that there are not sufficient number of judges or judicial officers, but to the fact that, at present, the judicial officers are not doing their work with due sense of responsibility. Perhaps it may also be that some of them are also not efficient enough to cope with the work. Under these circumstances, I suggest that the present officers themselves should be made to realise their responsibilities and work better. I believe it is well-known that in several subordinate courts, the presiding officers go to the courts only very late and return early. They are also very idle in the disposal of cases. Cases which involve some sort of labour and difficulty in disposal are usually adjourned and easier cases alone are disposed of just for the sake of showing increased number of disposals.

My next point is as regards the principle that should be adopted in the matter of appointments as judges. As regards promotion of Munsiffs as Judges, Government should not be guided by considerations of seniority alone. I would strongly urge that the present system of recruiting judges by promoting Munsiffs on the basis of seniority is not at all commendable in the interests of efficient administration of justice. Munsiffs at the time they are promoted as judges are very often too old to look after the strenuous work expected of them. It is therefore always better to appoint judges either directly from the bar or to choose only capable persons, without adhering to the claims of seniority alone. There will be no injustice in such a proposal, if at the time of their appointment they are made to understand that further promotion would depend on efficiency and not on service alone.

Another point which I wish to suggest is in regard to the present system of giving time-scales of pay. Increments of pay should be given on grounds of efficiency only. It should depend on the work turned out

[Mr. K. I. Joseph.]

by each officer. The present system of giving scales of pay according to the period of service is not at all a good one. Persons responsible for giving these increments should first be satisfied that the officers concerned deserve such increments. There should be a system of efficiency-scale instead of a time-scale as at present. These are the points that I urge for the attention of the Government and of the House at present.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): With regard to the establishment of two temporary additional Judges' courts, the proposal is to appoint two itinerant courts, with headquarters for the time being at Kottayam and Quilon. I believe Mr. Joseph himself said that there were heavy arrears. Sir, the only remedy for removing arrears that have already accumulated is the appointment of additional courts. Let me in this connection point out the volume of arrears in these two localities. In Quilon alone, there are 481 original suits and about 1900 appeals pending disposal.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Personally, I am satisfied that there are heavy arrears. Therefore, the figures are not necessary so far as I am concerned.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It will be seen from these figures, Sir, that the arrears are rather heavy since there are about 500 original suits and nearly 2000 appeals to be disposed of. As I already stated, arrears that have already accumulated have to be cleared only by the appointment of additional officers.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Is it not possible to make the present officers do more work?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): First of all, they will have to attend to the present work to avoid accumulation of fresh arrears. Secondly, as I have already pointed out, arrears that have already accumulated could not possibly be cleared except by the appointment of additional officers, especially when the arrears are so heavy.

As regards the work of the judges at present, the High Court Judges are doing their best to see that increased disposals are effected by the Presiding Officers of all the courts in the State. The High Court have issued instructions fixing the minimum number of cases to be disposed of by each Presiding Officer within a particular time, and they have also issued strict instructions to effect as speedy disposals as possible. The High Court Judges have also been making surprise visits to see whether the subordinate courts do their work properly and satisfactorily.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): May I know whether, during such inspections, the High Court have been able to find out the Judges who are not doing proper work?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The inspection reports of the High Court are confidential.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know, *generally*, whether they have been able to find out cases of judges not doing their work properly?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): They have found out some matters which require improvement.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know whether they have made a study of the report of the Laws Delays Committee in Madras and have made any suggestion from that, applicable to Travancore?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I shall answer that question presently.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether the High Court took any action against those judges who were not found to be doing their work properly?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The inspection reports of the High Court, as I have already stated, are confidential. It is not sent even to Government. I have not seen the report myself.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Am I to understand that the Government have no control in the matter and that the High Court is the sole authority?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Government have the right to interfere and, as a matter of fact, if necessity arises Government interfere and do the needful. But as a rule, they do not interfere with the High Court in regard to the actual work of administration of justice. Cases in which the Government interfere with the High Court are very few.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether the Government could call for the inspection reports of the High Court?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The Government may call for the report when necessity arises. The High Court also send extracts from the reports whenever necessary. But I must say that the reports are more are less confidential. In a general way, the High Court Judges have found that there is room for some improvement.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Do not the Government find that all the Judges are not doing their work properly?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): As I already submitted, the High Court have stated in a general way that there is room for improvement.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether the Government will be pleased to call for the reports of the inspections made during the course of the last year?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That will be considered.

The High Court have been inspecting the subordinate courts periodically and have been issuing the necessary instructions for the proper and speedy disposal of cases.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know the age of the oldest original suit pending in the Quilon court?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There are cases over seven years old.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know the number of such suits?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There are 20 suits over 7 years old.

As I already submitted, Sir, in regard to the speedy disposal of cases, the High Court have been taking the necessary action. They have been making periodical inspections and issuing necessary instructions to the various judicial officers. But, as for the arrears that have already crept in, they can be removed only by the appointment of additional officers.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know whether the High Court has informed the Government that, as a result of the arrangements that they have now made, hereafter at least arrears will not accumulate?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The High Court never recommend for the establishment of additional courts unless they are satisfied as to the absolute necessity for the same. Whenever they recommend, the appointment of additional officers they give out the reasons necessitating such appointment.

In regard to the delays, Sir, this House may remember that last year a demand was made for the appointment of a committee to find out the inherent reasons for the delays so that it might be possible to cut at the root of the disease. Unfortunately, the House turned down that proposal, and therefore we are not now in a position to know whether there are any special reasons which contribute to such delays.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Did the House seriously object to the constitution of such a committee itself or only to the amount that was proposed to be paid to the President and to the members of the committee?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I cannot answer the question now. I will have to refer to the various speeches made on that occasion. But the fact remains that the House refused to grant this demand. Therefore, we are not now in a position to know the inherent defects, if any, which was responsible for these delays.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know whether they have read the report of the Laws Delays Committee and have come to any conclusion?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): They have read it in a general way, but have not come to any conclusion.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Am I to understand that they were not able to find anything in the conclusions of the Madras committee applicable to Travancore conditions?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): As I already stated, the High Court have, in a general way read the report of the British Indian Civil Justice Committee. On the ground that their report could not be adopted to local conditions, they recommended for another committee for Travancore.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Do we not, as a matter of fact, bodily copy the British Indian Enactments, word for word in many cases?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI ((*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): We do it only after studying them and ascertaining whether they would be applicable to the conditions here. In the case of the British Indian Committee's report, the High Court stated that, since the conditions of Travancore were different from those obtaining in British India, it would not be possible to make use of the conclusicns arrived at by them. They therefore recommended another committee for Travancore. They did not think it necessary to spend a lot of their time in studying the Civil Justice Committee's report, since it was likey that, even after such study, the conclusions of that Committee are found inapplicable to our conditions.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*); May I know whether, during the course of their inspections, it would not be possible for the Judges of the High Court to find out the inherent causes of the delays?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The kind of enquiry that a committee can institute cannot be instituted by the Judges of the High Court. They can only find out whether the existing rules are being properly carried out.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Cannot the High Court Judges also find out whether there is any real defect in the practical working of the rules?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The High Court Judges can only see whether the existing rules are worked properly. It will not be possible for them to find out whether the existing rules themselves require amendment. It is quite likely that, to remove this evil, it might be necessary even for changes in the legislation.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Law Member assure this Council that the High Court have read the Madras Laws Delays Committees' Reports and have found it absolutely inapplicable to Travancore conditions?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): They said they could not find time to make a study of the report and to ascertain whether the conclusions arrived at by them would be applicable to Travancore conditions.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Am I to understand that they have not studied the report?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): They did not study the report. They only read it in a general way because, a study of the whole of the report would require a long time and consequent delay in the disposal of cases pending before them. After all, it might so happen that, even after the study, there is necessity for another committee for Travancore. The High Court therefore did not think it necessary to spend their time on that account, and recommended for a committee for Travancore on the ground that, since the conditions in Travancore are different from those in British India, the conclusions arrived at in British India will not be applicable to Travancore.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What about my suggestion to have an efficiency scale of pay instead of the present time scales?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): In regard to that, let me say, Sir, that the notice of his motion did not contain even an inkling of this point.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): For that matter, the notice did not give any information whatsoever.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): So far as my memory goes, it is the Legislative Council that pressed for the time-scale; and it is as a result of representations made to the Government that they took up the matter. Moreover, if an officer is inefficient and unfit, the High Court will certainly take action against him and recommend for his promotion being barred.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Why not the presumption be the other way? Let the High Court Judges recommend increase of pay only in regard to those who are found to be efficient and deserving of such encouragement.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): As to which should be the presumption, that is a matter of opinion. An officer who is doing responsible work naturally expects regular increments in his salary.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What about my objection to the promotion of Munsiffs as Judges, as a matter of course?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think, Sir, Mr. Joseph's suggestion is that Judges should be recruited from the Bar. I think this House itself has given its views on this matter on several previous occasions. All that I can say is that the matter would be considered by Government. Government should not be bound by any hard and fast rules that so many must be recruited from the Bar and so many from the department. Even now, Government choose only those who are efficient. They appoint the best men having regard to the claims of service always.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): What will happen to the judicial independence of a Judge whose appointment is only temporary?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The High Court will choose the best men available, men of high character and capacity. I do not see any reason why their character or mentality should be affected simply because their posts are temporary.

MR K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What about my suggestion to have efficiency as the basis for promotion instead of mere seniority?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Efficiency is always taken into consideration whenever an officer is given any promotion.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Has there been any instance in which a more capable officer has been promoted over his less capable seniors?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I cannot say that now.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Can the learned Law Member assure us that in case a judge has to look up to Government for confirmation, his judicial indepedence will remain unimpaired?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Every appointment has to go to Government as a matter of course. I do not see any reason why that should affect the efficiency or independence of the officer.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): A Judge is an officer in charge of high judicial functions; and a temporary judge has always to look up to Government for favour of confirmation. As such, will not his independence be affected?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Whether it is a case of promotion or of confirmation, orders have to be passed by the Government. That is no reason why the independence of the officer should be affected.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is the Law Member aware that there is agitation, if not here at least elsewhere, that High Court Judges ought not to be eligible for promotion to any higher post?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is it not the purport of that agitation that they should not have to look up to any higher post?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Even High Court Judges are appointed only by the Government. On that score alone, we cannot say that the officer's independence would be affected.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Do not you think it inexcusable if bias is entertained by the Judges?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not think there is any case.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): If the Government have absolute faith in the character of Judges, why should they make a rule to the effect that relations of Munsiffs or Judges should not appear before them as counsels?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Human beings are liable to err. Apart from the actual justice being meted out, the reputation of the Judge should be safeguarded. Moreover, there should not be any suspicion entertained by the vakil that because a particular vakil is the relative of a particular Judge, the judgment is affected.

I may point out for the information of the House that, in Madras, relatives of Judges are permitted to appear before them as counsels. I believe in other countries also this practice is allowed. Here alone, this is not allowed, merely because the Judges should be above suspicion.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): What was the ground for the Government to make such a discrimination against the High Court Judges as against those obtaining elsewhere?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There is no distinction made by law or rules. Here, the High Court Judges themselves have established the practice.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether the Government or the High Court have taken any steps for retiring judicial officers who are not found capable of doing a satisfactory amount of work?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I cannot say either way at present.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): With regard to arrears, I wish to know whether it is to appoint a new officer, or transfer some officer to

a place where there are arrears and thereby those arrears are cleared off?

MR. KAYALAM PRAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I cannot answer that definitely. The High Court have noted this point for consideration.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Have the High Court come to understand that it is because of the neglect on the part of officers that arrears swell up?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): One way of clearing off arrears is by means of transferring capable officers to places where they are heavy.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Supposing the new officer is practically finishing all the arrears, will not his work show that the previous officer was not up to the mark?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It need not follow that the previous officer was not up to the mark. As everybody knows, efficiency varies with respect to individuals.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Will the member convey the suggestion to the High Court that only Munsiffs 75 per cent. of whose decisions have been confirmed on appeal should alone be promoted as Second Judges?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I have no objection to convey this.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Only as a matter of encouragement.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am sure Government will consider this aspect of the matter when promotions of Munsiffs as Second Judges come up.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Why could not the Government once more come up with proposals for the appointment of a Laws Delays Committee?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The whole proposition was voted down last year.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): In view of the speeches made on that occasion, could not the Government come up once more for the entertainment of the Laws Delays Committee?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): A majority of the members were against such a committee and, as a result, the whole proposition was dropped.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Is the member aware that that proposition was voted down because of the large allotment provided for it?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The House voted down the whole establishment even.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): The Law Member has stated that the High Court is giving proper instructions to the District Judges concerned for the early disposal of arrears. In view of this, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion 295.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

295. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,138 for temporary establishment by Rs. 10.

The object of the motion is to suggest certain things to Government in the interests of the people. This temporary establishment is for Civil and Sessions Courts I hear this proposal is to have temporary judges in localities where there are already courts. In the interests of the litigant public, it is desirable to have courts in different localities rather than having courts of the same kind more or less in the same locality. It has been pointed out that there are arrears of work in some of the Civil and Sessions Courts. To clear arrears, and to avoid this, in future, I think capable officers should be appointed in new localities where there are no courts at present. It seems to me that even additional expenditure is not indispensable provided capable men are appointed. My object in bringing his motion is mainly to point out the need for a court at convenient locality in Central Travancore where there is now no such court. In this connection, the Government should also consider the claims of places in which there were courts of the kind in former days and also claims of the people in special localities where other kinds of superior courts do not exist at present. I do not specify any particular place, but the Government should look into the records, number of cases, where they hail from, and open a new court in that locality so that the litigant public may save the trouble of travelling and also expenditure for their travel and stay in outside places.

It may be urged from some quarters that it is not desirable in the interests of the people to create the atmosphere of courts in places where there are no courts of any kind. But so long as there is not even a Munsiff's court or a Magistrate's court or a Bench Magistrate's court, it seems to me, that an atmosphere of litigation must be present in that place. If a court of a higher kind is introduced, I think the atmosphere may become more salubrious and improved. So that then, this kind of objection will not arise. With these few words, I place this motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The temporary additional courts that are proposed to be opened are to be located one in Kottayam and another in Quilon. They are only temporary and hence it is not possible to locate these courts in a place different from the place where there are already courts now in existence. As for the suggestion made by the member that a court should be

opened at Mavelikara or some place in central Travancore, the High Court are of opinion that it is not necessary to have a separate court in Mavelikara because the court in Quilon is only 32 miles from Mavelikara. Besides, the court in Quilon is more or less situated in a central place and it is really serving the purpose of the litigant public. Anyhow, on the ground of economy also, the High Court came to the conclusion that the present court in Quilon is enough for the purpose.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I only want to bring the claims of fresh places when the Government have decided the opening of the new courts. Since my object is gained, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion 296.

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI.

296. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,138 for temporary establishment by Rs. 100.

Motion 297.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I beg to make the following motion : —

297. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,08,137 for Civil and Sessions courts by Rs. 4,440.

എന്റെ പ്രമേയം ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്കന്മാർക്കു യാതൊരുജോലിയും നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിനായിട്ടു ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൪,൪൪൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ആറു ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരെ ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവർ ഇന്നജോലി ചെയ്യണമെന്നു് സിവിൽകോർട്ടു ഗൈഡിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ജോലിനിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തവർക്കു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. എന്നാൽ സിവിൽകോർട്ടു ഗൈഡിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരുഭാഗത്തു് അവർ ഇന്നയിന്ന ജോലിചെയ്യണമെന്നു വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolum*): Is it because that the Civil Courts' Guide does not contain any mention about the work of the Head Clerks or that the Head Clerks have no work that they are not doing any work ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ടമെമ്പർക്കു്, അതായതു ശിരസ്തദാർമുതൽ കീഴ്പോട്ടുള്ള ജോലിക്കാരിൽ ഇന്നാർ ഇന്നജോലി ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഡിക്രി എഴുത്തു, പകർപ്പെഴുത്തു മുതലായ ഓരോ വകുപ്പുകളിൽ ഓരോ ജോലികൾ ഓരോരുത്തർക്കും കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്ക് ഇന്ന ജോലി ചെയ്യണമെന്നു

[Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.]

ഗൈഡിൽ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലെ ന്യായാധിപന്മാരും കൂടി തയ്യാറാക്കിയതും ഒന്നുരണ്ടു ജഡ്ജിമാരുടെ വളരെക്കാലത്തെ പ്രയത്നഫലമായിട്ടുള്ളതും ആയ ഒരു പ്രമാണമാണ് സിവിൽ കോർട്ടു ഗൈഡ്. അതിൽ സത്യവാങ്മൂലം അവരെക്കൊണ്ട് സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുമാത്രം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു. അതിലേക്ക ഇത്രവളരെ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഈ തുക കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Are not the Head Clerks doing any work at present?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*). നാജരുടെ ജോലി നോക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. പക്ഷെ അതിന് ഗൈഡിൽ അവരെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*). സത്യവാങ്മൂലം സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് അവർക്ക ഉപദ്രവമാണൊ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അതു് ഉപദ്രവമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അവരെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): പണം കൊടുത്തു വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അവർക്ക ഉപദ്രവം ഒന്നും ഇല്ലാ. എന്നാൽ അവർക്ക് ഇന്നജോലി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ലാ മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഞാൻ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I believe the Head Clerks are attending to office correspondence. I myself have seen them attending to filing of cases, filing of appeals, etc. The fact that they have work is positive.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Does the Civil Courts' Guide make mention as to the work of the other subordinates?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*). It does not lay down.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഞാൻ എഴുതിക്കൊടുത്ത മോഷനിൽതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am just looking into the Civil Courts' Guide at random and I find that the duty of the head ministerial officer alone is specifically mentioned.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): But the Sheristadar is the head ministerial officer and not the Head Clerk.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is what I say. The duty of the head ministerial officer alone is mentioned. I believe, in the Civil Courts' Guide not merely the work of the Head Clerk but also of other clerks, peons, duffadars and mochees is not mentioned. If my friend had given me previous notice of the subject about which he spoke just now I would have gathered more information.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): May I ask the Law Member whether the Head Clerk is not doing the heavy and responsible work of the Nazir?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What I submit is that in the absence of specific notice, I am not able to detail the quantity and quality of the work done by the Head Clerk.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഈ ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്കം ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതു നാജരുടെ ജോലിയാണ്. പക്ഷെ അവർ എന്തധികാരത്തിന്മേലാണ് ഈ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നാണ് എനിക്കറിയേണ്ടതു്. ഇവർ നാജരുടെ ജോലി ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഗൈഡിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗത്തും പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Is there any Nazir besides the Head Clerk?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): നാജർ ഇല്ല.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*). Is that work assinged to any particular clerk in the District Court?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): നാജർജോലി മാത്രം ഇവർ ചെയ്താൽ മതിയെങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്കു ൫൦ രൂപാമുതൽ ൭൦ രൂപവരെ ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു ഇവരെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

PRESIDENT: Are you making a speech or are you making enquiries?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): I want an explanation from the member.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): As the member himself admits that the Head Clerk is doing some work, I think the amount required for the Head Clerk has to be provided for.

PRESIDENT : Are you in possession of the House?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : The member was only making some enquiries.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : എൻെറ പ്രമേയത്തിനു ശരിയായ മറുപടി ലാമെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞില്ലെങ്കിലും ഗൈഡിൽ ഉള്ള ൧൨ം അബദ്ധത്തെ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് എൻെറ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

Motion 298.

The following motion was not moved :–

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI :

298. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,08,137 for Civil and Session Courts by Rs. 3.

Motion 299.

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent :–

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

299. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,08,137, for Civil and Sessions Courts by Re. 1.

Motion 300.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : Sir, I beg to move the following motion :—

300. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,08,137 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Rs. 10.

Sir, my object in introducing this motion is to bring home to the Government the necessity for opening a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Arukutti. Time and again, Sir, has this fact been brought to the notice of this House as well as the Assembly by means of representations and also with notices of the Chief Justice by means of deputations. Yet we have not received any satisfactory reply. I hope the Law Member himself is personally aware of the difficulties of the people of the place to conduct their Civil and Criminal cases. If a court is established at the northern end of Shertallai, it will benefit the villagers of Turavur North, Arur, Mattathilbhagom, Panavalli and Taikattucheri.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : How far are they now from the Shertallai Munsiff's Court?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : I will tell the member Now the civil cases are taken to Vaikam which is eleven miles from Arukutti and criminal cases are conducted at Shertallai which is fourteen miles from Arukutti. Therefore, people have to experience serious hardship, especially in the absence of proper communications. In going to these places, they have to cross two dangerous lakes, the Vembanad and the Muttam which are always boisterous. It is rather a distressing sight to see old men coming back with hollow eyes and wrinkled brows after conducting cases and starving the previous day. It may be argued that establishment of a court at Arukutti may entail additional expenditure. But what I say is that some years back there

was a Magistrate's court at Arukutti and the building there is vacant. This building may safely be used and thereby no additional expenditure has to be incurred on that account. Temporary courts are established sometimes at Vaikam, at other times at Shertallai; and sometimes at other places. Therefore if one of these courts is transferred to Arukutti, that will be of great service to the people there. Two years ago, when I moved the matter, the learned Law Member on the other side answered that the question would be considered. The matter has not yet been considered. I believe this time at least the matter will be considered and a favourable decision arrived at.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): As my friend did not give specific notice of the point he had in mind, I am not able to call for the file on the subject and look it up. I am sorry I am not in a position to say definitely what has become of the proposal. Yet as Mr. Panikkar wants only that the matter should be considered, I assure him that the matter will be considered.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): I want that to be favourably considered.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നതോടുകൂടി മിസ്റ്റർ ശിവരാമപ്പണിക്കരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള പല കോടതികളിലും കേസ്സു ഫയലാകുന്ന ക്രമം വ്യത്യാസപ്പെട്ടാണു കാണുന്നതു്. ഒരു കോടതിയിൽ ൧൪൦൦ കേസു പതിയുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വേറെ ഒരു കോടതിൽ ൪൦൦ കേസ്സുമാത്രമേ പതിഞ്ഞുകാണുകയൊള്ളു. ഉദാഹരണമായിട്ടു ഒന്നു രണ്ടു സംഗതികൾ പറയാം. കൃഷ്ണപുരം മുൻസിഫ് കോർട്ടിൽ ഒരു മുൻസിഫിനു വേണ്ട ജോലിയില്ല. ൬൦൦ കേസ്സുകളോളം മാത്രമേ പതിയുന്നൊള്ളു. അടൂർ മുൻസിഫ്കോർട്ടിൽ ൩൦൦ കേസുകളിലധികം പതിയുന്നില്ല. ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ മുൻസിഫ്കോർട്ടിൽ ൧൨൦൦-ം തിരുവല്ലാ മുൻസിഫ് കോർട്ടിൽ ൧൩൦൦-ം ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി മുൻസിഫ്കോർട്ടിൽ ൪൦൦-ം കേസ്സുകളാണ് പതിയുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ജോലി ധാരാളമുള്ള മുൻസിഫിനും ജോലി തീരെയില്ലാത്ത മുൻസിഫിനും ഉള്ള ശമ്പളക്രമം ഒന്നുപോലെയാണു. മുൻസിഫന്മാൎക്കു ശമ്പളം കുറവാണ് അതു കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം എനിക്കില്ല.

എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള കോടതികളുടെ അധികാരാതൃത്തിയെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി രണ്ടാമതു ഒരതൃത്തി നിൎണ്ണയിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ മുൻസിഫ്കോടതി അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതങ്ങളായ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതിനും പുറമേ അനേകം മുൻസിഫ്കോർട്ടുകളെ കുറയ്ക്കാവുന്നതുമാണ്. പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും മുൻസിഫ്കോടതിയുടെ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടു്.

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

അഞ്ചുക്കഠറിയിലും, പത്തനംതിട്ടയിലും ഓരോ മുൻസിഫ് കോടതിയുടെ ആവശ്യം ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതാണ്. അട്ടൂർ മുൻസിഫ് കോർട്ടിലും, കൃഷ്ണപുരം മുൻസിഫ് കോർട്ടിലും ഒരു മുൻസിഫിനു തക്ക ജോലി ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ രണ്ടു കോടതിയും മാററി പത്തനംതിട്ടയിലും അഞ്ചുക്കഠറിയിലും സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ സൌകര്യപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. അതിനാൽ കൊട്ടാരക്കര മുതൽ വടക്കോട്ടു പറവൂർ വരെയുള്ള എല്ലാ മുൻസിഫ് കോടതിയുടേയും അധികാരാതൃത്തിയെ ഗവൺമെൻറു രണ്ടാമതും ഒന്നു നിർണ്ണയിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇതിൽ ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയേയും ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അഞ്ചുക്കഠറിയിലും പത്തനംതിട്ടയിലും ഓരോ മുൻസിഫ് കോടതി സ്ഥാപിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു സൌകര്യപ്രദമായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ ശിവരാമപ്പണിക്കരുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): I beg to withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT: Does the House permit the motion to be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion 301.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): സിവിൽ നീതിന്യായ വകുപ്പിലേക്കു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൫൦,൮,൧൩൭ രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ൧൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ പ്രമേയം. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കി അതിനെപ്പററി സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിനു തന്നെ എനിക്കു വളരെ ലജ്ജതോന്നുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിവർഷകാലത്തു് പുഴകളിൽ കൂടി ഭയങ്കരമായനിലയിൽ ഊക്കോടുകൂടി വെള്ളം കീഴ്പ്പോട്ടു് ഒഴുകിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരാൾ അതിൻെറ വക്കത്തുചെന്നു നിന്നുകൊണ്ടു്: 'ഇനിമേൽ ഈ വെള്ളം മേല്പോട്ടു് ഒഴുകട്ടെ' എന്നു പറയുന്നതുപോലെയാണ് ഇംഗ്ലീഷുഭാഷയിൽ എഴുതിവരുന്ന ജഡ്ജിമെൻറുകളെ മലയാളത്തിലുംകൂടി ഒരു കാപ്പി എഴുതണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇതുനിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകളെപ്പററി സ്വല്പം പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ. അതു സാദ്ധ്യമായി കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരം എനിക്കു ലവലേശമില്ല. എന്നിരുന്നാലും ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ഈ കൌൺസിലിൻെറ മുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കേ

ണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നിയതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണു് അതി ലേക്കു ഞാൻ ഉദ്യമിച്ചതു്.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തു നീതിന്യായക്കോടതികൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് മനു ഷ്യരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും നീതിന്യായങ്ങളെ പരി പാലിക്കുന്നതിനുമായിട്ടാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഈ കോടതികളുമായിട്ടു് ധാ രാളം പെരുമാറുന്ന ജനങ്ങളിൽ നൂററിനു് തൊണ്ണൂററെട്ടു് ശതമാനവും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്ഭാഷ പരിചയമില്ലാത്തവരാണു്. ഈ കോടതികളിൽ ഫയ ലാക്കുന്ന കേസുകളും അന്യായങ്ങളും പത്രികകളും എല്ലാം മലയാളവുമാ ണു്. അപൂർവം ചിലതിൽ വ്യത്യാസം ഉണ്ടായേക്കാം. അതു ഞാൻ ആരുവളരെ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ കേസുകൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനെസംബ ന്ധിച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽ കക്ഷികളുടെ മൊഴിയും സാക്ഷികളുടെ മൊഴിയും വിസ്താരവും മുഴുവൻ മലയാളത്തിലാണു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു കേസ് ഫയ ലാക്കിയതുമുതൽ അവസാനംവരെയുള്ള മലയാളത്തിൽ എഴുതീട്ടുള്ള ഭാ ഗങ്ങളെ നോക്കി മലയാളത്തിൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കീട്ടാണു് ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ ഒരു ജ ഡ്ജിമെൻറു് എഴുതുന്നതു്. മലയാളത്തിലുള്ള അന്യായം, സാക്ഷിമൊഴി, പത്രിക, ഇവകളെ മലയാളത്തിൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കാമെങ്കിൽ, മലയാള ത്തിൽതന്നെ ഒരു ജഡ്ജിമെൻറു് എഴുതുന്നതിനു് പ്രയാസം എന്താണു ള്ളതു്?

ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് സങ്കടം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു ണ്ടൊ എന്നു് നോക്കിയാൽ അവക്കു് വലുതായ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു ണ്ടു് എന്നു കാണാം. എങ്ങിനെയെന്നാൽ ഒരു കേസ് വിധിയായതി നുശേഷം അതിലെ കക്ഷി, ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ എഴുതിയ ജഡ്ജിമെൻറു് വാങ്ങി ക്കുന്നു. കക്ഷിയ്ക്കു ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അതി നെ തർജ്ജിമചെയ്യുന്നതിനു് ഒരാളിൻെറ പക്കൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഇവയെ മലയാളത്തിൽ തർജ്ജിമചെയ്യുന്നതിനുതന്നെ അവക്കു വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടാ ണു്. എങ്കിലും തർജ്ജിമചെയ്യിക്കാൻ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചൊരു ഫീസ് അതായ തു് എട്ടൊ പത്തൊ രൂപാ ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെവ രുമ്പോൾ സാധുക്കൾ വിഷമിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ വിധത്തി ലാണു് ഇതിലുള്ള കുഴപ്പം.

കോർട്ടുഫീസുവകയിലും വക്കീൽഫീസ് വകയിലും വലിയ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ചിലവു ചെയ്താണു ഈ കക്ഷികൾ കേസുനടത്തുന്നതു്. ആ തുക അവരുടെ പത്തും പന്ത്രണ്ടും വർഷത്തെ അതിപ്രയത്നഫലവുമാ യിരിക്കും. ഇത്രയും കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടതിൻേറശേഷവും വിധിപ്രസ്ഥാപിച്ചതു്

[Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiri.]

ഗുണമൊ ദോഷമൊ എന്ന് അവക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ. അപ്പീൽക്കോടതികളിൽ കൊടുക്കാൻ തക്കന്യായമുണ്ടൊ എന്നു കക്ഷികൾക്കു തനിയെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നുമില്ലാ. വക്കീലന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടു കാണിച്ചാൽ അപ്പീൽ കൊടുക്കാൻ ന്യായമില്ലെങ്കിലും ന്യായമുണ്ടെന്നും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുംതന്നെ പറയും. അതിനുള്ള ന്യായമെന്താണെന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ വക്കീലന്മാരും പറയുകയില്ലാ. അതെല്ലാം കേസിൽ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളാമെന്നും പറയും. ഈ മാതിരി അനേകം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്.

അതിനാൽ നീതിന്യായക്കോടതികളിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്ന ജഡ്ജിമെൻറ് മലയാളത്തിലുംകൂടി ആക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. മലയാളത്തിൽ മാത്രം മതിയെന്ന് പറയുന്നില്ല. അതു് സാധ്യവുമല്ല. എന്നാൽ മലയാളത്തിലുംകൂടി ശരിയായ ഒരു പകപ്പ് എഴുതിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): തർജ്ജിമചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഒരു ഫീസ്സ് വയ്ക്കാമൊ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): കക്ഷികൾ കോർട്ടുഫീസ്സ് പ്രത്യേകം കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ തർജ്ജിമക്ക് ഫീസ്സ് പ്രത്യേകം കൊടുപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലല്ലൊ.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): മലയാളത്തിൽ ജഡ്ജിമെൻറ് എഴുതണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥ ഉള്ളതു മെമ്പർ മനസ്സിലാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Mr. Tuppan Namputiri's point seems to be that for want of a Malayalam translation of judgments, people are put to great hardship. Let me inform him that, on application, the court will give a translation of the judgment on payment of fees. Under the law, the judgment may be in the language of the court or in English. Having regard to the fact that most of us are trained in English, the judgment is delivered in English.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): മലയാളത്തിൽ ജഡ്ജിമെൻറു എഴുതാനുള്ള വിഷമം എന്താണ്?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Even now, the law is that the judgment may be in the language of the court or in English, but in practice it is more convenient to

write in English because you can express it better in English. (*Laughter.*)

PRESIDENT: Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai, please speak in Malayalam

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ഞാൻ മലയാളത്തിൽതന്നെ പറയാം. ചട്ടം അനുസരിച്ചു ജഡ്ജിമെൻറു ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലൊ കോർട്ടുഭാഷയിലൊ എഴുതാം. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ എഴുതിവരുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം യോജിച്ച പദം മലയാളത്തിൽ കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ്.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): സിവിൽ കോടതികൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ട് എത്ര കൊല്ലമായി?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): സിവിൽ കോടതികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടു വളരെക്കാലമായി.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): അന്നു നീതിന്യായം നടക്കാറില്ലായിരുന്നോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ എഴുതിയാൽ മാത്രമെ നീതിന്യായം നടക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ലാ. ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ എഴുതി ശീലിച്ചവർക്ക് ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ എഴുതിയാൽ മാത്രമെ മനസ്സിലുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം മുഴുവനും പുറത്തു വരാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam.*): മുമ്പു മലയാളത്തിലൊ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലൊ ജഡ്ജിമെൻറ് എഴുതിവന്നത്?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): In Malayalam.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Who is in possession of the House?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am in possession of the House.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): What about the translation and who will translate the judgment?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The translation will be made by an expert.

All that difficulty can be obviated by the payment of a small fee.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I think it is very necessary to declare Malayalam as the official language. We have been noticing how difficult it was for some members to speak in English and for some members to understand English. Even if there be only a few members who cannot understand English, it is very unfair to them. I think if we are asked to speak in Malayalam, we shall be better able to express our views.

PRESIDENT: The point raised by Mr. A. K. Pillai relates to the rule in the case of two members who do not understand English quite well, that is Mr. Tuppan Namputiri and Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman and all the other members who have elected to speak in Malayalam have a creditable knowledge of English.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I was just pointing out an instance with which we are all conversant, *viz.*, the difficulty in not speaking in Malayalam. But I wish to know why Malayalam should not be declared as official language to be used in courts and in the Legislative Council and in all official proceedings. That is my submission.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I also support the principle of the motion. May I speak in Malayalam about it?

PRESIDENT: No.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It has been acknowledged by Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai that judgments can be written in the language of the courts, that is Malayalam. It may be sometimes Tamil in South Travancore where it is the language used in courts. In olden days, judgments used to be written in Malayalam and it is regrettable to find that that practice has gone out of use. The old practice should be renewed and, for this purpose, I would suggest the following methods. First, in the selection of judicial officers, people with the knowledge of the language of the country should be preferred because it is obvious that courts of law are established for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit and the convenience of the judicial officers. I would say that the convenience of the judicial officers to express themselves should be subordinate to the convenience of the people. The second point is that even though many of the officers are capable of doing it, they do not take the trouble of writing judgments in Malayalam as they regard it something not worth their while. That should be discouraged and the Government should ask all the officers who know Malayalam or Tamil to write their judgements in the language of the country. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): What should be the language of the judgments in the case of a man who knows only Gujarati and does not know Malayalam?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): When he lives in a country where the general language is Malayalam or Tamil and if he does not know either of them, he should take the chance.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): What is to be the case of a man coming from a place where Malayalam alone is written?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I cannot hear.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ഞാൻ പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 302.

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent:—

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

302. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,08,137 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Rs. 100.

Motions 303 and 304.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

303. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,08,137 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

304. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,08,137 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Rs. 100.

Motion 305.

The following motion was deemed not to have been made as the member was absent:—

MR. T. J. MATHEW:

305. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,500 for Magistrates by Rs. 1.

Motion 306.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

306. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 97,100 for Criminal Courts by Rs. 10.

Sir, I have already given notice of my object in bringing this motion, *viz.*, that it is to discuss the necessity of re-establishing a Magistrate's court at Tiruvalla. During the time of the last Budget Session, I drew the attention of the Government to this subject and I was told that the question was engaging the attention of the Government. I do not know whether any decision has been come to. I also sent up an interpellation regarding this, but it has not been answered. With the object again of impressing upon the Government the necessity of locating a Magistrate's court at Tiruvalla, I make the motion.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The matter is still under the consideration of the Government. As I told the House last time, a deputation waited on the Dewan and it seems that he replied that it was a matter which requires consideration since the Court was once shifted from Tiruvalla. I also understand that the Dewan has also promised that he would visit the locality before coming to a decision.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): On the assurance of the Law Member that the matter is under the consideration of Government, I withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 307.

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent:—

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI:

307. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 97,400 for Criminal Courts by Rs. 10.

Motion 308.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

308. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 97,400 for Criminal Courts by Rs. 100.

The object in moving this motion is to suggest that the administration of Criminal Justice may be left with officers who are entirely under the control of the High Court. Great difficulties are now being felt by leaving it divided between the Sessions Courts, on the one hand and the Sub-Magistrates on the other. The District Magistrates and the Sub-Magistrates are executive officers and they are under the direct control of the Government. In cases where Government interests are involved, people may find it difficult to get fair justice done to them at the hands of these officers. Even otherwise, for the convenience of the administrative machinery itself, I think it is better to entrust the whole administration under the direct control of the High Court itself. It is with this object that I have primarily brought forward this motion.

I may however add another point and that is about the recruitment of the Magistrates. It is better to recruit them direct from the vakils or others who have got actual experience of the working of the criminal law. The present system of recruitment from among the clerks is, I think, not quite satisfactory. These are the only two points that I have to urge for the consideration of the House in regard to this motion.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, as for the administration of the criminal justice being left entirely under the administration of the High Court, I must submit for the information of the House that it is now entirely under the High Court. The High Court have got the power of revision of every criminal case in the country. As it is, under the law, an appeal is presented to the District Magistrate or the Sessions Courts and the High Court has got the power of revision. So, the Government or the executive have no voice in the administration of criminal justice. Probably, what Mr. Joseph wants is the separation of the Revenue Department from the Judiciary. I may say that it is to a certain extent being done by the appointment of Stationary Magistrates, as far as possible.

With regard to the recruitment of Magistrates from the Bar, I beg to say that the matter was fully debated at the last session and the House

recorded its vote. It was said on that occasion that no hard and fast rule could be laid down and that the recruitment has to be made from the services for two reasons. Firstly, efficient Magistrates cannot be had for a pay of Rs. 125 and, secondly, if these appointments were taken from the services, the few chances of promotion for the clerks in the Secretariat and other offices will be lessened.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it not better to divest the Magistrates of their revenue work?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is being done now.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it not possible to make a complete separation?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Addtional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is possible, but it is not expedient. Having regard to certain localities, it is not possible to establish a Stationary Magistrate's Court where there may not be enough work for a magistrate. Wherever it will be advantageous in the interests of economy, that work is combined with the revenue work. But the object is to separate it from the executive officers as far as possible.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What about District Magistrates' powers being entrusted to the Sessions Judges?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): As the law stands at present, the appellate power goes to the District Magistrates and Mr. Joseph is quite welcome to bring an amending Bill.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am asking the opinion of the Government on the matter. If the Government think there is a necessity, Government can themselves do the needful.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There is no demand whatever for that, and they are neutral as to whether appeals are heard by the District Magistrates or by District Judges. If the House thinks that they should come up before the Sessions Judge, it may be considered.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): What is the objection to the opening of more Munsiff-Magistrates' courts?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That will depend upon the question of recruitment. Whenever it is possible, it is done so. For instance, in Neduvangad which my friend represents, it has been done.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Seeing that many of the non-official members are absent, I do not press the motion even though I am not satisfied with the arguments of the Law Member,

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions 309 and 310.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

309. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,346 for Law College and Hostel by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

310. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for Superintendent by Rs. 100.

Motion 311.

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent:

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI:

311. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,483 for establishment by Rs. 100.

Motions 312 and 313.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

312. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,100 for Law Officers by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

313. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,100 for Law Officers by Rs. 100.

Motion 314.

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent:—

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI:

314. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7·45 lakhs under Demand XI by Re. 1.

Motion 315.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

315. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7·45 lakhs under Demand XI by Rs. 10.

Sir, the object of my motion is to ventilate the complaints of the people about the administration of justice and to suggest remedies. It has been brought to the notice of the Government in this House that there is much delay in the disposal of cases and that there is a great deal of errors or irregularities in courts. There is also a complaint amongst the people that many of the judicial officers are not above corruption. So, these are the complaints which have to be dealt with by the Government. Under the present circumstances, it is not an easy thing to prove corruption on the part of a particular officer. But the Government can, to a very great extent, remove such complaints by a judicious selection of officers and also by dealing with incompetent and corrupt officers in a summary fashion. In this connection, I should like to make an observation about the propriety of applying the term punishment to the case of dispensing with the services of an officer. I do not think that it is a punishment. If an officer is found to be incapable of doing the work entrusted to him or if his conduct is found to be very unsatisfactory to

the public, generally, who are concerned with him, it is not a punishment to send him away. It is a different thing if an officer is prosecuted and punished and in this case, there are legal forms of procedure which have to be strictly observed. But, in the case of dispensing with the services of an officer, it is a matter which may be done by the Government. That is one step which the Government can adopt for removing the complaints of the people in this respect. Another thing that can be done is that the Government should institute a system of trial by jury. These things can be tried. The first method especially is a thing which every civilised Government is following.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it for the Travancore State that the member is suggesting the jury system?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The jury system was in existence in England when England was far behind the present Travancore in civilisation. Therefore, that is no objection. People can only get the amount of justice that they more or less deserve. We have people who are more or less competent for doing the work of juries. But, as it is, we are very often getting less than what we deserve. So, if the people are also given a chance of doing the work and of more or less knowing what is going on in courts in a small way, at least properly influence the workings of the court, I think it will be a healthy thing. To bring these points to the serious consideration of the Government, I beg to move the motion.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, three points have been raised by Mr. G. Raman Menon, One is in regard to delay in the matter of cases. In regard to that, I have already stated that the High Court are considering it. I do not think that I should say anything more in this connection. The second point he raised was with regard to corruption. I think there was a good deal of discussion in regard to corruption yesterday. I do not think that the question should be debated upon today also. The third point he raised was with regard to trial by jury. The system of trial by jury was—

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Did they speak anything about corruption in the Judicial Department at any time during the discussion yesterday?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirka Vakil*): I am speaking generally. It was stated in the course of the discussion yesterday that there was corruption generally among the officers. If any specific method of corruption was said to be obtaining in the Judicial Department, I would have now replied to that. Regarding trial by jury, a Bill was introduced into the Council twenty years ago and it was thrown out by the Council. For my part, I do not think there will be any use in introducing that system, as it has been found to be unnecessary by the Council. If the member thinks that it is necessary, he may bring forward an amending Bill for introducing the system of trial by jury.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : സർ, സിവിൽ നീതിഭരണത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നേരിടുന്ന പല സങ്കടങ്ങളെ പററിയും പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻമേനവൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെ ജൂഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയിടയിൽ "കറപ്ഷൻ" ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നേരിടുന്ന സങ്കടങ്ങളെ ഹൈക്കോടതി നിഷ്കർഷയായി ഉത്തരവുകൊടുത്തു പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കോടതികളിൽ സാക്ഷികൾ കൊടുക്കുന്ന മൊഴി കക്ഷിയേയൊ വക്കീലന്മാരേയൊ വായിച്ചു കേൾപ്പിച്ചിട്ടാണൊ ഒപ്പിടുവിക്കുന്നതെന്ന സംഗതി ഹൈക്കോർട്ടിൽനിന്നും അന്വേഷിക്കണം. "മൊഴി വായിച്ചുകേട്ടു. ശരി'' എന്നു കടലാസിൽ കാണുന്നതല്ലാതെ അങ്ങനെ നടക്കാറില്ല.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavalikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : അതിനു ജൂഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ ഉത്തരവാദികളല്ലെ?

MR. KULLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pathanamthitta*): അതേ. കോടതികളിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്ന മൊഴി ഏതുപ്രകാരത്തിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു എന്നു അതിന് അടയാളസഹിതം പകർപ്പുവാങ്ങിച്ചു നോക്കിയാലല്ലാതെ കക്ഷികൾക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പിന്നീടു അതു തിരുത്തുകയെന്നുള്ളതും പ്രയാസമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു മൊഴി എഴുതുന്നതു വായിച്ചുകേൾപ്പിച്ചതിനുശേഷം മാത്രമെ കക്ഷികളെക്കൊണ്ടു ഒപ്പിടുവിക്കാവൂ എന്നു ചട്ടം കെട്ടണം.

ജഡ്ജ്മെൻറു തുറക്കുന്നകോർട്ടിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കണമെന്നു ചട്ടമുണ്ടു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അങ്ങിനെ നടക്കുന്നില്ല. പല കേസുകളും എന്നു വിധി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു എന്നറിയാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു കക്ഷികൾ മുമ്പിൽക്കൂട്ടിത്തന്നെ ജഡ്ജ്മെൻറുപകർപ്പിനു അപേക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

പിന്നീടു പറയാനുള്ളതു വിധി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതിൽ നേരിടുന്ന കാലതാമസത്തെപ്പററിയാണ്. ഹൈക്കോട്ടിൽനിന്നും അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സർക്കുലറനുസരിച്ചു കൃത്യം ൧൧ കാൽ മണിക്കുതന്നെ കോടതികൂടുന്നതായാൽ ഈ കാലതാമസത്തിനു ഇടവരുകയില്ല. ഒരുപക്ഷെ മുൻസിഫ് ൧൧ മണിക്കൊ ൧൨ മണിക്കൊ കോടതിയിൽ വന്നിരുന്നാലും പ്രൈവറ്റുമുറിയിൽ ഇരുന്നു ആഫീസുറിക്കാർഡുകളെല്ലാം പരിശോധിച്ചു ഒപ്പിടാനുള്ളതെല്ലാം ഒപ്പിട്ടു രണ്ടുമണിയോടടുത്തുകൂടിയാണ് ബഞ്ചിൽവരുന്നതു്. ഇതാണു കുടിശിഖ അധികമാകാനുള്ള കാരണം. ഹർജിക്കാർക്കു് അപ്പോൾ

പ്പോൾ ബഞ്ചിൽവച്ചുതന്നെ ഉത്തരവിടുന്നതായാൽ കക്ഷികൾക്കു സൌകൎയ്യവും കുടിശിഖക്കു കുറവും ഉണ്ടാകും. പ്രൈവറുമുറിയിൽ ഇരുന്നു സമയംകളയാതെ ൧൧ മണിമുതൽതന്നെ വിസ്താരം ആരംഭിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഒരു കോട്ടിലും കുടിശിഖ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : ൧൧മണിക്കുതന്നെ ജോലിതുടങ്ങാൻ തടസ്ഥമുള്ളതു വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ കുററമൊ ജഡ്ജിയുടെ കുററമൊ ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : ജഡ്ജി ൧൧൳ മണിക്കു ബഞ്ചിൽ വന്നുതുടങ്ങിയാൽ വക്കീലന്മാർ ൧൧ മണിക്കുതന്നെ കോട്ടിൽ ഹാജരാകും.

ഇനി കോടതികളിൽ ഹൈക്കോടതി ജഡ്ജിമാർ നടത്തുന്ന പരിശോധനയെപ്പററിയാണു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. ഒരു കോടതി പരിശോധിക്കാൻ ചെന്നാൽ ജഡ്ജി ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തിരുന്നുകൊണ്ടു ക്ലാൎക്കിനെയാണു് പരിശോധനക്കയക്കുന്നതു്. ഏതെല്ലാം സംഗതികളാണു പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു അവൎക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. എക്സിക്യൂഷൻക്ലാൎക്കു, ഡിക്രിക്ലാൎക്കു്, എക്സാമിനർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ളവർ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ ചില പുസ്തകം മാത്രം പരിശോധിച്ചു 'തൃപ്തികരമായിരിക്കുന്നു' എന്നു രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിവയ്ക്കും. അതിനാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പരിശോധനരീതി മാററണം. ഒരു ഹൈക്കോടതിജഡ്ജി കോൎട്ടു പരിശോധനക്കു ചെല്ലുമ്പോൾ ഇന്നയിന്ന സംഗതികളെല്ലാം പരിശോധിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനു് ഒരു ഫാറം പ്രിൻറു ചെയ്തുവച്ചാൽ അതാതു കാലത്തിൽ പരിശോധനയുടെ ഫലം എഴുതുന്നതിനും ഒരുതവണ പരിശോധിക്കാൻ വിട്ടുപോയ സംഗതി അടുത്ത സൎക്കീട്ടിൽ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്.

ഈ സംഗതികളിൽ ഹൈക്കോടതി നിഷ്കർഷചെയ്താൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഇപ്പോഴുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Sir, though my friend Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai said that he did not believe that corruption among the Judicial officers was very prevalent, he admitted and pointed out several examples of irregularities. The line where irregularities begin and corruption ends or where irregularities end and corruption begins is hard to determine. Irregularities are also a sort of corruption and the Judicial officer who indulges in so many irregularities may reasonably be suspected of being corrupt also. When the Judicial officer who does not follow the rules laid down and pretends that he has been following them will, if found convenient, employ other methods also. It is very difficult to find out these things.

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

The official member has been pointing out that the matter of corruption has been threshed out in the Council. But so far as Judicial officers are concerned, it has not been. We were speaking only about corruption on the part of Sub-Registrar and not about Judicial officers. It was only incidentally that the matter was referred to. I made this motion only to bring this matter to the attention of the Government and this House. With these observations, I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 316.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I beg leave to move the following motion:

316. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7·45 lakhs under Demand XI by Rs. 10.

From the speeches that have been made here on the previous motions, we have been able to see that the administration of justice is not quite allright. My own impression about the administration of justice in Travancore is that there is no administration of justice but there is selling of justice. I will make my point clear. It has almost become a matter for money. Not that justice is bought by paying money to the Judges, but that a good deal has to be spent for getting justice. After all, justice is not got and the money that has to be spent would be disproportionate even to the value involved in the case. Administration of justice has become very compelx and too technical. It is almost a matter between two vakils to discuss and the vakils, instead of trying to help the court in arriving at justice, confound the court from the real facts of the case. When a witness is cross-examined, the vakil on the other side would rise up from time to time to prevent questions that would elicit evidence. I have got the same fear that my friend Mr. Tuppan Namputiri had when he spoke about the writing of judgments in Malayalam. I am also suggesting the overhauling of the present system. I am not quite sure whether I would be able to move the Government in the matter because we are already creators of that system. We are accustomed to that so long that we shall find it very hard to convince ourselves of the need for changing. I have got a few suggestions for making the administration of justice cheaper. In the first place, all justice must be reduced to terms of simplicity. That is, law should be simplified so that all people can understand it. The Evidence Act should be amended so as to have all the evidence brought in and not prevented. The duration of the Judges' time must be not more than five years. We have been hearing of delay and corruption and inefficiency on the part of judicial officers. Why not we appoint Judges from among capable lawyers and that for a period of not more than five years? Just as we appoint High Court Judges, why not we recruit the judiciary from able lawyers? Give them a decent salary and let them

work honestly and very hard for five years. Send them away after that period. I think the Government will be able to save a good deal of discontented lawyers and thereby solve that problem. At the same time, we shall be able to get efficient work done. And then, another thing that I would suggest is that there must be itinerant courts. They must go from place to place. We have got sessions courts only in name. Why not they hold sessions from place to place? Mr. Raman Menon was for establishing courts in more places than we have got now. Why should we crowd all the courts in certain district centres? Why not distribute them? Why not they travel and deal justice at a cheap rate and in a convenient manner? If the Government will consider these suggestions seriously, I think they will be able to help the people. These are my suggestions and I am very anxious to hear Mr. Parameswaran Pillai on the point.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think if Mr. A. K. Pillai had brought forward these suggestions in order to know what I have to say on them, he will be disappointed. I am not able to speak on these suggestions now as there was no indication of them in the cut motion. The administration of justice in Travancore is modelled on the system prevalent in the British Empire.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I have suggested all the difficulties that we have got now. The Law Member must be aware of them even without my referring to them.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There may be defects. That is why I said that we are only following the system prevalent in the British Empire.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Cannot we shake off the difficulties?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): We can. All that I say is that I cannot speak about these at such short notice.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): We are not following the whole system obtaining in British India, for example, the jury system.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): As I have already said, the jury system was considered and not accepted by the Legislative Council.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Cannot we also have that?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What I say is that the system of trial by jury was considered by the Travancore Legislative Council and not accepted.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Does the jury system work well in British India?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There are differences of opinion on that point.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): What does Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai say about the suggestions of Mr. A. K. Pillai to simplify the rules of evidence?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I fear that will be very bad. In ancient times, it was trial by ordeal.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): According to the present system, poor people cannot get any justice at all because it is so technical. What does he say to that?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Both sides can engage vakils.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): When one party happens to be a poor party and the other a rich one, the rich man alone can get justice.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not think it is correct to say that. The court of justice is there to deal justice to all alike.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): If the vakils confound the judges then the rich man will get the judgment in his favour because he can engage the best vakils to confound the judge.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The function of the vakil is not to confound the judge.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Under the Evidence Act, it is so.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am not at all prepared to concede that the judges are being really confounded.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): What does he say about itinerant courts?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If by that Mr. A. K. Pillai means that the courts should be established in places where there are none already, that will be expensive.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am speaking of itinerant courts, courts travelling from place to place.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is like assizes. We are following the British Indian system. That is a matter to be tried. That has its advantages and disadvantages.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will it not be cheaper for the parties?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additioal Head Sirkar Vakil*): Not for the State.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): He was saying that we are following the British system. Then why not we adopt this also?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I say that it has got its advantages and disadvantages.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Why not appoint arbitrators with the sanction of the courts?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not know whether it will be consistent with administration of justice to force the courts to do certain things. The system itself has to be changed. That must be done by means of a Bill.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): What does he say with regard to my point that Judges must be entertained for a period not exceeding five years?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additonal Head Sirkar Vakil*): We are only following the British system. The experience gained by a Judge will be lost if we ask him to go out after five years.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Are we not recruiting directly to the High Court from among the lawyers and are they not entertained only for a short period?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): They are entertained for the usual period of age, that is up to fifty-five. It must be made out that the present system is faulty, if we are to change it.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The Government will stand to gain if they change it. They need not pay pension.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not think that we will then get good vakils to take up judges' posts. That again will be a question of money.

The Council adjourned at 5. 20 P. M.

N. NILAKANTA PILLAI,

Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION, 1102.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

Monday the 30th Karkatakam 1102/15th August 1927.

The Council met at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven Thirty of the Clock, M. E. Watts Esq., B. A., Barrister-at-Law Dewan, presiding. All except the following members were present:—Mr. V. Subba Aiyar; Mr. K. K. Thomas; Mr. S. Subrahmanya Karayalar; Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai, Mr. L. A. Lampard and Mr. N. V. Joseph.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Statement, by castes, of the total strength of each class of the Science College in 1927—28.

164. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by castes, of the total strength of each class of the Science College on the date at which admissions for 1927-1928 were closed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The statement* required by the member is laid on the table.

Statistics of departmental and aided English Schools.

165. **MR. A. J. JOHN** (*Vaikam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of departmental High Schools in the State, the strength of each of the High Schools and the amount spent for each during the academic year 1925-26;

(*b*) the total number of aided English High Schools in the State, the strength of each and the amount of grant (excluding building grants) given to each during the academic year 1925-26;

(*c*) the total number of departmental English Middle Schools in the State, the total strength and the total amount spent during the academic year 1925-26;

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* *Vide* Appendix I—pages 853 and 854.

[Mr. A. J. John.]

(*d*) the total number of private English Middle Schools in the State, the total strength and the total amount of grant given to them (excluding building grants, if any) during the academic year 1925-26; and

(*e*) whether the present Inspector of English Schools has recommended the withdrawal of recognition or grant to any of the aided English High Schools or Middle Schools, and, if so, their names and the reasons therefor?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) Statements* furnishing the information required by the member are laid on the table.

(*c*) 21 schools; 2,945 pupils; Rs. 55,139-17-5.

(*d*) 123 schools; 13,324 pupils; Rs. 9,673-14-0.

(*e*) Yes. A statement † giving the information required by the member is laid on the table.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): With reference to appendix II C to the answer, may I know what are the conditions which have not been satisfied for a long time?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The details of those conditions are not before me.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Under what heading the condition of recognition was not given?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In each case, some conditions are laid down by the Government.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know what those conditions are?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That information is not available.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): When was the recognition withheld?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): When the recommendation was made, probably before the beginning of the academic year when the schools were re-opened. I cannot say exactly.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Was it this year?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Last year.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Then, with reference to the answer to para 6, Appendix II C, may I know whether any permanent building is under construction now?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is not known.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know whether the Government enquired whether any building is under construction?

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* *Vide* Appendices IIA and II B—pages 855 and 856.

† *Vide* Appendix II C—page 857.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It does not arise out of this.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*)): May I know whether after the the recognition has been withdrawn, the condition has been satisfied?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That has not been enquired into.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know whether the Government have sanctioned this at the instance of the Inspector of Schools?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, I believe the Director is competent to withhold recognition and if any appeal comes to Government, it is decided by them.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): It is stated in the answer that the equipment is not satisfactory. May I know the unsatisfactory nature of the equipment?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government have not enquired into the various details of these defects.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Am I to understand if there is no appeal and that the recommendation of the Inspector is final?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The recommendation would not be final, but with the sanction of the Director it will be final.

Constitution of Co-operative Societies.

166. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Murattupuzha cum Todupuzha*):

(1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table:

(*a*) a statement, by castes, of the officers in the Co-operative Department; and

(*b*) a statement, by castes, of appointments made in the Co-operative Department since the present Registrar took charge of the department?

(2) Have the Government ordered that societies should not be established on a communal basis?

(3) If so, why?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by castes, of applicants who applied to the Registrar, since the date of the said order, for constituting communal societies, showing also the number sanctioned?

(5) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by castes, of the total number of members of all the co-operative societies in the State?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) (*a*) and (*b*) Statements* containing the information required by the member are placed on the table.

* *Vide* Appendices III A and III B—pages 858 and 859.

[Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai.]

(2) The member is referred to the answer to part (c) of question No. 168, published on page 581 of Vol. VIII of the Council Proceedings, as also to the answer to his question No. 221, published on page 601, of Vol. X of the Council Proceedings.

(3) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (2) above.

(4) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies reports that the information cannot be easily collected. A statement* of societies registered is laid on the table.

(5) The member is referred to page 7 of the printed Annual Report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for 1101. The figures for the current year would be available only after the annual audit.

Superintendent, S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil.

167. MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*) : Will the Government be pleased to furnish information on the following points in respect of the S. M. R. V. Technical Institute at Nagercoil:—

(*a*) the name of the present Superintendent;

(*b*) whether he tendered his resignation; if so, its date;

(*c*) whether he withdrew the resignation;

(*d*) how many times he has so resigned and the reason in each case;

(*e*) whether they have taken any action on the resignation; and

(*f*) whether it is a fact that the Police authorities also have made enquiries about him; if so, the nature and result of the enquiry?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Mr. K S. Pillai.

(*b*) Yes. He tendered his resignation twice *viz.*, in September 1925 and in June 1926.

(*c*) He withdrew his first resignation.

(*d*) The member is referred to the answer to part (*b*). His first resignation was tendered on the ground of illness. No reason was assigned for his second resignation.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) Yes. He accused one of his peons of having the intention of putting his life in danger. The Inspector of Police, Kottar, made an enquiry and reported that Mr. K. S. Pillai was suffering from monomania. The Government have ordered his examination by a Medical Board, and are considering proposals for transferring him elsewhere.

Particulars re Sericulture in the State.

168. MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how long is it since the Agricultural Department began experiments in sericulture in the State;

(*b*) the cost, both recurring and non-recurring, incurred up to date (12-7-1927) on sericultural activities;

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* *Vide* Appendix III C—page 860.

(*c*) the progress that has been made in establishing sericulture as a regular industry ; and

(*d*) whether, in the light of the experiments already made, there are reasonable prospects of sericulture proving a profitable industry in the State ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) About 16 years.

(*b*) Total of recurring expenditure—Rs. 50,692-8 chs.

Total of non-recurring expenditure—Rs. 4,210-15 chs. 14 c.

(*c*) and (*d*) An extract* from a recent report of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, containing the information required by the member, is laid on the table.

Strength of the Arts College.

169. **MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state the total strength of the Arts College in the beginning of the last academic year (1926-1927) and in the beginning of the present academic year (1927-1928) ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): 617 at the beginning of 1926-27 and 559 on the 19th July 1927, the beginning of the academic year 1927-28.

Liquor and Opium Shops in Trivandrum Town.

170. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) ; Will the Government be pleased to state the number of arrack, toddy opium and foreign liquor shops situated in the Trivandrum town ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : The information is furnished below :

Arrack shops	...	18
Toddy ,,	...	14
Opium ,,	...	1
Foreign liquor ,,	...	5

School for Mental Defectives.

171. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state if any school for mental defectives has been opened anywhere or whether this question has engaged their attention ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : No.

Inefficient Officers of the Excise Department.

172. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(*a*) the number of officers in the Excise Department who were promoted to higher grades, but who have been subsequently found to be unfit for the places to which they were promoted, during the last three years (1099-1101) ; and

* *Vide* Appendix IV—pages 860 and 861.

[Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.]

(b) the percentage of men punished out of the total strength of the department during the last six years (1096-1101)?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (a) Nil.

(b)	*Year.*	*Percentage.*
	1096	33·23
	1097	28·30
	1098	33·42
	1099	32·42
	1100	27·90
	1101	26·56

New cultivation introduced by the Agricultural Department.

173. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvatiupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the new profitable cultivation popularised in the State till now by the Agricultural Department?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): A statement,* prepared by the Director of Agriculture, and containing the information required is laid on the table.

Re-establishment of the Magistrate's Court, Tiruvalla.

174. **MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have come to any final decision on the question of re-establishing the Magistrate's Court at Tiruvalla, and, if so, what?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government have not come to any final decision in the matter.

Grant-in-aid Ayurveda Schools.

175. **MR. N. KUMARAN** (*Nominated*): (1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of grant-in-aid Ayurveda schools with the amount each is receiving as grant?

(2) Have the Government laid down any policy or passed any rules regarding grants to such schools?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) The list† required is laid on the table.

(2) The general policy of the Government is to encourage deserving private enterprise in matters connected with Ayurveda. No rules have been passed regarding grants to such schools.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): May I know on what principle these grants are sanctioned by the Government?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): There are no rules on the subject now.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I find from the statement that some schools get Rs. 30 and others Rs. 20.

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* *Vide* Appendix V—pages 862 and 863.

† *Vide* Appendix VI—page 863.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): When a school develops into a High School, by opening all the required classes, Government give a grant generally of Rs. 30. Those two schools which came into the field were not given an enhanced grant as they came into existence only late. Now, a recommendation has been made by the Director of Ayurveda on that subject.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): May I know whether the system of giving grants depends upon the lateness in coming into the field or the opening of all classes?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): If all the classes are opened, additional grants are sanctioned. It also depends upon the nature of the instruction given there.

Report of the Irrigation Officer for Tiruvalla Taluk.

176. **MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the report of the Special Officer deputed for investigation of the irrigational facilities of the Tiruvalla taluk has come up to the Government for orders; and

(*b*) if so, whether they have approved of any of his proposals, and, if so, which?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No such report, by taluks, is expected from the Special Officer, who has been deputed for investigating the irrigation facilities of the Kottayam P. W. D. Division as a whole, as in the other P. W. D. Divisions. His duty is to investigate the irrigation sources and prepare estimates, wherever necessary, and submit them to the Executive Engineer, who will, after inspection of the locality, scrutinise and forward them to the Chief Engineer. The Chief Engineer will examine and forward them to the Government for sanction.

(*b*) This does not arise.

Appointments in the Account Office.

177. **MR. M. N. PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) if the work in the Account Office is more efficiently done by the substitution of an extra Superintendent for an Assistant Account Officer now (April 1927) on leave;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, why this form of retrenchment was not effected ere this;

(*c*) whether such shortening of vacancies is not a real grievance to the legitimate claimants for the post and what action the Government propose to take for redressing it; and

(*d*) whether this cutting down of the normal strength of the Account Office has anything to do with the getting down of comptometers recently?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) The work was managed in an efficient manner during this temporary period.

[Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.]

(b) This does not arise.

(c) The Government do not consider that their not having filled up the temporary vacancy of an Assistant Account Officer was a legitimate grievance to anyone in the service.

(d) No. The comptometer is merely a calculating machine which enables arithmetical calculations to be made with great speed and accuracy

Mr. Chacko, Superintendent, Stamp Manufactory and Mint.

178. **MR. M. N. PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): (a) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(i) whether, at the time of the appointment of Mr. P. O. Chacko as the Superintendent of the Stamp Manufactory and Mint, the Government have stated in answer to my question No. 423, published at page 1205 of Vol. IV of the Council Proceedings, that the appointment of Mr. Chacko as Superintendent was only a temporary one, carrying a minimum salary of Rs. 150 and that the Superintendents of the Huzur and the Account Office were drawing a higher salary;

(ii) the pay of Mr. Chacko at the time of his appointment as Superintendent of the Stamp Manufactory in Edavam 1099;

(iii) his present pay and allowance;

(iv) whether he has been made *sub-protem*, and if so, when;

(v) whether he has been made Provisional Superintendent, and, if so, the date of the order;

(vi) whether by his appointment as Provisional Superintendent he has not superseded the Superintendents in the Huzur and the Account Office who were getting a pay of Rs. 150 and above in 1099;

(vii) the justification for making Mr. Chacko, Provisional Superintendent.

(viii) when the post of Superintendent, Stamp Manufactory, fell permanently vacant; and

(ix) whether they are aware that there are several complaints against Mr. Chacko for his partiality towards Christian employees and his doing injustice towards non-Christians in the Stamp Manufactory and Mint and that he has created much disaffection amongst the employees?

(b) How many joint petitions about him have the employés sent to the Government and the Financial Secretary, within a short period of two years?

(c) With reference to the allegations levelled against the Superintendent by his subordinates, will the Government be pleased to state:

(i) whether they enquired into the complaints as promised in the answer to my question No. 213 (a), published at page 694 of Vol. VIII of the Council Proceedings;

(ii) whether the Financial Secretary personally made a local enquiry in the Stamp Manufactory and made investigations into the allegations in the petitions; and

(iii) if he has completed the investigations, the result of the investigations?

(*d*) Will they be pleased to enquire why the names of three persons appointed by Mr. Chacko, namely, Eapen, Madhavan Pillai and Kesava Pillai were omitted from the statement furnished in answer to my question No. 148, asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 19th April 1926?

(*e*) Will they be pleased to give the dates on which those men were entertained?

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): (*a*) (i) The answer is in the affirmative.

(ii) Rs. 125.

(iii) Pay Rs. 125, allowance Rs. 55.

(iv) and (v) He was appointed 'provisional' from 3-10-1099; from 5-1-1102 he reverted to acting rank; from 12-4-1102 the vacancy again became *sub-protem.*

(vi) This has been already answered in the negative in reply to question 423 (*c*), at page 1205 of the Council Proceedings dated 12-6-1924.

(vii) The vacancy became 'provisional' and he was appointed 'provisional' so long as the vacancy remained 'provisional'.

(viii) It has not been substantively vacant.

(*a*) (ix) and (*b*) A joint petition signed by several employees (counters and printers) was addressed to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, another to the Dewan, and a third to the Financial Secretary, all in Dhanu 1101.

(*c*) The complaints have been enquired into. The Financial Secretary visited the institution personally and asked several of the petitioners their grievances. The allegations that had been made of harsh treatment, etc., were not borne out by facts and appear to have been lightly made by one of the signatories. The real grievance was the filling up of the post of head printer and this was mentioned in reply to question No. 170 (*b*), at page 583 of the Council Proceedings dated 19-4-1926.

(*d*) and (*e*) Madhavan Pillai was already an employee of the Mint and he was only transferred to the Stamp Manufactory. Eapen and Kesava Pillai were appointed acting peons in Vrischikam 1100. The omission to include their names in the statement referred to appears to have been an oversight.

Newspapers and Newspapers Regulation, V of 1101.

179. **MR. M. N. PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of newspapers published in Travancore on the 1st Medam 1101;

(*b*) the number against which prosecutions for (i) sedition and (ii) promoting feelings of enmity between several classes in Travancore have been undertaken during the five years (1096-1100); and

(*c*) the number of defamation cases filed in the civil and criminal Courts of Travancore during the above period against the editors of newspapers published in this State?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 46.

(*b*) (i) Nil.

(ii) 4.

(*c*) 13 cases of defamation were filed in the criminal courts of Travancore during the period against the editors of newspapers published in this State.

The information regarding those filed in the civil courts has been called for.

The Newspapers Regulation.

180. **MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any action has been taken against any paper under the Newspapers Regulation; and

(*b*) if so, the details of the action taken and the names of the papers against which such action was taken?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) In view to the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇതുവരെ ന്യൂസ് പേപ്പർ റഗുലേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചു യാതൊരു കേസ്സും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥിതിക്കു മേലും ആ റഗുലേഷനെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is a question of policy and it cannot be answered in an interpellation.

Statement, by castes, of clerks appointed by the High Court during 1099-1101.

181. **MR. N. KUMARAN** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by castes, of clerks, permanent and acting, appointed by the High Court in the Judicial Department during the years 1099 to 1101?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The member referred to the answer given to interpellation No. 216 (*a*), published a page 599 of the Council Proceedings dated the 28th April 1927.

Inspection of Markets in the Trivandrum Division.

182. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, inspected all the important markets in his Division in the year 1101; and

(*b*) if so, whether they will furnish a statement mentioning the substance of his remarks in regard to each of them?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, inspected 11 out of the 53 public markets and 2 out of the 135 private markets in his Division during the year 1101.

(*b*) The statement* required is laid on the table.

Committee on Royal Trees.

183. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of years since the Committee on Royal Trees was constituted; and

(*b*) whether they will direct the convener of the committee to call together a meeting of the committee and submit its report at a very early date?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The committee was appointed in 1098 M. E

(*b*) This is not necessary as the report of the committee as adopted at the final meeting of the members has now been received signed by all the members except Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.

Particulars re President of the Trivandrum Municipal Council.

184. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the present President of the Trivandrum Municipal Council is a dealer in precious stones and jewels and whether the income derived by him from that source is taken into account in assessing his professional tax due to the Municipality?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Government have no information.

Graduates in the Registration Department.

185. **MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of graduate clerks in the Registration Department and the number among them who have passed the Sub-Registrar's Test;

(*b*) the period of service put in by these clerks and their present pay;

(*c*) whether any fresh graduates have been appointed over them as Sub-Registrars; and

(*d*) if so, the principle on which these appointments were made?

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* *Vide* Appendix VII—page 864.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 25. Three of these have passed the Registration Test, Higher.

(*b*) A statement* containing the particulars is laid on the table.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

(*d*) In view of the answer to part (*c*), this question does not arise.

Work done by Mr. Marini.

186. **MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what work Mr. Marini is deputed to do; and

(*b*) the nature of the work turned out by him during the period of his service here?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Mr. Marini serves the State in two capacities, one as Advisor to Government on railway matters and the other as State Railway Engineer. In the former capacity, he advises the Government on all questions relating to railway administration and policy, especially in all transactions and negotiations between the Travancore Government and the South Indian Railway Company and the Government of India. In his latter capacity, he has to carry out all the railway surveys in the State that are sanctioned from time to time and to prepare the project plans and estimates and also to direct the construction of all railway extensions which is directly undertaken by the State.

(*b*) Broad outlines of the nature of Mr. Marini's work are stated above. He has already finished the field work of the survey of the Quilon-Ernakulam railway line which was started before his appointment as Railway Engineer, and also the Chackay-Tambanur extension of the Quilon-Trivandrum line. The working drawings and estimate for the latter extension have been prepared by him. A reconnaissance survey of the coast line from Mavelikara to Alleppey and Cochin, also started by him, is in progress.

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* *Vide* Appendix VIII—page 865.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 164.

Statement, by castes, of the strength in each class of the Science College as it stood on 9-7-1927.

Castes.	Junior Intermediate.	Senior Intermediate.	Junior B. A.	Senior B. A.	I year Hons.	II year Hons.	III year Hons.	Total.
Tamil Brahmins (Smartha)	50	47	27	37	4	10	8	183
Tulu Brahmins	1	4	1	3	..	..	..	9
Malayala Brahmins	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
Vaishnava Brahmins	3	5	1	3	..	...	..	12
Saraswata Brahmins	2	3	1	3	..	..	..	9
Telugu Brahmins	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Madhva Brahmins	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	6
Nayars	77	89	28	48	1	5	2	250
Syrian Christians	25	21	36	43	2	6	2	135
Roman Catholics	7	7	8	4	1	..	..	27
Protestant Christians	12	17	2	3	...	..	..	34
Indian Christians	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
Nadar Christians	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Christians unspecified	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	10
Mahomedans	5	3	4	1	..	..	..	13
Cheruman	1	..	..	..	..	..	...	1
Ezhavas	17	12	7	6	..	..	..	42
Ambalavasies	2	4	..	1	1	..	..	8
Vellalas	7	9	4	4	..	..	..	24
Chetties	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
Oil-monger	1	..	..	..	..	..	...	1
Kshatriyas	3	2	4	1	..	..	1	11
Senaittalavar	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Nulayan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Krishnavakai	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

Appendix I—(concld.)

Castes.	Junior Intermediate.	Senior Intermediate.	Junior B. A.	Senior B. A.	I year Hons.	II year Hons.	III year Hons.	Total.
Washerman	1	1	..	...	...	.	..	2
Pushpaka	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	1
Maravas	...	..	1	1	...	..	..	2
Edayan	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	1
Nandagopalar	...	..	..	1	...	..	..	1
Nambiati	...	1	..	...	...	..	..	1
Reddi	..	1	..	...	...	...	..	1
Nadar	...	1	..	1	...	...	..	2
Salia	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	1
Goldsmith	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Araya	...	..	1	...	..	..	...	1
Total	234	233	132	167	10	21	13	810

Appendix II A.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 165.**

Statement *re* Departmental English High Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Strength in 1925-26.	Cost of Government in 1925-26.			Remarks.
			Rs.	Ch.	C.	
1	English High School, Kottar...	915	8,142	12	4	
2	Do. Eraniel ...	627	2,399	27	11	
3	Do. Martandam ...	620	4,124	11	10	
4	Do. Neyyattinkara...	597	3,300	14	3	
5	S. M. V. School, Trivandrum ...	1,318	5,361	3	4	
6	Model English High School, Trivandrum ...	485	33,638	0	0	
7	English High School, Attingal ..	618	5,667	11	13	
8	Do Quilon ...	671	4,825	14	4	
9	Do. Kottarakara ...	591	5,482	13	8	
10	Do. Shencotta ...	356	11,391	7	9	
11	Do. Adur ...	399	3,925	5	6	
12	Do. Chavara ...	532	2,465	25	8	
13	Do. Kayankulam ...	845	...	...	...	Rs. 3,7 4-0-12 gain.
14	Do. Mavelikara ...	786	2,570	11	14	
15	Do. Chengannur ...	567	891	13	2	
16	Do. Alleppey (Mahomedan) ...	134	8,764	2	1	
17	Do. Shertallai ...	591	...	...	...	Rs. 738-11-12 gain.
18	Do. Vaikam ...	716	2,528	23	14	
19	Do. Muvattupuzha..	487	3,780	11	4	
20	Do. Parur ...	786	888	20	1	
21	English High School for Girls, Trivandrum ...	613	28,720	9	2	

Appendix II B.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 165.**

Statement *re* Aided English Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Strength in 1925—1926.	Amount of grant given in 1925—1926 (excluding building grant.)		
			Rs.	Chs.	C.
1	Scott Christian English High School, Nagercoil ..	596	2,879	16	10
2	English High School, Kanjirankulam ..	445	1,674	0	0
3	St. Joseph's English High School, Trivandrum ..	736	6,446	6	2
4	Fort Do. Do. ..	305	874	23	12
5	S. N. V. Do. Nedunganda ..	394	1,259	20	2
6	Kottapuram Do. Paravur ..	370	274	14	0
7	St. Aloysius Do. Quilon ..	503	1,386	25	2
8	N. S. S. Do. Prakulam ..	336	794	15	7
9	B. H. Do. Mavelikara ..	285	643	6	2
10	N. S. Do Mannar ..	460	1,088	21	0
11	N. S. S. Do. Karuvatta ..	199	..	..	..
12	St. Aloysius Do. Edatva ..	421	880	9	10
13	M. G. M. Do. Tiruvalla ..	448	1,296	11	7
14	S. C. S. Do. Do. ..	461	893	14	5
15	St. Thomas Do. Kozhenchery. ..	769	1,316	24	4
16	St. John's Do. Eraviperur ..	430	848	8	12
17	C. M. S. Do. Mallapalli ..	255	484	9	4
18	St. Berchman's Do. Changanachery ..	597	2,339	7	0
19	N. S. S. Do. Perunna ..	378	1,817	0	0
20	Leo XIII Do. Alleppey ..	657	1,621	3	8
21	S. D. V. Do. Do. ..	685	3,134	21	14
22	C. M. S. Do. Kottayam ..	559	764	9	4
23	M. D. S. Do. Do. ..	588	1,005	5	12
24	M. T. S. Do. Do. ..	305	872	7	0
25	St. Ephrem's Do. Mannanam ..	328	1,058	0	12
26	St. Thomas Do. Palai ..	554	705	7	14
27	S. M. S. J. Do. Taikattuchery ..	140	899	3	8
28	St. Mary's Do. Kuravilangad ..	212	367	0	0
29	St. Mary's Do. Alwaye ..	393	1,755	1	12
30	English High School for Girls, Nagercoil ..	234	2,987	14	0
31	St. Joseph's Do. Do. ..	144	2,500	0	0
32	Holy Angel's Convent Do. Trivandrum ..	338	5,000	0	0
33	St. Joseph's Do. Quilon ..	316	3,123	22	5
34	Nicholson Syrian Do. Tiruvalla ..	171	2,425	0	0
35	Balikamatam Do. Do. ..	102	3,571	18	6
36	St. Joseph's Do. Changanachery ..	282	3,500	0	0
37	Do. Do. Alleppey ..	310	3,032	23	2
38	Baker Memorial Do. Kottayam ..	307	2,600	0	0
39	St. Mary's Do. Atirampuzha ..	161	1,375	0	0
40	St. Aloysius (Incomplete) Do. Purur ..	120	1,200	0	0

Appendix II C.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 165.**

Schools recommended for the withdrawal of recognition and the reasons therefor.

1. *St. Peter's English Middle School, Vazhur.* The conditions of recognition have not been satisfied for a long time. Even a proper building has not been put up to house the school.

2. *English Middle School, Vattikulam.* False reports to the Department. The conditions of recognition have not been fulfilled.

3. *English Middle School, Iranipuram.* The conditions of recognition have not been satisfied. Further the manager is reported to have committed certain irregularities in the matter of admission of pupils to his school.

4. *English Middle School, Tevalakara.* The manager was for a long time indifferent in fulfilling the conditions for recognition. He made many promises which he never fulfilled.

5. *English Middle School, Ranni S. C.* Even after the lapse of more than three years the manager has not been able to see to the fulfilment of three simple conditions imposed by the Department.

6. *English Middle Schcol, Valiaturai.* The manager erected an additional building without the Director's approval. The equipment in the school is not satisfactory. The construction of a permanent building which was imposed as a condition of recognition has not been made.

7. *English High School, Mallappalli.* The conditions of recognition have not been satisfied.

Appendix III A.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 166.**

Statement, by castes, of officers in the Co-operative Department.

Designation.	Hindus.												Christians.								
															Syrians.						
	Brahmins (Malayala)	Brahmins (others)	Nadars.	Ezhavas.	Kammalas.	Kshatriyas (Malayala)	Nayars.	Pulayas.	Other depressed classes.	Vellalas.	Other Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Mar Thoma.	Reformed.	Roman Catholic Syrians.	Jacobites.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
Inspectors	..	4	..	1	..	1	7	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	20	
Personal Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Clerks	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	Includes the Head clerk also.
Total	..	9	..	1	..	1	12	..	..	6	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	36	

Appendix III B.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 166.**

Statement, by castes, of appointments made in the Co-operative Department since the present Registrar took charge of the Department.

Designation.	Hindus.												Christians.							
															Syrians.					
	Brahmins (Malayala)	Brahmins (others)	Nadars	Ezhavas	Kammalas	Kshatriyas (Malayala)	Nayars	Pulayas	Other depressed classes	Vellalas	Other Hindus	Mussalmans	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Mar Thoma	Reformed	Roman Catholic Syrians	Jacobites	Others	Total
Inspectors	...	1	...	1	..	1	5	..	...	2	..	...	2	...	1	2	..	...	..	14
Clerks	..	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15
Total ...	...	4	...	3	...	1	7	...	...	6	3	...	2	..	1	1	...	1	...	29

Appendix III C.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 168.**

Statement, by castes, of communal societies sanctioned.

Year.	Nayar.	*Christians.	Ezhavas.	Mahommadens.
1099	37	13	15	...
1100	14	17	16	5
1101	12	15	12	3
1102	2	6	6	...

*Information is not available to distinguish Christian societies into Catholics, Jacobites and other denominations.

Appendix IV.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 168.**

Extract from letter No. 3301/Tri. 92/102, dated the 22nd July 1927, from the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Travancore, to the Chief Secretary to Government.

* * *

2. Sericultural work was started in Travancore in 1086 when a silk farm was opened and placed under a manager on Rs. 20 per mensem who had had his training in the silk farm at Bangalore. For the first few years the manager was engaged in conducting experiments with different kinds of mulberry and various species of silkworms. He also tried the rearing of Eri silkworm which feeds on the leaves of the castor oil plant, but this attempt was subsequently given up as it was found that the climate and soil of Travancore were not quite suited to the cultivation of castor oil plant. On the other hand, mulberry was found to grow well on well drained lands of even medium fertility and hence attention was concentrated on the experimental cultivation of different varieties of this plant only. Simultaneously with conducting experiments on mulberry, eggs of different species of mulberry silkworms were got down from Mysore, Bengal, Pusa and even from Italy, and rearings were conducted in different seasons with a view to find out the most suitable species for Travancore and the most suitable time for rearing the same. The results of these experiments which were continued for several years established the fact that mulberry could be successfully cultivated in Travancore and that the rearing of silkworms could be conducted for about 8 months in the year (Edavam to Makaram) except during the period of heavy showers from about the middle

of Edavam to the middle of Mithunam. Practical experience has shown that not less than 4 crops of silkworms could be raised in a year and that one acre of mulberry would yield enough leaf to produce about 50 lbs. of cocoons. This, when reeled, will yield about 3 lbs. of silk yarn which at the present market rate will fetch about Rs. 75. The variety best suited for Travancore is the multivoltine variety of Mysore or the hybrid variety of Bengal. The univoltine variety of Italy which does well in Kashmir, the Punjab and other places, does not thrive here at all.

3. As experiments were being conducted by the manager of the silk farm, Commissioner Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army visited Trivandrum. He was greatly interested in sericulture. He had practical experience of it in the Punjab and was quite hopeful of making it a successful cottage industry among the poorer classes of people in Travancore. He, therefore, persuaded his officers here to interest themselves in sericulture and to co-operate with the Agricultural Department in popularising the industry. As a result of his visit Government gave a grant to the Salvation Army to conduct a school for training boys of the depressed classes in sericulture. The school was conducted for 6 years (1091-1096), and 48 boys, mostly belonging to Neduvangad taluk, were trained.

4. Sericulture is a poor man's industry. It is an industry in which one need not spend one's whole time. The profit that one can make out of it is limited. But it is a very useful subsidiary occupation to the agricultural labourers and small cultivators who, by utilising their leisure hours, will be able to add substantially to their ordinary income. The women and children at home also can do the major portion of the work. The industry will never pay if it is worked by hired labour, but those who are able to carry on the operations themselves will find it a useful source of supplementary income. We were fully cognizant of this fact when we started the silk school and hence we took only boys belonging to the depressed classes for training in the school. But they had no land of their own to cultivate mulberry and our intention from the very commencement was to provide them with some land on concessional terms after they had finished the training. Accordingly, I started correspondence on the subject in 1094, and Government after careful consideration, sanctioned my proposal and earmarked a block of 250 acres in Anad *pakuthi*, Neduvangad taluk, for assignment to the trained boys. The assignment, however, has not been made as the rules regarding it have not yet been passed by Government. According to the rules proposed, each boy will be given five acres out of which he should plant mulberry on half the area and can utilize the other half for the cultivation of tapioca and other food crops. If land is assigned on this condition, I am hopeful of making sericulture a successful cottage industry. As I have already said, it will never be taken up by men of means. It is an industry suited to the poor man who earns his bread by manual labour. To him it will be a source of supplementary income which he could earn without much exertion.

* * *

Appendix V.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 173.**

New kinds of profitable cultivation popularised by the Agricultural Department.

1. Use of iron ploughs, such as
   - (*a*) Meston—Imported
   - (*b*) Climax—Do.
   - (*c*) Pallikal (Made locally on the model of imported iron ploughs)
   - (*d*) Shertalai (Do.)
   - (*e*) Ettumanur (Do.)
   - (*f*) Oachira (Do.)
   - (*g*) Alwaye (Do.)
2. Scientific preservation of farm-yard manure.
3. Preservation and use of cattle urine.
4. Preparation of artificial farm-yard manure and composted green manure.
5. Use of manures other than those that are ordinarily used, such as
   - (*a*) Laurel and marotti *punnac.*
   - (*b*) Prawnskin and fish manure.
   - (*c*) Fish guano.
   - (*d*) Bone meal.
   - (*e*) Superphosphate.
   - (*f*) Nitrolim.
   - (*g*) Ammonium sulphate.
   - (*h*) Various other chemical manures.

   For different crops, chiefly
   - (*a*) Paddy
   - (*b*) Cocoanut.
   - (*c*) Sugarcane.
   - (*d*) Tapioca.
   - (*e*) Ginger.
6. Use of lime in various soils and for different crops, particularly in
   - (*a*) Punja lands.
   - (*b*) Cocoanut gardens.
   - (*c*) Swampy areas.
7. Selection of seed and use of the selected seed, particularly of paddy.
8. Use of selected and disease-resistant varieties of cocoanut seedlings.
9. Reduction of seed rate in the case of broadcast paddy, sugarcane, etc.
10. Economic transplantation of paddy with one, two or three seedlings at the most instead of 10 to 15 seedlings.

11. Introduction of new varieties of paddy, such as Ba[illegible] paddy, and some Tanjore varieties of short duration for cultivation at the tail ends of channels in South Travancore.
12. Introduction of Red Mauritius and other varieties of sugar-cane.
13. Introduction of guinea-grass as a fodder crop.
14. Use of mechanical contrivances and insecticides in combating insect pests.
15. Use of good stud bulls for improving local breeds of cattle.
16. Introduction of Scindhi breed of cows.
17. Introduction of cottage industries subsidiary to agriculture, such as, poultry farming, bee-keeping, etc.

Appendix VI.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 175.**

List of Grant-in-aid Ayurveda High Schools.

	Name of the School.				*Amount of grant.*
1.	Grant-in-aid Ayurveda High School,		Ettumanur	...	Rs 30 per mensem.
2.	Do.	Do.	Changankulangara, Oachira	...	Rs. 30 ,,
3.	Do.	Do.	Ayirur, Aranmula	...	Rs. 20 ,,
4.	Do.	Do.	Quilon	...	Rs. 20 ,,

Appendix VII.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 182.**

Statement showing the remarks of the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, in regard to each of the markets inspected by him in 1101.

No.	Name of market.	Public or private.	Substance of remarks.
1	Mailadi market ...	Public.	The inspection was made as a result of an article that appeared in the *Travancore Times* complaining against the opening of a road right across the market. This was found to be false. The open space in the middle of the market was being used for a long time as a pathway and the market going people were not inconvenienced on this account. Two gates have since been provided.
2	Kilimanur market ...	Do.	The lessee who was defaulting payment of instalments was called upon duly to remit the amount.
3	Neduvangad market ...	Do.	The acquisition of additional area for the market was recommended on sanitary grounds.
4	Balaramapuram market ...	Do.	The Sanitary Commissioner's proposal for the utilisation of a portion of the market as a rubbish depot was declined.
5	Flower market ...	Do.	It was decided to close the market as the local Vellala and other women who were the main dealers in flowers objected to go to such an open space.
6	Kariakarmatom market ...	Do.	The new wall put up at great cost was found to be in order.
7	Monday market ...	Do.	The market should be enclosed at least next year.
8	Manavalakurichi market. ...	Do.	The acquisition of additional area was found to be unnecessary as the market had been converted into an evening market and as more space had become available by the removal of a building.
9	Mangalapuram market ...	Do.	Instructions were issued for their being maintained in a better condition.
10	Dalavapuram market ...	Do.	
11	Nanniyod market ...	Do.	It was found on inspection that another market might with advantage be opened at Pallode.
12	Villukiri market ...	Private	The opening of a public market at Villukiri in lieu of the two private markets was necessary in the interest of public peace.
13	Pandarakad market ...		

Appendix VIII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 185.

Statement of Graduate clerks in the Registration Department.

Serial No.	Name.	Designation.	Present pay.	Period of Service.	
				Years.	Months.
1	2	3	4	5	
1	N. Ganapathy Aiyar	Head Clerk, Sub-Registry Office, Parur	30 + 16	2	8
2	C. M. Mathew	Head Clerk, Sub-protem, Director's Office	50 + 10	2	6
3	P. C. Abraham	Clerk, District Registrar's Office, Kottayam	20 + 16	2	5
4	K. T. George	Clerk, District Registrar's Office, Trivandrum	20	2	2
5	S. Lakshmana Aiyar	Clerk, Director's Office	20	2	...
6	Varkkey M. Mathew	Do. Do.	20 + 5	1	5
7	T. D. Devasia	Clerk, District Registrar's Office, Trivandrum	20 + 5	1	4
8	P. C. Joseph	Clerk on Probation, District Registrar's Office, Quilon	20 + 6	1	4
9	Nilakanta Pillai	Ag. Clerk, Director's Office	20	1	4
10	Philip George	Clerk, District Registrar's Office, Quilon	20 + 5	1	2
11	C. S. Joseph	Ag. Clerk, Director's Office	30	1	1
12	Chandrasekhara Pillai	Clerk, Director's Office	20	1	...
13	V. K. Kurian	Ag. Clerk, Do.	20	1	...
14	Jnanappavu Nadar	Ag. Clerk, District Registrar's Office, Quilon	20	..	9
15	P. K. Kesava Pillai	Clerk, Do.	20	..	8
16	N. Krishnan Nair	Clerk, Director's Office	20	..	5
17	Krishnan Nair	Head Clerk, Sub-Registry Office, Tiruvella	30	..	5
18	O. C. Abraham	Ag. Clerk, District Registrar's Office, Kottayam	20	..	5
19	K. I. Samuel	Do., District Registrar's Office, Quilon	20	..	4
20	K. Raghavan Pillai	Do., District Registrar's Office, Trivandrum	20	..	3
21	S. Krishna Rao	Do., Director's Office	20	..	2
22	N. Gopalan Nair	Do. Do.	20	..	1
23	V. Gopala Pillai	Do. Do.	20	..	1
24	K. Cheriyan	Do. Do.	20	..	..
25	G. Raman	Do. Do.	20	..	..

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—(*contd.*)

PRESIDENT: We will now resume the discussion on Motion 316.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ജൂഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കേസ്സ് ധാരാളം കുടിശിഖവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള ന്യായത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി അപ്പഴപ്പോൾ ടെമ്പററി ജഡ്ജിമാരെയും മുൻസിഫന്മാരെയും നിയമിക്കുന്ന നയം ഒട്ടും ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. ഈ നയം ഗവൺമെൻറു ഇനിയും തുടരുന്നപക്ഷം എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തും ടെമ്പററി മുൻസിഫന്മാരെയും ജഡ്ജിമാരെയും നിയമിക്കേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, ഹൈക്കോട്ടിൽതന്നെയും ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ആറു ജഡ്ജിമാൎക്കും പുറമെ രണ്ടു ജഡ്ജിമാരെക്കൂടി നിയമിക്കേണ്ടിയുംവന്നേക്കും. എന്നാൽ ഈ കുടിശിഖ ജൂഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ മാത്രമല്ല എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും വൎദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ജോലി കുടിശിഖ വരുമ്പോൾ കൂടുതൽ ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന നയം ഗവൺമെൻറു തുടരുന്നപക്ഷം മററു പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ടെമ്പററി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നാണു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. കുടിശിഖ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഏതു കോർട്ടിലും പരിശോധിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം പ്രമോഷൻ കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ മററുവല്ലപ്രകാരത്തിലൊ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ശരിയായി ജോലിചെയ്യാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു കുടിശ്ശിഖ വൎദ്ധിക്കുന്നതെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ കുടിശിഖ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എല്ലാം നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കുടിശിഖ വൎദ്ധനയുടെ കാരണം പതിയുന്ന കേസ്സുകളുടെ വൎദ്ധനയല്ല എന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്. ടെമ്പററി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായിട്ടു നിയമിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളെ ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തകാലത്തിനകം ഈ കുടിശിഖ തീൎക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള ഒരു കരാറോടുകൂടി നിയമിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഈ കുടിശിഖകൾക്കു കുറവുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു കരാർ ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ ടെമ്പററി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും സ്ഥിരം കിട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി കുടിശിഖ തീൎക്കാതിരുന്നേയ്ക്കാം. തന്നിമിത്തം കുടിശിഖ വർദ്ധിക്കുകയല്ലാതെ കുറയുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ. ഉദാഹരണമായി പത്തുകൊല്ലത്തിനുമുമ്പു ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ രണ്ടു ജഡ്ജിമാരെ കൂടുതൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കു ഹൈക്കോടതി ലററർ അയയ്ക്കുകയും അതിനെ ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേയ്ക്കു മാത്രമേ ഈ രണ്ടു ജഡ്ജിമാരുടെ ആവശ്യമുള്ളു എന്നും അതു

കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു അവരുടെ മുൻപിലത്തെ ജോലിക്കു അയക്കുമെന്നുമായിരുന്നു അപ്പോൾ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഹൈക്കോർട്ടിലെ കുടിശ്ശിഖ പത്തു കൊല്ലമായിട്ടും അതേ നിലയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ കുറഞ്ഞു കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ നയത്തെയാണു് കീഴ്ക്കോടതികളും പകർത്തുന്നതു്. ഹൈക്കോടതിയാണു് കുടിശ്ശിഖ തീർക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ മാർഗ്ഗദർശിയായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ശരിയായി ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നവരെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു അവർക്കു ന്യായമായ പ്രമോഷനും പ്രോത്സാഹനവും നൽകാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ കുടിശിഖ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും മുൻസിഫന്മാരുടേയും ജഡ്ജിമാരുടേയും ജോലിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ക്വാർട്ടർലി പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്ന പതിവുണ്ടു്. അതനുസരിച്ചു ജോലിചെയ്യാത്തവരേയും ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നവരേയും കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു ശിക്ഷിക്കുകയൊ പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഇതുവരെ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടില്ല.

മാമൂൽ അനുസരിച്ചു ഈ പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ അതനുസരിച്ചു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഒന്നും ചെയ്തുകാണുന്നില്ലാ. ഇതിനു സമാധാനം എന്താണെന്നു എല്ലാവരും ആലോചിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ഒരു ജഡ്ജിയോ മുൻസിഫോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ജോലി അനുസരിച്ചു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് ഉദ്യോഗകയററവും പ്രമോഷനും കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കുടിശിഖകളെ നിശ്ശേഷം തീർക്കുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ശരിയായ പ്രമോഷൻകൊടുക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ അഡീഷണൽ ജഡ്ജിമാരും മുൻസിഫന്മാരും വർദ്ധിക്കുകയല്ലാതെ കുറയുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവുമില്ലാ. അതുപോലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഗ്രേഡിൽ മുൻസിഫായിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളിന്റെ ജോലിക്കൂടുതലിന്റെ രീതിഅനുസരിച്ചു ആ ആളിനു പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം തീർച്ചയായിട്ടും ടെമ്പററി മുൻസിഫന്മാരുടെ ആവശ്യം കൂടാതെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ളവർതന്നെ ശ്രദ്ധയായി ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നതാണു്.

കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ നാലാമതു ഒരു ജഡ്ജിയെക്കൂടി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കൊല്ലത്തു കുടിശ്ശിഖയുള്ള കേസ്സുകളിൽ അഞ്ഞൂറു അപ്പീൽ കേസുകൾ റിമാൻറു ചെയ്യത്തക്കതാണെന്നാണു അറിയുന്നതു. ആ ജോലി ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ജഡ്ജിമാർക്കുതന്നെ ചെയ്തുതീർക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു. അതുകൊണ്ടു നാലാമതു ഒരു ജഡ്ജിയുടെ ആവശ്യമില്ലാ എന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. കൊല്ലത്തു മൂന്നാമതൊരു ജഡ്ജിയെ നിയമിച്ചു കാലത്തു കൂടുതൽ

[Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.]

ഒരു ജഡ്ജിയുടെ ആവശ്യം മാത്രമേ ഉള്ളു എന്നാണ് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ നാലാമതും ഒരാളെ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ടെമ്പററി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം എല്ലാക്കോടതിയിലും കടിശിഖ വർദ്ധിച്ചുതന്നെ വരികയുള്ളു. അതിനാൽ ഈ നയത്തെ മാററണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The object of my moving the motion was to present—

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Before Mr. A. K. Pillai replies Messrs. Kallur Narayana Pillai and K. P. Nilakanta Pillai who have against their names identical motions may also speak on this motion.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I do not make my motion.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Sir, the motions are not substantially identical as one is for the reduction of Rs. 100 and the others for Rs. 10 each. Though they are token motions they are substantially different for the effect of passing the one will be a reduction of Rs. 100 while that of the others only Rs. 10 each.

PRESIDENT: It is the substance of the motion that matters.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Though they are only token motions, the effect is different. If one motion is carried Rs. 10 will be reduced while in the case of the other Rs. 100.

PRESIDENT: It is not the amount specified in the motion that matters, but the substance of it.

MR. K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): In the budget, the sum that is asked for is in thousands and so it does not matter whether it is Rs. 100 or Rs. 10.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*: I do not move my motion.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I shall not take up the time of the House by way of reply. I only want to say that I am not at all satisfied with the reply given by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai on behalf of Government. I presented a very serious matter for the explanation of the Government.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What is the specific point that he is referring to?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The administration of justice is very much expensive and it is very necessary that the Evidence Act must be modified and that our Judges should be moving from one place to another, just like the Assizes in England, for the convenience of the public and that the appointment of Judges should be for a period not

exceeding five years. The only reply that the Law Member was able to give me was that there was no time or any sufficient notice to consider these important questions. But I am sure that the Law Member should have considered all these questions now and I beg to know what he has to say.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I have been thinking over the suggestion of Mr. A. K. Pillai in regard to the Circuit Judges who will tour round the country and dispose of cases. He has in mind evidently the system that is prevalent in England. On considering the matter, it seems to me that that system is not suitable to Travancore. And, on the other hand, our system is much better. For the purpose of comparison, I shall state that there are about 23 High Court Judges in England who periodically, once in a quarter, go on circuit camping in various places and dispose of cases. It will be noticed that in England they will get Judges only at a particular period and, over and above that, for the disposal of urgent cases, there will be no permanent court in a station. So, there are two distinct features in that system. One is the absence of a permanent court and the other is the advent of a temporary court for a brief period. Let us take that analogy and see how it will work in Travancore. It cannot be denied that there are not sufficient cases to be disposed of. Let us take it, for example, that all these Judges would assemble in Trivandrum and then go out to dispense justice. We will first take that they go to Quilon. How long will they remain there? They will have to remain there all the year round. But will not that be the case in England? Suppose another circuiting Judge goes to Parur. Even if he stays there for all the year round, will he be able to dispose of all the cases? That is the reason why the Government have established here permanent courts where they will be required all the year round.

Suppose, again, the Judges reassemble in Trivandrum and they are asked to go round the country and camp at say Kazhakuttam or Attingal. When they go there the lawyers also will have to travel along with them, and it may be difficult to accommodate all these lawyers and Judges there.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Are there not *satrams*?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Not in all places. And there may not also be sufficient to accommodate all the Judges and lawyers. So it is practically impossible to work out such a system having regard to the number of cases and the customs and nature of the country.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : May I know whether the present court-houses cannot be utilised?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : If we are going to have permanent buildings, we may as well have permanent Judges also there. I am assuming for the moment that there is no permanent court building at Kazhakuttam or Attingal and if so, when the Judges go on circuit, how are they going to accommodate themselves there?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does the Law Member say that in certain places there is accumulation of cases and in certain others there is no accumulation?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There may be accumulation of cases in some places and in other places there may not be. But in none of the courts has the number of cases gone to such an extent that we can dispense with a permanent court or a permanent Judge. In Quilon and Trivandrum we want more than one permanent court.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartigapalli*): Do they go to every nook and corner in England?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Only to important places. Here we have permanent courts in all the important places. What I say is, if the Judges go from Trivandrum to Attingal or Kazhakuttam, they could not be accommodated there with say, some 50 vakils. On the other hand, all these can be accommodated in Trivandrum. Circuiting courts also mean more cost to the litigants. With permanent courts, which would satisfactorily dispose of cases at all times he can get justice with less of expenditure and less of inconvenience.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Will not each pleader be accommodated by his party?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Provided there are places where they could be accommodated. But we see the nature of the country is entirely different from the nature of the country in England.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapallai*): All these defects arise only when we try to transplant into Travancore a system found today in England. I am asking whether on those lines we could not make some modifications.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): By doing that, we will only be at a disadvantage. If all the Judges are at Trivandrum and then go to Quilon will they be able to go to another place after finishing all the cases at Quilon? In England at a particular place the Circuiting Judges will be able to dispose of cases in a month or two and there will not be necessity for court at that place after that. But here in places like Quilon is it possible to dispose of all the cases and then go to another place? That is the state of litigation here. It will be seen that we cannot dispense with any of the Judges from any of the permanent courts. It will be admitted on all hands that the system of permanent courts is based on the fact that the people will be inconvenienced by the temporary visits of court. What is the good of instituting the circuit system? We are not gaining anything, but we are losing. It will be more costly, more inconvenient and it will mean greater delay in the disposal of cases. Under the circuit system, urgent cases cannot be disposed of promptly. The parties will have to wait until

the circuit judges arrive. Under the present system, if the matter is very urgent the court will dispose of it at once. It seems to me that having regard to our conditions our system is much better.

The next point that was raised was that cases are being unnecessarily delayed. In regard to this matter, Mr. Raman Pillai was not quite right in saying that the inflex of cases is the same as before. I have got statistics here to show that the number of cases filed has been gradually increasing so far as the High Court and the District Courts are concerned, at any rate. In 1092 the number of appeals instituted was 431 while in 1101 it was 572.

There has been a steady and gradual increase in the number of suits, both appeal as well as original. At the same time, the work has been found to be on the increase. The High Court Judges it is true have found that work in some of the courts is a little slack and they are doing their best to remedy the matter.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ നാലു ജഡ്ജിമാർമാത്രം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നകാലത്തു ഓരോജഡ്ജിമാരും ചെയ്തുവന്നിരുന്ന ജോലിയിൽ കൂടുതലായിട്ടോ, കുറവായിട്ടോ, ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ജഡ്ജിമാർ ചെയ്യുന്നതു?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The question is whether the Judges are disposing of the same number of cases. I have got statistics to show that also. If you take the year 1080, the number of appeals disposed of then was 440, while in the year 1101, it was 572. Then again, we will take the disposal of cases in 1101. The appeals disposed of numbered 559 and second appeals 641, besides criminal work. If you take a period like 1080, the appeals were 487 and second appeals 566. So there is a larger disposal of cases when the six Judges are at work. Some years may be exceptional years. There was for instance a period when three judges had to be deputed for the preparation of the Civil Courts' Guide and three Judges had to be engaged in hearing a very intricate case, *viz.*, the Syrian Church Case for about three or four months. The disposal of cases on the average shows only an increase. The number of suits instituted has increased to such an extent that we want all the six Judges of the High Court and, whenever we find the number of cases go down, the number of Judges will be reduced also. The same will be the case with the District Judges.

In regard to the District courts, the High Court Judges found that the work in some of the District Courts was not satisfactory. Mr. Raman Pillai pointed out that only easy cases are disposed of. I may say that old cases are also being disposed of. The High Court Judges are calling for monthly returns from the courts, paying surprise visits and directing the Judges whenever necessary. They are thus doing everything that could be done under the existing law and procedure for the speedy disposal of cases and it is hoped to clear off the arrears very soon.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ നിന്നും ഈ ശ്രുവങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തതിൽ പിന്നീടും ജോലിതീർക്കുന്നതിനു ശുഷ്കാന്തിയില്ലാത്ത ജഡ്ജിമാരും ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am not aware of any such case. As I stated the other day, inspection reports are not sent to Government. They are confidential.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇപ്പോഴും ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും മൻസിഫന്മാരും ജഡ്ജിമാരും ചെയ്യുന്ന ജോലിക്കു ക്വാർട്ടർലി പ്രൊസീഡിംങ്ങ്സ് പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അതുകൊണ്ട് എന്താണു പ്രയോജനം?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It has its purposes.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*). ഈ ക്വാർട്ടർലി പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് അനുസരിച്ചു ആർക്കെങ്കിലും പ്രൊമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കയൊ ആരെയെങ്കിലുംശിക്ഷിക്കയൊ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is a very general question. But I can grant this, namely if any Judge or Munsiff is to be found grossly negligent or slack in work, disciplinary action will be taken against him by the High Court and the Government.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether Government considered the question of dispensing with the additional courts in certain localities?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Every year the High Court considers the question before sending up their recommendations to Government and they have considered the necessity for the continuance of the temporary courts.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Has the continuance of the Court at Nagercoil been considered?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes. Every question is considered at the end of the year. The necessity for all the temporary courts will be specially considered.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Do not the figures show that there is no work for the Judges there?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The High Court has considered the question and recommended that the continuance of the temporary courts is necessary for another year in regard to every temporary court now asked for. The matter will be taken up at the end of every year and considered by the High Court and it is only after that that the recommendation will be made to the Government.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ചെയ്യുന്ന ജോലിക്കനുസരണമായിട്ടു ഓരൊ ജഡ്ജിമാൎക്കും മുൻസിഫ്മാൎക്കും പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കുടിശിഖ തീൎക്കാൻ എളുപ്പമുണ്ടെന്നു ലാമെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*: No. I cannot say that.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇപ്പോൾ കൊല്ലംജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും എത്ര അപ്പീൽകേസുകൾ കീഴ്ക്കോടതികൾക്കു റിമാൻഡു ചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ളതു ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമൊ? അതായത്, ഇപ്പോൾ കുടിശിഖയുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ ഒരു ശരായായ എണ്ണം കേസുകൾ റിമാൻഡുചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ളവയാണെന്നു മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No. From the statistics it is seen that in Quilon alone there are 477 original suits and 1,857 appeal suits pending disposal. On the average, in some other courts in Trivandrum—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Up to what date?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Up to the 1st Karkadakam 1102. There is an exceptionally large number of cases. I am not quite sure whether they have to be remanded or whether they have to be heard and orders passed.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അങ്ങനെ അന്വേഷിച്ചു അനവധി കേസുകൾ റിമാൻഡുചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ളതാണെന്നു കാണുന്നപക്ഷം കൊല്ലത്തു നാലാമതു ഒരു ജഡ്ജിയുടെ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു തീരുമാനിക്കരുതൊ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I cannot say. The arrears have been gradually accumulating.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഏതു ജഡ്ജിയുടെ കാലത്താണ് കൊല്ലം ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽ കുടിശിഖ കൂടി വന്നതെന്നറിയാമൊ

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I can only say that they have been gradually accumulating.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): എന്നുമുതലാണു ഈ കുടിശ്ശിഖ വർദ്ധിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയതു് എന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I may say that there are four-year old, five-year old six-year old and seven-year old cases.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know whether this is a satisfactory or unsatisfactory state of affairs?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May be unsatisfactory. But there remains this fact that 1,857 appeal suits and 477 original suits are pending disposal and, so long as the disease is there, the remedy lies in providing additional Judges. For the future, the High Court has given stringent instructions for the speedy disposal of these cases. That is all that could be done. In the circumstances, I think—

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Could we not alter the circumstances?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAM PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): We should. The High Court Judges will see that the arrears are cleared off and they hope to abolish the system of temporary courts at a not distant date.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know what is the safety for the people when there are seven year old cases pending?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is a very hard case; I do not deny that.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Has the Governmen taken any action?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The High Court have made recommendations.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Did the High Court take any steps? Is it by appointing additional Judges that we can cure the evil?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes. That is the effective remedy in such cases to cure the disease that has already crept in.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know whether the reason for the delay was enquired into?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The reason of the delay was enquired into.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Has there been any reprimand?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not know. That is a confidential matter. All I can say is that the High Court Judges have given stringent instructions to the Judges.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): When did it attract the attention of the High Court?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I cannot say very definitely. During the latter part of this year, when they were considering the question of the continuance of the existing temporary courts and of clearing off the arrears, they considered the whole question and thought it necessary to appoint additional Judges.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Did the High Court devise any means last year?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Except sending out instructions that the cases were to be speedily disposed of, nothing appears to have been done before this recommendation.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is the Law Member in a position to state that the High Court did take any steps to counteract the long list of arrears?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I cannot say more than I have stated.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peeermade*): Has there anywhere been fifteen-year old cases?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): In Kottayam, I think there are fifteen-year old cases, but I believe those are cases that have been remanded by the appellate court for retrial.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): No.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): കൊല്ലത്തു മൂന്നാമതൊരു അഡിഷനൽ ജഡ്ജിയെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു് എത്ര കേസ്സുകൾ കുടിശ്ശിഖ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No; I have not got the figures.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): മൂന്നാമത്തെ ജഡ്ജിയെ നിയമിച്ച കാലത്തു എത്ര കേസ്സുകൾ കുടിശ്ശിഖ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നുമുള്ള കണക്കു കൂടി നോക്കീട്ടാണോ നാലാമത്തു ഒരു ജഡ്ജിയെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു് ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The question whether there is any necessity for additional Judges to dispose of these pending cases was considered and additional Judges were therefore recommended.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): മൂന്നാമത്തു ജഡ്ജിയെ നിയമിച്ച കാലത്തു നാലാമത്തു ഒരു ജഡ്ജിയുടെ ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നോ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not press the motion.

PRESIDENT: May I take it that the House permits the motion to be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit:—

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

317. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7·45 lakhs under Demand XI by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

318. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7·45 lakhs under Demand XI by Rs. 100

PRESIDENT: May I take it that the House grants the whole of the demand—Administration of Justice?

The grant was made.

DEMAND XII—CENTRAL PRISON—RS. ·92 LAKH.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. ·92 lakh under Demand XII—Central Prison.

Motion 319.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

319. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 77,305 for Central Prison by Rs. 100.

My object in tabling this motion is not to find fault with anybody, but simply to draw the pointed attention to what I believe to be the defects in the present system of prison administration. What I would desire to do is to draw the pointed attention of this Council to the fact that the Prison Regulation was enacted about 30 years ago and much of our knowledge concerning crime and criminology are recent acquisitions. That the present system of jail administration is not in keeping with the progress that has been made elsewhere cannot be denied. What I wish to say is that the Central Prison, where we detain the people who break the law, is also a place where it seems to me the officials also show considerable disregard to the provisions of the law. I read in the Administration Report for last year that a jailer was running the institution. The Central Prison is constituted under an enactment which clearly lays down that there shall be a Superintendent, a Medical Officer and a Jailer. When the Jailer undertook to run the Jail himself, it seems to me that he has broken the provisions of the law and taken upon himself the duty of running the institution without reference to the law as definitely laid down in the Prisons Regulation which lays down that the Medical Officer may also be the Superintendent. When there was such a provision in the Regulation, why the Jailer undertook to run the Jail is a mystery to me. Well, this might be taken to be an error and might not have caused much substantial injury to the prison administration. The Law Member may point out certain excuses and say that this is a technical mistake. But this mistake taken in conjunction with some others would disclose the tendencies there.

I find from the Chief Secretary's answer to an interpellation that it is obligatory on the part of the official visitors to pay a definite number of visits. They have not done so. Why they also disregarded the provisions of the law is a further mystery to me.

Another matter is that the Jail Rules distinctly lay down that punishment by flogging should not be inflicted as a rule upon offenders who go wrong for the first time. The rules also provide that whipping ought not to be inflicted until all other methods of punishments have been tried and have failed and that whipping ought to be inflicted only in cases of specially grave crimes. We see, Sir, the information was elicited by interpellations that two persons were flogged in the Central Prison for writing anonymous petitions against the jail authorities. In the first place, there is this fact that the aggrieved and the judge were both one and the same person. It was a petition against the jail officials and it was a jail official who inflicted this most cruel and most debasing form of punishment. The offence was after all only the writing of a petition. That cannot be—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Was the offence brought home to the prisoner?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): No, nothing was done. What was said was that it was done in the interests of discipline. I should like to say one word in regard to that. I think discipline has been given a very misleading prominence so far as the facts of this case are concerned. Discipline, Sir, should be enforced with a particular object. What is the object of this in the prison? The object is to reform the prisoner. If the discipline aimed at is such as will frustrate the object, the argument has been wrongly employed. Another reason was that whatever the Jail Superintendent did in the exercise of the discretionary power vested in him and exercised by him must be upheld by the Government. Discretion should be used and I think the learned Law Member expended a considerable volume of learned eloquence the other day that the discretion was to be used for the purpose of removing the severity or rigour of the law and to make the Regulation operate less severely and lightly upon individuals. The discretion ought to have been used with a view to lessen the severity of the rules and not to enhance it. The Regulations lay down the upper limit of the punishments say, for instance, punishments not exceeding five years. The discretion is given with a view to reduce this limit. The discretion in this case, I have no doubt, has been wrongly used. Now, we are called upon to vote supplies for next year and we have a right to see on what basis the Central Prison is being run. Are the punishments such as will conduce to prison reform and to rehabilitate the prisoners in order that they may become useful and peaceful citizens? If the object of the prison is not to reform the criminal, I think the Council has got a right to refuse the demand. Regarding the punishment of flogging, it cannot be denied that no element at reformation is there. A man has been brutally punished and that is not reformation. That is a case of retribution.

[Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.]

I can quote other instances of such punishments also, although they are not strictly prohibited by the rules here. In the Madras Jails, they have laid down that solitary punishment ought not to be awarded as a Jail punishment. Here, 15 persons have been not only solitarily confined, but the punishment was even coupled with penal diet. It means that a prisoner has been cast into a dungeon and has been given food so insufficient that he was made to howl from the pangs of hunger. That is not reformation. Government should be thanked for appointing a gentleman for delivering lectures on moral instruction. When a poor prisoner is put in fetters and tied hand and foot and an infuriated warder is laying blows upon blows on his back, cutting his skin and lacerating his flesh and spilling his blood, what, Sir, is the use of another gentleman in another corner imparting moral instruction? These are really contradictory and one has no relation with the other.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Does not Mr. Madhavan Pillai recognise the need for making these prisoners more philosophical?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): But not in conjunction with whipping. I have no objection to the appointment of any number of moral instructors.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Does he object to whipping under the orders of the Magistracy?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): I do. In fact, that system of punishment has practically ceased to exist. Only in a very few number of cases are they inflicting it.

In the Madras Jails, where there is an average strength of 20,000 prisoners they have whipped only three individuals during the last year. That shows that they were able to maintain discipline even with 20,000 prisoners. If the criminal courts are doing it, they are going out of the tendencies of the times.

Another thing is in regard to visitors. I said already that although the rules enjoin that official visitors have to pay a number of visits to the jail, they have not done so. Secondly, in regard to the solitary confinment coupled with penal diet, or in regard to the whipping, I perused all the remarks that were placed on the table by visitors to the Central Prison. I was not able to discern that any of them took any interest in the administration of the prison or in the welfare of the prisoners or to promote the very object of the prisons, *viz.*, the welfare of the prisoners.

Before I pass on, I should like to say that, in justification of having inflicted whipping, the Chief Secretary asked me what is to be done with a hardened criminal but to flog him? I should like to read to him a passage from an eminent writer.

"No man is so degraded as to be wholly beyond the reach of appeal to the finer feelings. Beneath the wild waves of evil, there are ever the eternal rocks of the good. What cannot be called in question is that no man is so mean as to be wholly beyond the reach of such appeals. That this is not blind optimism but commonsense is conclusively shown by the history of certain reforms in our system of Jail discipline. The supreme fact is man's capacity to be borne anew."

"It is a possibility in men's lives. To the least of men we cannot deny the hope of radical reform without denying the evidence of the senses. Around us every day men and women stepped in vice pass under the spell of some new influence in the presence of which hidden and unsuspected possibilities of character reveal themselves sweeping the soul onwards towards higher levels where old things have passed away and all things have become new."

In regard to the visitors, Sir, I should like to make definite proposals and that is that a Judge of the High Court should be invited to become a visitor of the jail. I shall not dialate upon this necessity but read out the following passage:

"A system in which the Judges interest in a prisoner ends with his conviction is a mistake. If, means were devised to associate the Judge with the administration of prisons, he will have, as a rule, what he now lacks a much more intimate realization of his responsibilities. There is indeed good reason for making such an association the means of obtaining year by year a commentary on the character of Prison Administration. If a Judge of the High Court were made responsible for the inspection of each District Jail with the duty of visitation and report we should end much of the ignorance which now surrounds the whole character of the prison system and we should have the means of utilising a body of expert suggestions as the avenue to continuous reform."

The law simply limits the upper limit of sentences. The exact nature is left to the discretion of the Judges. A Judge of the High Court visiting the jail will be able to find out the effect of the punishment upon the convict in cases where alternative sentences are prescribed and to issue instructions that only particular sentences should be awarded.

Another thing I should like to point out is that one-fifth of the prisoners are civil debtors, there were about 91 last year. Why should we inflict this punishment, especially at this time when the Government of India is seriously considering the question of—

PRESIDENT: Your time is up. You may finish the sentence.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Why should we inflict this punishment especially at this time when the Government of India is seriously considering the question of abolishing Civil Jails? I am making a definite suggestion that flogging should be inflicted only in cases of severe assault on jail officials. I reduce my suggestions to two, namely, that a Judge of the High Court should be asked to visit the jails and that flogging should be inflicted seldom and only in cases of assault by the prisoners on jail officials.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, all of us know that Mr. Madhavan Pillai is an ardent prison reformer and his speech on this occasion has been very instructive and shows the extent of his interest in prison reform. Now, Mr. Madhavan Pillai mentioned a few points which calls for some answer from the Government. Our Prison Regulation as he said is rather an old one and the science of penology is one that has highly developed in recent years. That is an admitted fact. But I am not quite sure that there has been any British Indian enactment since the last Indian Jail Commission.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is the Chief Secretary aware that recently a Committee has been appointed in Bengal?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is he aware that a Committee has been appointed in Burmah?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not aware that any enactment was passed after that. I think our Regulation has been revised on the basis of the British Indian enactment.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know whether they have not revised their rules?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There may be a few variations.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Jails are mostly under the control of medical men and although express provision was made in our Regulation 30 years ago, no medical man was appointed to be in charge of the jail.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Here there is a Medical Officer and his advice is always sought before any serious punishment is inflicted.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): That is only in the case of whipping.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Of course, he attends on the sick.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): In British India also, he attends on the sick. But the administration is in the hands of medical men.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It does not seem that medical men are appointed in charge of jails because they are experts in sociology or penology.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): The medical men in charge of the jails should have previous experience of mental diseases and they are deputing men to study the mental diseases so that they may be able to know the defects of the prisoners.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a good idea.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): They are doing it.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The next point Mr. Madhavan Pillai mentioned was that he noticed that the Jailer was running the institution. That was some time ago. Recently, Government noticed that it was not quite legal and they have discontinued that system and it will never happen.

The most important criticism in Mr. Madhavan Pillai's speech was directed against flogging. He seems to think that flogging is resorted to as an act of retribution. That view, requires considerable modification. It is not to in flict any vindictive repunishment on the offender that it is resorted to.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): I shall try to explain it. If you inflict an unjust punishment upon me, can you expect me to believe that you did it out of benevolent motives?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Jail is an institution in which a large number of convicts are gathered together and are placed in the charge of one man. And when it is borne in mind that these people are all breakers of law, it will be admitted that a grave responsibility rests upon the man in charge.

Now, the object of punishment in such cases is not necessarily to victimise the culprit, but for the sake of others.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Why should any person be victimised or punished? Is it to serve as an example to others?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is but natural that a man who is a grave offender should be punished.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Was not the petition written with a view to show the wrongs done by the Jail authorities? Did it not show that the mental frame of the Jail officials is a little disturbed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): This is an incident which took place in the year 1099.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): When the rule expressly lays down that whipping should be resorted to only in cases of very grave crimes, does this anonymous petition come under the description of 'grave offence'?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The question is, who is to decide whether a particular crime is grave or not.

I do not quite admit that it is altogether only reformation that is the object of prison. As far as I can make out, the object of prison is punishment, segregation and reformation.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is the object of punishment put to the best use of in the case of prisoners in the Central Prison?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sometimes tremendous catastrophies have resulted in jails from softness and tenderness on the part of Jail officers.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is punishing a prisoner the sole means of reformation or retribution?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): One object of imprisonment is to save society from the contaminating influences of certain individuals.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is it not necessary to reform the prisoner so that he may not be a trouble to the society?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The necessity to punish a prisoner is to deter him and others from committing the same offence.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): The ultimate object of punishment is to hand back the criminal to society as a useful citizen.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): While he is there, the safety of the institution requires to be kept in view. Whatever may be the form of punishment, that should be in conformity with the maintenance of discipline.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is writing an anonymous petition very dangerous?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Anything that seriously weakens the discipline in the Jail is very dangerous.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does the Chief Secretary think that writing of anonymous petitions will affect Jail discipline here, more than in other Jails?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not quite follow.

Everyone knows that there are certain characters which cannot be corrected except by corporal punishment. Mr. Madhavan Pillai has just read out to us something written by an eminent authority on the subject. I have also got some authority to support my position (*Laughter*). This is an extract from the latest Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency.

The Report says that in the previous year "many more cases of assault were referred to the criminal courts, whereas in the year 1926 more were punished by flogging. The latter is usually the more efficacious method of dealing with violent prisoners as it is inflicted without any delay and is a more deterrent form of retribution than an additional term of imprisonment."

So, while Mr. Madhavan Pillai quoted the case of Madras, I may quote Bombay.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the Chief Secretary endorse the views expressed in all these Reports?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): These Reports are records of experience of successful Jail administration. They may therefore be considered as authorities on the subject.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Does the report now read refer to Judicial or Jail punishments?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Jail punishments.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the prisoners in question are political offenders or ordinary offenders?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Ordinary offenders.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does the Chief Secretary say that Bombay is more civilised than Madras?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I say I have as authority the experience of another Inspector-General of Prisons, in another big Presidency, namely, the Bombay Presidency, just to show that experiences of Jail authorities differ.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): What is the practice in English Jails, please?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I understand that recently Great Britain has re-enacted by legislation the punishment of flogging which was abolished some years ago. That also supports my position.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know on what is this statement of the Chief Secretary based?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): On information that I have gathered—

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Has he any authority to prove it?

MR. K GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not just now in a position to show the authority, but I think it is correct.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*); I challenge it.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think I am correct. (*Laughter*).

So, in regard to grave offences, discretion ought to be left to the Superintendent who is on the spot and who alone knows all the facts about the misdemeanours of the convicts and serious consequences of such misdemeanours if the convicts are not given severe punishment. No doubt, if the law is changed altogether and his discretion is limited, thas is a different matter. But once an officer like the Jail Superintendent is entrusted with such grave responsibilities, it is certainly very dangerous to interfere with his discretion, especially in matters relating to Jail discipline.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is the refusal to come down from a tree sufficiently grave a crime to deserve flogging?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary tc Government*): I think so.

Suppose he fell down from the tree, as he threatened he would, and died, that would be a very serious matter. Again, other convicts in the Jail may be tempted to imitate him. Many others may run away from the Jail. If any such thing happens, all of us will join in criticising the Jail Superintendent and in condemning him for not being more careful.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): If a convict escapes from prison, you can prosecute him; but you did not do it in this case.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Such deterrent punishments are awarded by the Jail Superintendent to *prevent* escapes. Prosecution arises only after escape.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Could not the offender who refused to come down from the tree be given some other form of punishment than flogging?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I read a little while ago that this is a form of punishment which has a most deterrent effect.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): From the fact that he ultimately got down from the tree, it is clear that as a matter of fact he did not climb with the intention of dropping down and die?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): From the top of the tree he threatened that he would jump down.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): He was a life prisoner and this was the first Jail offence, in his cases That being the case, does the Chief Secretary think that he deserves flogging?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In regard to this individual cases, Sir, unless we happen to be on the spot and know all the circumstances, we cannot guage the gravity of the situation. The effect on other prisoners of the conduct of this convict, the time and the circumstances under which he did his mischievous act—all this might have impressed the Superintendent—the man on the spot—with the necessity of inflicting corporal punishment on him.

Mr. Madhavan Pillai mentioned about official visitors and pointed out that they are not visiting the Jail regularly and that they are not properly recording their opinions. He also wanted that one of the High court Judges should be made an official visitor. I think this question was referred to the High Court and they said that it was not possible. I have not got those papers with me and therefore I am not in a position to say what exactly was their opinion in the matter. As far as I remember, I think they said it was not possible. As regards the other official visitors, his remarks will be taken note of, the matter will be looked into and they will be informed that their visits should be more regular and more effective.

Something was said about civil debtors. Of course, that is not a matter which ought really to come in the course of the present discussion about prison. It ought to come as a matter of fact in the discussion of the Judicial Budget because civil debtors are sent to the Jail at the instance of the Courts. The Jail Superintendent has simply to look after them.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): I simply mentioned that with a view to show that if a High Court Judge is made an official visitor, he would be in a position to investigate the causes of their debts and to suggest some relief to the debtors.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think that sort of investigation can be done even by the present official visitors.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): But the present visitors are not High Court Judges. They are only District Judges or District Magistrates and they are not appellate authorities. If an appellate authority like a Judge of the High Court is made an official visitor, he will be able to investigate the question and give necessary instructions to subordinate courts.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The High Court can give instructions only according to the law now in force. I think Mr. Madhavan Pillai wants some radical changes in the law itself. For amending the law, we will have to come to this Council.

As regards the work of reformation of the prisons, I admit, Sir, that to some extent there are defects in our Jail administration. But it cannot be denied that there are certain things which are being done even at present. For instance, religious and moral instructions are being given by various non-official agencies.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Yes, combined with flogging in another corner!

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not see how flogging will take away the effect of moral instruction.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Flogging will have the most demoralising and degenerating influence and therefore where is the use in giving moral instruction side by side with flogging?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Punishment and reformation will go hand in hand.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know what is actually done now in this direction?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Religious and moral instruction are imparted by various non-official agencies. Then there are classes for adults to impart general education.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Of the total number of illiterates may I know how many of them are having such instructions? I think, of the three hundred and odd illiterates, only forty get this instruction.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We do not compel them to attend these classes.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Then what is the use? You go and flog them but you are not able to compel them to learn.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I doubt whether the law allows that.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Even in regard to the general public, we hear they are asking for a compulsory education. Is it not more necessary in the case of these convicts? This is done in Madras.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): But the law must allow it.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I think Government have authority to frame rules under the Prisons Regulation, and therefore they can make rules for compulsory education in the Jail.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Here is the report of the Jail Superintendent which says that education was carried on satisfactorily. During the year under report, 56 students have been trained.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): So out of 352 illiterates, only 56 are attending classes?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Anyway it cannot be denied that something is being done by us in this direction.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): I say it is only a cloak intended by you, just to show that you are reforming the prisons. But the basic foundation of punishment here is retribution.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If that be so, there need not be any attempt at all in this direction.

PRESIDENT: I am afraid the debate is getting far too conversational.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): May I know what is the total percentage employed in manufactures?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say the exact percentage. According to the administration Report various kinds of arts and crafts are being taught there. For example, there is the Jail Press.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): You must be able to tell us the percentage actually employed in industries and what an individual is able to earn ordinarily from such industries.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not able to give definite information about that now. I am attempting to show that the jail authorities have already introduced various kinds of reformatory influences in the Prison. Certainly, there is scope for improvement. I want to point out that even at present a good deal of work is being done in this direction.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): May I know what is being done in the matter of imparting religious and moral instructions?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have already stated that this is being carried on by private agencies.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Who are those private agencies?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are Christian Societies giving instruction to Christians, Hindu agencies to Hindus and Mahomedan agencies to Mahomedans.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What do they do?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Teaching their religion.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it being done every day or only occasionally ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think once a week.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Are the convicts allowed sufficient opportunity to perform their religious duties ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Are the Roman Catholics allowed to hear mass on Sundays?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There cannot be any objection if the Superintendent allows it.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does he allow it?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I will find it out.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): In supporting the motion brought forward by my esteemed friend, Mr. Madhavan Pillai, I wish to say a word on the object of punishment from the point of view of mental and moral science and of general State policy. The object of punishment is public welfare. Of course, it may happen that the object of punishment is described as either retributive, deterrent or reformative. But in modern jurisprudence, it is well established that the most important object of punishment is deterrent. So far I agree with Mr. George. To deter others from actions which are detrimental to the public interest, is the chief object of punishment not merely to reform the offender but also to deter others from committing similar acts against the public safety. But in this particular case, of writing an anonymous petition, is it such an offence against the public safety? Here the idea of awarding deterrent punishment, has no place at all. So I completely agree with Mr. Madhavan Pillai in saying that this punishment was more or less cruel and inhuman.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is writing an anonymous petition an offence under the general penal law?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I think it is not, so far as I know. Anyhow, in this connection, it has been very well brought out by the facts adduced by Mr. Madhavan Pillai that the prison administration is unsatisfactory. The real cause of the trouble seems to me that merely a rough and ready person is appointed as the head of the Jail administration. I think all higher appointments in the State, should be held by men of high culture. Especially a Prison officer, who has to deal with the discipline and the care of a large number of human beings who are more or less deviation from the normal human beings, that is more or less abnormal, should be a man who is an expert in mental and moral science and the principles of the general State policy. A mere rough and ready man is not fit for holding such office.

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

Of course, the influence exerted by visitors may do a great deal towards educating the prisoners. The head of the institution himself and his subordinates if they do their work properly can promote the interests of the prisoners. I think it is better to have a proper man at the head of the institution. Then the controversial question of having a moral or religious instructor will also be solved. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : The Chief Secretary has admitted that punishment is with a view to reform the individual and thereby to benefit the society at large. In the light of this, the question to be considered is whether the present system of Jail administration is satisfactory. I admit that the training given on industrial lines and also the imparting of general education are good so far as they go. But I believe that the imparting of religious and moral instruction is a more important factor than any other in the matter of reforming the individual or society. I am sorry to see that in the management of the Central Prison, the provisions relating to the imparting of religious and moral instruction are not satisfactory and that they do not afford sufficient opportunity to the prisoners to attend to their religious practices. It is said that non-official visitors give them moral instruction once a week. But I believe this is not sufficient and Government should devote attention to this matter. The prisoners have to be given sufficient opportunity to undergo their religious practices. Each community must be allowed to have their religious observances done. They should be allowed to go out for the purpose if necessary under the custody of some of the jail officers or officiating ministers should be allowed to attend to the needs of the prisoners in the jail itself.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : What is given there is not religious, but moral instruction on ethical lines.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What I say is that both moral and religious instruction should be given there.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Will it not take long time?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : That does not matter. I think it will be good if half an hour every day is devoted for the purpose, and I would suggest that the Government should make necessary provision for the same.

Another thing I would like to mention is as regards flogging and penal diet. I consider that flogging is a very crude form of punishment and penal diet is also very hard.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Will the member suggest any other form of punishment.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : I would suggest hard manual labour and, if necessary, that in the hot sun for six or seven hours a day with chains on, if deemed fit to do so.

Penal diet combined with solitary confinement is a very hard punishment inflicted on a prisoner, however hardened a criminal he may be. We should aim at reforming them and not make them more hardened. With these few words, I support the motion.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, I have very great pleasure to support the motion brought forward by Mr. Madhavan Pillai. The Chief Secretary in his reply observed that he is also much pleased with the representation made by Mr. Madhavan Pillai. In suggestions coming from such a warm Jail reformer, he evidently thought that there is an amount of exaggeration and colouring imparted to the subject by the mover. If the Chief Secretary is in agreement with the spirit of the motion made by Mr. Madhavan Pillai I have very little quarrel with the Government benches in this respect. But if it is intended by the observation that the substratum of the motion itself is in some sort of disorder not acceptable to Government, then something has to be said. The topics referred to by Mr. Madhavan Pillai may be traced to a very great movement elsewhere in the civilised world, centering round a new subject generally known as criminalogy. The literature upon the subject of criminalogy is so vast and growing that it bids fair to become a very important subject in the near future. In America, the criminals are not considered as we look upon them but they are taken to be results of variations from normal human standards either to the sub-normal or abnormal variety and they are detained in prisons mainly for the purpose of reformation. Whatever be the theories that may underlie the question of punishment, the main attention of criminalogists now-a-days is to reform the individuals. That being the case, to say that this growing subject should not receive adequate attention in our Jails and prisons, I beg to submit, is not correct.

The harshness with which our prison authorities are maintaining discipline has been very well illustrated by the instance of flogging for an alleged offence of writing an anonymous petition. Sir, under the normal Penal Law, writing an anonymous petition is not an offence. Therefore because two convicts thought of writing some anonymous petitions—what exactly the contents of the petitions were I am not told, but as I was able to gather from the present discussion they were obviously against the jail authorities—to say that they have committed such a serious offence as to merit flogging, does not appear to me to be convincing.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Is it not against the Jail Rules to send out any communication without the consent of the Jail authorities?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): To send any communication may probably be against the Jail Rules; but, by the mere fact that it happens to be an anonymous petition, how is the Jail Rule infringed to a greater degree? Any writing is itself an offence under the Jail Rules; and it is also an offence to violate any of the Jail Rules. But, simply because it happens to be an anonymous petition, how does it make it a more heinous crime?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Evidently, the writers wanted to conceal the identity of the author. Does not that make it a more grievous offence ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): As I have already stated, to have written anything at all without permission is an offence under the Jail Rules. But the fact that it happens to be anonymous does not add to the offence at all.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): The offender did not finish the petition. He was caught in the act.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That aspect of the matter is new to me. My point is that, in spite of the rule prohibiting writing without the permission of the authorities, other persons might have written so many letters and they should also have been dealt with by the authorities in some way or othtr. It has not been contended on behalf of Government that in all such cases the punishment of flogging has been awarded to the offenders. Therefore, the importance that is now being attached to the fact that it was an anonymous petition, is what I am not able to understand. The position in regard to this particular case has been very correctly put forward by Mr. Madhavan Pillai when he said that the people accused by the convict, namely the Jail authorities, assumed the roll of the Judge also in the present instance. Flogging, according to the learned Chief Secretary, we cannot do without. I say it has got an inherent vicious nature as a punishment, for it is one of those punishments, which on appeal, from the authority inflicting the punishment, cannot be set right. In the case of imprisonment the party who is in prison may appeal to the higher authorities and get redress by reversal of the conviction. But, in the case of flogging, especially when it is administered there is nothing to be gained by getting a reversal of the verdict. It is prompted by hot blood. It is barbarous. It is incapable of being counteracted; and, under these circumstances whether it is a suitable form of punishment is a question of considerable doubt to me.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Will it not harden the prisoner and make him incapable of being reformed ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I have already stated that it is barbarous, and all barbarous punishments necessarily tend to harden the convicts.

I would submit, Sir, that one of the greatest prison reformers arose in England, and the English race acted up to the recommendations of that great reformer, I mean Howard, the Philanthropist. The American cousins of the English nation have gone far of there in favour of making reforms in the field of criminalogy. Under these circumstances, when the learned Chief Secretary says that flogging is being reintroduced in England, I have to take that statement with a grain of salt. No doubt in British India you have got the same tendencies as we have here, more especially in view of the Commission recently issued by the Bengal Government in connection with this question of

jail reform. The view of the majority in that commission seems to be that the rules should be made stiffer with respect to the prisoners. But there is an outburst of public opinion against that view of the majority. It is humane treatment that is required. The criminal should not be given the impression that he is an abandoned human being and that he cannot be treated just as every other human being. It is this idea that is now being instilled into the minds of criminals. And it is this that has to be avoided. The idea should be implanted in the mind of the criminal that he is also a normal human being and that he would also be treated just as every other human being. Such means as moral and religious instruction, the practice of allowing criminals to see normal human beings as often as they possibly can by arranging the visitors to visit the jail frequently, and the practice of allowing the prisoners to receive kindness at their hands, such sort of treatment would bring them back into line with normal human beings. That is exactly the direction in which criminalogy is now attempting to advance. There is an amount of mental deficiency in the case of these criminals, as has been pointed by many efficient doctors. There is also the psycho-legal relationship. The mental expert as well as Professors of Psychology have to say a good deal in the matter. Therefore, without diagnosing the real causes we should not go on inflicting all sorts of punishments on these poor people and should not keep them under barbarous conditions.

It was suggested by Mr. Madhavan Pillai that judges may be allowed to see these prisoners in the jail. If judges are allowed to see the prisoners there would be one advantage at any rate. It would show that our methods of punishments are themselves out of proportion to the offences. For example, in the case of a Newspaper Editor who was punished the other day for creating communal tension between two communities the punishment was, I understand, one year's rigorous imprisonment. On the other hand, when a certain member of Parliament the other day in England, gave expression to a good deal of virulent language against the British Government itself, the only action taken against that gentleman was that he was asked to find some surety. Look at the disparity in the outlook towards the punishments in the two cases. If our Judges are made to understand how the prisoners, that they themselves have condemned to punishment, fare in the prison, I think their outlook upon punishment might change. How to suit punishment to crime is a very keenly discussed question in the administration of criminal law. That is a very difficult problem. I think if our Judges are allowed to visit the prisoners, it would be of help to them in solving this problem and in awarding punishments suitable to the crimes. The difficult question is as to how to keep the prisoners under control for the purpose of their own reform, and ultimately, on release to make them serviceable as members of society. That is the important question that we have to consider. That should not be simply brushed aside as the suggestion of an ardent prison reformer. I would therefore request Government to take the matter very seriously into consideration and to do something substantial in that direction.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Sir, I must assure the learned Chief Secretary that I am not at all a prison reformer and that I have not at all exaggerated anything in my speech. I felt, and I do feel strongly, that if we should expend money on our jails we must expend it for a useful purpose; and our object must be to bring the prisoner under such influences, moral, mental or physical, as would operate upon his mind in such a way that he would cease to desire to do evil. Punishment may have several objects. To deter people from repeating the offence, that might be one object. But the fundamental object must be to see that a man who commits crime does not commit crime again. Unless we accomplish that, I think our expenditure on prisons is mere waste. The learned Chief Secretary is not disposed to concede the point that, from the illustrations that I brought to the notice of Government, the object that the Government have at present in view is not retribution. I cannot accept it. That they are not reformative is my position. They should move along the path of reform and attempt to do more reformatory work in the jail than they are now doing. My request was very moderate. I wanted that flogging as a jail punishment should be prohibited for the reason that the prisoner flogged should not become degenerate and should not be degraded in the eyes of other prisoners, and, as I said before, he should not be dehumanised and get beyond redemption. My firm conviction is that flogging will not enable us to achieve our end, namely the reformation of the criminal. I have therefore made a definite proposal that flogging should not be inflicted except in cases of severe assault on jail officials. This is a very reasonable demand, and Government must find their way to accept it.

The next point that I pressed was in regard to the invitation of a Judge of the High Court to become an official visitor to the Jail. I read out from an authority to show how essential such a step is. The Judge, as Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai pointed out, must be made to get himself acquainted with the condition of the prisoner, when he is undergoing the punishment that has been inflicted on him, and also with the effect of the punishment awarded to him. This will have a great effect on punishment awarded to him. This will have a great effect on punishment generally. It will not do if the High Court Judges simply say that they would not concern themselves with the prisoners whom they themselves have thrown into the prison to be incarcerated there. They should certainly take interest in the prisoners whom they themselves have sent into the jail, so that they could be in a position to know how the victims of punishment fare in the jail. I therefore press the motion.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I have very little more to say. The Administration Reports of the Prisons for the various years do indicate that the administration is satisfactory from many points of view. For instance, the diseases of convicts are far less now than they used to be in previous years.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): I have reduced my position to two definite points.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): But other observations were made by other members in the course of the discussion.

The mortality rate in the institution has gone down. There was only one death, I think, last year. The discipline is being maintained very strictly and without any mishaps. The only question of importance that came up was that of flogging in the jail. Sir, there was only one case of flogging in the whole of 1101. I do not think that can be said to be indicative of the spirit of retaliation on the part of the jail officials. The case of flogging for writing anonymous petitions was an incident which took place in the year 1099. Even in that case, it was resorted to, not when the convict had written a single anonymous petition. The offender was in the habit of doing so, and there were copies of a number of anonymous petitions that he had written. And it was thought at that time, by the Jail Superintendent, that it was very wrong on the part of the offender to have persisted in that act.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know whether any of those two persons had ever been awarded any jail punishment previous to that flogging?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): One of them was a habitual offender.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): My question was whether he had been at any time before he was flogged punished for jail offences?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He was a hardened criminal and so the Jail Superintendent thought that it was necessary to deal with him somewhat severely.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): One of them was a hardened criminal. But, what about the other who had not committed any jail offence before?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In that particular case, personally speaking, I think the man was dealt with only as he deserved.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Does the Chief Secretary say this in regard to both of them?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In all these cases, Sir, I would rather leave it to the man on the spot who knows the circumstances and who knows how best to set an example to the other prisoners in the Jail. Punishment is not merely intended to reform the criminal. It is also intended to deter others from following the example of the offender, so that jail discipline may not be weakened and the whole institution might not become riotous and beyond control.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Two men were flogged for writing anonymous petitions. The Chief Secretary said that one of them was a hardened criminal. What about the other? Why was he also flogged?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I did not know that two men were flogged. It was an incident that took place in 1099. I have not got the report with me now.

As I have already stated, Sir, in the Bombay Presidency, the number of cases in which flogging was resorted to increased in the year 1926. I believe the number came up to 26 as against 17 in the previous year. There is therefore some differences of opinion as to how often and in what cases flogging should be resorted to. It must be admitted, of course, that it is not the proper form of punishment for all classes of offences. But it may be necessary for the sake of others residing in that institution and for the sake of preventing dangerous catostrophes very likely to occur in an institution where there are hundreds of criminals.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know whether flogging is a preventive measure?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I said that it was intended to deter others from committing the same sort of offence. It is preventive in that sense only.

Now the Government have laid down a rule to the effect that flogging should be resorted to on as few occasions as possible and only in grave cases. That has been the recent ruling of the Government. The Jail Superintendent has been told that only in very grave cases, where no other punishment would be suitable, should flogging be resorted to.

As regards the question of a Judge of the High Court being made an official visitor, I think, in a matter like this, it is necessary for the Government to leave it to the judgment of the High Court themselves. Anyhow, the member's view can be communicated to the High Court and they will be asked to express once again their considered view on that matter.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether sufficient opportunity is being given to the convicts to attend to their religious duties?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is ample provision in the rules for religious instruction being imparted to the convicts; and I believe there are no restrictions imposed by the Jail Superintendent on the regular admission of ministers of religion into the jail for that purpose.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): My question is whether there is sufficient opportunity for the convicts to attend to their religious duties, as for example, in the matter of attending mass on Sundays in the case of the Catholics.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That must be in a church.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Not necessarily. The priest may be allowed to conduct the masses in the jail itself.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The priests are allowed admission there. It is a matter for the priests to consider whether it could be convenient for them to do so.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If the necessary convenience is afforded, the priests will have no objection to do it.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think the rule prohibits it. But on every such occasion, care will have to be taken to see that the Jail discipline is not affected by this.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): This will not interfere with jail discipline.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It might.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether, the Government will consider this aspect of the question and, if possible make the necessary provision for that?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Nobody has ever represented the matter to Government.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am now asking Government whether they would consider the question.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Whether the member is the proper person to make a representation on this matter is the question that has to be considered.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Am I to understand that I am not entitled to make a representation in this matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No such representation has been made to Government by the religious heads of these societies.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Am I to understand that the Government will not consider it because the representation comes only from me and not from the religious heads?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think it is a matter for the religious heads of these churches.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not see any ason why the representations should be made by the religious heads themselves. May I know whether on *my* representation the Government will be prepared to consider the matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think the Government ought to get some authoritative representation from the religious heads.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know what the Chief Secretary means by '*authoritative*'?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The member can understand it. I cannot explain it further. Everybody knows what is meant by a religious head.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know what is meant by '*authoritative representation*'?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I mean a representation from a religious head and not from a layman.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Am I to understand that the Government will consider only the authoritative statement of a religious head and not a representation made by a member of this Council?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether reference to an etymological dictionary would not make the meaning clear?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In a religious matter, I think a representation from the head of a church is necessary. No representation has hitherto been made to Government on this subject.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : May I know whether the Government will consider *my* representation? (*The Chief Secretary resumed his seat.*) If the Chief Secretary refuses to answer, of course, I am forced to sit down.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether a member on the other side can resume his seat, before answering a question, without referring the matter to the Chair and getting a ruling on it?

PRESIDENT : His time was long up. So, I signalled to him to sit down (*Laughter.*) Are you pressing your motion, Mr. Madhavan Pillai?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Yes; because in the matter of flogging, the answer was unsatisfactory. So I want to know the views of the House in regard to that.

The motion was put to vote and carried, 23 voting *for* and 15 *against*.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result:—

AYES—23.

1.	Mr.	P. Habeeb Mahomed.	13.	Mr.	K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.
2.	„	A. J. John.	14.	„	M. N. Pillai.
3.	„	K. I. Joseph.	15.	„	R. Padmanabhan.
4.	„	C. Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran.	16.	„	A. K. Pillai.
5.	„	C. P. Kochukunju Pillai.	17.	„	S. Piraviperumal Pillai.
6.	„	N. Kumaran.	18.	„	G. Raman Menon.
7.	„	T. Kumara Pillai	19.	„	Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.
8.	„	X. G. Lopez.	20.	„	K. Sivarama Panikar.
9.	„	K. Madhavan Pillai.	21.	„	M. Sivatanu Pillai.
10.	„	G. Narayana Pillai.	22.	„	M. Subramanya Pillai.
11.	„	Kallur Narayana Pillai.	23.	„	C. N. Tuppan Namputiri
12.	„	P. K. Narayana Pillai.			

NOES—15.

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko.
2. „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai.
3. „ K. George.
4. „ P. N. Krishna Pillai.
5. „ R. Krishna Pillai.
6. „ Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.
7. Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
8. „ W. H. Pitt.
9. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose.
10 Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar.
11. „ K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.
12. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar.
13. Mr. J. Stephenson
14. „ A. J. Van Ross.
15. „ A. Vipan.

NEUTRALS—3.

1. Mr. Paul Daniel.
2. „ T. J. Matthew.
3. Mr. C. P. Tarakan.

Motion 320.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I am not completely satisfied with the verdict of the House on the motion that has just been carried since my motion is slightly different from that. I beg to make the following motion:—

320. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 92,000 by Rs. 10.

From the speeches we have been listening to, it was clear that the whole question of prison reform needs looking into. I am sure the Chief Secretary would be answering from the other side that we are here following the system obtaining in British India. That would be putting it on broad lines, amounting to saying that I may, if I want to succeed in my object, address the Legislative Assembly in British India. But, Sir, I hope that we are competent to modify *our* rules here and I want to draw the attention of the members to that fact.

From the various small things that have been suggested here during the discussion, it was evident that the Jail Rules are not at all satisfactory. I beg to submit that the whole idea about prisoners and the conception of punishment stand in need of a thorough change. The prisoner is not necessarily one who has merited our punishment in all cases. Very often, it happens that he is only an honourable opponent in practice and in idea (*Laughter.*) I ask the question what would the British Government have done with regard to George Washington if he had been in Britain? He would have been considered a traitor and hanged. But when he succeeded in his attempt, he was proclaimed a hero and a statue was erected in London and honoured by the King-Emperor himself. So, it is only a question of idea. When one has recourse to another man's article at a time when his wife and children were crying for food, ordinarily we say that he is stealing. But if we look more closely into the circumstances, it may not be stealing at all.

My submission, Sir, is that there is both commission and omission in the matter of law as it is administered today, commission because we inflict punishment unnecessarily and omission because we do not provide all the necessary atmosphere and circumstances to reclaim the

[Mr. A. K. Pillai.]

man from the situation to which he has fallen a victim. Our law is very defective. For one thing, suppose a man goes and steals, gets drunk and then commits some act of which he himself is not conscious and something of which he would himself repent when he gets sober. But then he is punished and he is also very well fed in the jail while his wife and children who depend upon his labour for their maintenance are left starving. Thus a man who has got drunk and committed some mischievous thing gets the merited punishment. He is sumptuously fed at public cost in the jail, while his wife and children who legitimately depend upon the support of that fellow are starving. There, it is a flagrant case of omission. Suppose we do the necessary service to reclaim the prisoner and also to make him humane and provide such facilities as to make him continue the habit of working when he is released, then, that alone will be called a civilised form of segregation or punishment. The Chief Secretary was saying that the objects were segregation, punishment and reformation. The criminal is segregated not for all time but only for a particular period, because during that time we may hope to reform and improve his character and open his eyes as to how hope he should conduct himself in society. On the other hand, if we keep him as a social or moral leper pouring all sorts of expressions of hatred and victimise him from time to time, and release him after a period, then he would consider the world at large as his enemy, as an agency which has been persecuting him. It would look a polished form of cruelty in the case of the particular man who was whipped and who the Chief Secretary said might jump down from the tree and die. So much personal interest was shown in that particular man to get him down lest he should fall down and die and in order that he should be kept alive for receiving punishment from time to time. The personal interest in the man was shown not for his sake, for he was got down and given 24 cuts. I was one of the eye witnesses to one of such punishments. A man who was looking so majestic, who appeared something like Ismail Kemal Pasha was given 24 cuts for a very minor crime before my eyes. Then as my friend Mr. Madhavan Pillai was remarking, it dehumanises the man. The finer sentiments of the man are robbed and destroyed for ever and then when he is left at large, he may do anything because the last fire is taken away from him. So, I think the question of jail reform is not to be treated with any amount of light-heartedness. It requires very serious reflection and examination. My idea is that jail must be made an enlarged reformatory. Just as we have reformatory for boys, we must have a larger reformatory for adults. Just as we have schools for children and also schools for adults, the jail must also be an enlarged school for adult convicts. We have got to look at it in that way. The strength of a chain depends upon its weakest link; so the standard of civilisation of a country must be gauged by the morale of the least educated men, men who are situated in unfortunate circumstances. And instead, if you are going to make use of the agency which is run by the best intelligence to punish the man in a civilised form, I

am sure the Government must stand condemned and the society which praises that Government must also stand condemned. The man who has been a criminal has been a victim of social laws, social conditions and environments. If he has been starving as his wife and children were starving, it is not always due to his own fault. He may want work. But there may be no work forthcoming. He may be starving, his relations may be starving. Their love which we may glorify in another connection—that love drives him to steal from a neighbour who has got accumulated wealth. But we punish him in self-interest, in the interest of a wealthy few. The particular man in question was punished more in the personal interest of those who are there to look after discipline, because they know that unless something extraordinary is done, things would be going out of their hands. On the other hand, if we look at the matter deeply, we will understand the real worth. Probably they have been getting nervous; probably they were also moved by a sense of personal retaliation, because of the consideration that the man who wrote the anonimous petition wrote against certain acts of the authorities themselves. Now, what is the facility that we are now affording to the convicts for the ventilation of their grievances? They are segregated in a place away from the eye of the public, and then if they have got a grievance how will it be known to the authorities? They cannot communicate and if they choose this method of writing some letter which may be anonymous, they would be very severely and brutally flogged. And this form of punishment has been defended by the Chief Secretary! But I should consider that this form of punishmsnt, I mean flogging, is a survival of the barbarity of the olden days.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Does it apply also to the parents who punish their children?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I should consider it as an absolute confession of weakness on the part of parents and instead of hating the parents, I would sympathise with them for their ignorance.

I am not quite sure if in England whipping is allowed at all. If it is, I should feel sorry that that nation has fallen from their civilisation. For, whatever may be their fault, they are having a civilised Government.

The deterrent aspect of the matter was emphasised again and again. But may I point out that any punishment that is deterrent will only produce more and more crime. And, for this reason, any form of torture may be defended. If we leave the punishment to blood relations they would have punished more and more effectively and in an efficient manner. But the civilised society thought it was not good. The society took upon itself the responsibility of reforming the prisoner, because the prisoner is in the charge of the society and society owes a responsibility to itself and also to the unfortunate prisoner to reform him and send him out a better man than he was found when he was taken as a prisoner. Unless we take up that responsibility upon

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ourselves, I am not sure if we are doing anything to reform him except to perpetuate, in a civilised manner through a civilised agency, the old blood feuds.

I now come to the second point which I want to discuss. I moved a cut motion last year with regard to the under-trial prisoners. Government were gracious to accept that motion. I think they are also taking some steps to carry out their promise. From enquiries on the spot, I understand that these prisoners are not very much better than they have been before. The one thing I emphasised then was that it is very scandalous to keep the undertrial prisoner in the custody of the police. It is scandalous because we are allowing the accused to be at the tender mercy of the prosecutors. It obtains nowhere else. We know that in the cases of stealth and murder, the police are charged to find out the real culprits.

PRESIDENT: We are dealing with the prison and you are dealing with the police.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I think undertrial prisoners must come under this.

PRESIDENT: No.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Very well, I will conclude by saying that it is very necessary to have sub-jails in all districts to keep undertrial prisoners and that they should not be left at the tender mercy of the police who are charged with the duty of prosecuting them.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): What has that to do with the jail administration?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I will sum up my position like this. I want an enquiry to be conducted into the whole jail administration with a view to better the condition of convicts, and I have only broadly hinted the places where reform is necessary. But all that would be discussed by the enquiry committee. I think it will be very necessary. The second point is the creation of sub-jails. If that comes under the head "police" I will avail myself of the opportunity of discussing it when we deal with the Police Budget. That is a point which I wish to bring up for the consideration of the House.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, Mr. A. K. Pillai's chief point is the necessity for revising the Jail Rules and perhaps for modifying the Jail Regulation. I have very little quarrel with him on most of what he said. The theories that he stated, i. e., the theories regarding the necessity for reformatory influence in dealing with criminals, are, I believe, most of them, accepted by all civilised Governments. But one impression that I had from his speech was that by reforming the jail we would be able to reform society. That certainly is impossible. The ideal state that he pictured is one of reconstructed society which by no manner of reform in jails could be established in this world of ours.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : On a point of explanation, I may say that I only said that jail should not be made a weapon for punishing poor people who have been victims of lapses in social condition.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : But he said that many of these people are there on account of lapses of social laws, which by themselves are not righteous laws. Well, in all this, what he really pleaded for was a reconstructed society in which the rule of righteousness would prevail. That certainly is the millenial ideal but the effort to reform has to be made outside the prison and not inside the prison. I do not say that the prisons should not be reformed. Wherever reform is necessary, it ought to be effected and the most human methods should be employed. (Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: *Hear hear.*) However, I am authorised to say that, in this matter, Government will consider the whole of the Prison Regulation and the rules coming under that. In regard to sub-jails, the rules are under consideration and they will also be revised as quickly as possible and brought into force.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT : I take it that the House grants under Demand XII—Central Prison—Rs. ·92 lakh *less* Rs. 100.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—POLICE—Rs. 5·72 lakhs.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*) : Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 5·72 lakhs under Demand XIII—Police.

There is one suggestion that I would like to make at this stage if I am permitted. On Thursday next, a resolution standing in the name of Mr. Raman Menon which deals with motor traffic is to be discussed. The whole question of motor traffic and motor accidents and control of motor traffic is sure to come up then, and it is also a big question of ever-growing importance and one dating according to Mr. Sivatanu Pillai from puranic times, as he said the other day, and I think it will require more time. So, if the members agree, we might leave all such questions until Thursday. That is only a suggestion. That is why I say if the members agree. If the members want it now, they can have it.

One other thing I should like to say is with regard to the undertrial prisoners. It comes under Administration of Justice—Criminal Courts—page 67 of the budget. It has nothing to do with the Police.

Motion 321.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : I beg to move the following motion :

321. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,716 for establishment by Rs. 100.

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

The object of the motion is to make a mild criticism upon the administration of the Police Department. Now, as many of us are aware, the police have been granted powers under various Regulations in the Statute Book. No doubt, their main duty is probably under the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. But looking to other statutes in the State, for example, the Municipal Regulation, the Forest Regulation, the Abkari Regulation, the Police Regulation itself, and last but not least, the Cattle Trespass Regulation, the Police derive power under these and it is probably quite legitimate that they should be granted power in as many Regulations as possible in view of the needs of civilised life. The Administration Report, shows the work of the department mainly under the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code and the Municipal Regulation to some extent but not under any other Regulations so far as I am able to recollect. I am however open to correction. My request to Government is that if steps are taken by the Police Department under any other Regulation, it is also necessary that the public should know the sort of activities of the department, under such other Regulations. When once power is granted to any particular department or officer under any Statute, the public are interested in learning how far that particular department or officer is exercising that power. One thing that has to be granted is that when we pass a law and invest a particular department with authority, the need for the exercise of such authority is conceded. How far this particular authority is being exercised by the Police Department is what the public should be able to understand. No doubt, in some of these Regulations, for example, in the small Regulation that I referred to, the Cattle Trespass Regulation the concern of the Police Department is a cuncurrent one. The Municipal bodies themselves may take action under that Regulation, and I trust the Public Works Department may also have a hand in it. For, under that Regulation, the roads in the State are vested in that department. But it is doubtful; for on a previous occasion I interpellated whether the roads are vested in the Public Works Department and the Government were not prepared to answer. If they are vested, I would, with some trepidation, in view of the energetic earnestness of our new friend Mr. Vipan and the directness with which he is prepared to proceed with his work request that the Public Works Department may also be requested to show their work under the Regulation. We have been hearing of a number of motor accidents and, in the town of Trivandrum itself, I have actually noticed cattle being frequently allowed to stray on the roads. We are always unsympathetic to and the public start with a prejudice against the motor drivers; and taking into consideration the difficulties arising from the stray cattle, if the Regulation is within the joint concern of the Police and other Departments, they should be so good as to indicate the share of work that they have undertaken under the said Regulation. It is to bring to the notice of the departmental heads, this aspect of the matter that I have brought forward this token motion.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, the proposal seems to be that in the annual Administration Report of the Police Department, we should show the action taken under every Regulation by which we derive power. If the information is worth having, I see no objection to publishing it. And I could assure the member that the Government in due course will consider whether to publish the information or not. So far as I can see, there is no objection to their giving the information.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I do not want to press the motion.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2 P. M.

The Council reassembled at 2-45 P. M.

Moton 322.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Sir, I rise to move following motion :—

322. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,540 for temporary establishment.

My object in sending up the motion was to urge for a reduction of the pay of clerks now budgetted for. But by mistake the entire amount was asked to be omitted. Therefore I request your permission, Sir, to amend the motion in this form, viz., to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,540 by Rs. 460.

PRESIDENT: In other words, you want to alter the motion into a token motion?

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Not into a token motion. The motion, as it is worded at present is for the omission of the entire allotment. What I want to urge is that only Rs. 460 should be reduced. There is provision at present for a Head clerk on Rs. 75-100, one clerk on Rs. 40-70 and another on Rs. 25-40. What I wish to urge is that one clerk on Rs. 40 and two on Rs. 25 alone need be appointed instead.

PRESIDENT: You want to move the lesser cut which is included in the greater. You may do so.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): The present ministerial establishment of the Commissioner's office includes a Head clerk, a Storekeeper and a Head Accountant each on Rs. 75 to 100, 3 clerks on Rs. 40 to 70, 12 clerks on Rs. 25 to 40 and 3 typists on Rs. 20 to 50. It is proposed to increase this staff by the addition of a Head clerk for the motor section on Rs. 75 to 100 and 2 other clerks, one on Rs. 40 to 70 and the other on Rs. 25 to 40. These are said to be meant as temporary but the very fact that scales are provided for the pay of the temporary staff indicates that they are meant to be really permanent. I believe the office work is now carried on by the various clerks being grouped under different sections, the Head ministerial officer supervising the work of the various groups. There is at present a motor section and the

[Mr. G. Narayana Pillai.]

temporary hands now asked for will, I believe, go to strengthen that particular section of the office. I do not know how many clerks work now in the motor section and whether there is any necessity to indent for more hands. Any way, a separate Head clerk for this section alone, and that, of the same pay and status of the Head clerk of the entire office, seems to be rather unnecessary and superfluous. And if the appointments are only temporary, I do not understand why increments to be paid after 2 years and 3 years are attached to these offices.

There is yet one other fact I wish to mention in this connection. I understand there is a circular issued by the Commissioner that in filling up temporary places the claims of the District office staff will not be considered. An appointment even though treated as temporary when created has a tendency to become permanent and the temporary man in course of time supersedes the permanent incumbent drawing a lesser pay in the far away District office. The lowest pay of a clerk in the Commissioner's office is Rs. 25 to 40 while the same in the District office is Rs. 20 to 30. Whenever a fresh hand is appointed on Rs. 25 to 40 in the Commissioner's office, he becomes senior to the clerks on Rs. 20 to 30 in the several District offices.

I find that part of the work *re* motor traffic is to be allotted to the District Superintendents and provision is made for adding temporary clerks to their offices for this work alone. I doubt whether this arrangement will not lighten the work in the Commissioner's office and if so whether any addition to the office staff of the Commissioner is necessary. To discuss therefore the necessity of adding to the staff of the Commissioner's office and to see if any reduction in the provision now made is possible on the lines proposed by me at the outset, I make the motion.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, I think there i a little confusion in this motion because one of the arguments seems to be that no increased staff is necessary and the other argument is that the increased staff on the pay proposed is unnecessary. Perhaps I had better deal with the latter question first. I do not know why the temporary clerks are put on a sliding scale. I think it has something to do with the existing scales of pay in the office and the clerks have to be put in one or other of the scales. They are to be appointed temporarily because if there is a slump in motor traffic these clerks will be asked to go next year. Mr. Narayana Pillai raised the point that if temporary appointments are made none of these are given to the clerks working in the District offices. Some years ago after going into this very troublesome question of seniority, I passed a rule that temporary vacancies, in whatever offices they occur, would be filled by the clerks in that office, but when any vacany becomes permanent, the seniority of all the clerks in all the offices will be considered. If the seniormost clerk whether he be in the Head office or in the District office is efficient he will be given the post. If a temporary vacancy occurs in a District Office then no clerk from my office will

be given that post. Similarly if a temporary vacancy occurs in my office only the clerks in my office are eligible to be appointed to that post. I think there is no unfairness about it. The pay of the clerks in my office is more than that of clerks in the District Offices. So clerks in other offices like transfer to it. So far as I am aware there is no unfairness with regard to permanent appointments and the seniority of all the clerks is considered by myself when making them. There is no idea in proposing this temporary staff of centralising work or handing over any work to the District Offices. Three clerks are to be appointed. That is on account of the increase of motor traffic which has abnormally increased during recent years. Mr. Narayana Pillai raised the question whether an additional staft was required. During the last five years I have been trying to reduce expenditure as much as possible. I do not know how it will be possible for me to give, in the space of the five minutes allotted to me, a very complete idea of the work that is to be done. In regard to the increase of motor traffic which Mr. Narayana Pillai challenged, I might quote figures for five years. In 1098 the number of motor vehicles registered was 67, whereas in 1102 up till now 434 vehicles have been newly registered. The number of driving licenses issued in 1098 was 822 whereas in 1102 it is 3,158; the number of hire permits issued in 1098 was 110, whereas in 1102 it is 831. The fees levied under the Motor Vehicles Regulation (excluding fees for examination of buses) was Rs. 5,000, whereas the fees collected this year come to Rs. 33,500. And then we work the subjects under the current system. The number of currents in 1098 was 1,346 whereas—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I ask Mr. Pitt whether he keeps a list of the motor cars registered elsewhere?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Plying here?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Yes.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes, we are keeping a list. There are just over a hundred such cars. The currents in the motor section in 1098 came to 1,346 whereas in 1102 the number is 6,508. The increase of work is therefore abnormal. I think the Council is aware that most of the fees are paid in cash which of course requires more careful looking after than papers. I expect next year that Rs. 35,000 will be paid into my office in cash in small sums. To see this money brought into account, I shall require a cashier. It is for that purpose that a Head Clerk is proposed. In the motor section the fees which we receive are very often not the exact sums. It is quite usual for gentlemen to pay British Rupees two when it is Sirkar Rupees two and therefore the necessary adjustments have to be made. The accounts in my office are not at all simple to-day. With regard to the question whether we want these clerks or not, I think my strongest argument is this: In 1098 after the reorganisation of the Department, we reduced the net cost of the Department by one lakh of rupees. I therefore hope that when we make a very moderate demand for

[Mr. W. H. Pitt.]

Rs. 1,540 the Council will think that there is some special reason behind it. Today the net expenditure is still one lakh less than it was.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thiruvalla*): In the light of the figures furnished by the Commissioner, I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion, was by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion 323.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Sir, I move the following motion:

323. *To omit the allotment of Rs, 500 for fees to vakils.*

No doubt payment of fees to vakils is creditable. I do not think that the Police Commissioner requires any money to be paid to vakils for any legal advice. In the year 1101, from the budget it appears that nothing has been paid for fees to vakils though a provision of Rs. 500 was made. For 1102 the budget does not show that that amount has been paid. The Police Commissioner does not directly prosecute any case nor has he any opportunity to pay fees to vakils. Cases occur in the Districts and the District Superintendents are in charge of the cases and there are Prosecuting Inspectors to conduct the cases in the Magistrates' Courts. If the cases are committed to the Sessions there are Sirkar Vakils to conduct them. Therefore I do not think there is any reason for putting Rs. 500 as fees to vakils.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, I oppose this motion. Up to 1099 there was only a single item in the budget which was called Law charges. Since 1099 Law charges and fees to vakils have appeared together. Actually there is no distinction in practice. I do not know why the terminology has been changed. I think it was changed in the Finance Office. We do incur expenditure under Law charges. In 1100 we incurred an expenditure of Rs. 166 as fees to vakils and Rs. 150 as Law charges. The total being Rs. 316. In 1101 the accounts against Law charges show a figure of Rs. 475. From contingent expenditure for this year we have paid Rs. 642. The expenditure is generally incurred in this way; if a police officer is prosecuted for an act done in his official capacity a departmental enquiry is held and if it is found that the police officer was acting under orders and the action taken by him was justified then a recommendation is ordinarily made to Government that if the officer is honourably acquitted, he should be paid his expenses. Throughout the past three years the expenditure has been incurred. This item is put under "18 A Commissioner", because that is a subject dealt with by me personally and not by the Districts.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Why not the Sirkar Vakils be made to defend the cases?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): No.

MR K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Can they not be asked to do so?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I believe there is an objection, but I am not quite sure what the objection is. There is a departmental order that in no circumstances the Sirkar Vakil should be allowed to defend an accused person. In every case the Crown is the complainant and the Crown cannot defend as well as prosecute.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motion 324.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion.

324. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,177 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

The object of the motion is, to ventilate the grievances of the people about the Police Department and to suggest remedies. The vast majority of the people of Travancore have great and practical grievances against all the departments of the Government. But the Police Department tops them all in causing heart-rending monetary loss, bodily injury, misery and insult to the common people. I do not propose to give particular examples as there is no time and as they will occur to the minds of most of the members. I am sorry, Sir, that the Government instead of taking drastic steps to lessen the evils, are encouraging, unconsciously it may be, the Police to oppress and insult the people. I shall exemplify this point as it is a very important one and affects the whole policy and attitude of the Government in respect of the Police Department. I shall read a portion of the Administration Report of the Police Department for 1101 :

"*Judicial Punishments.* There was a decline in the number of cases in which police officers and men were prosecuted by the public during the year, the number being 58 against 67 in the year 1100. The number of men concerned in such cases also fell from 73 to 66. Of these, 40 were discharged and 26 under trial at the close of the year. In no case was compensation awarded to the policemen frivolously prosecuted. I regret to say that in spite of repeated request year after year and the G. O. R. Dis. No. 285/26/Judicial, dated the 28th January 1926, there has been no inclination at all on the part of the Magistracy to follow the spirit of the High Court's Criminal Circular No. 3 of 1099. 6 policemen were prosecuted by the department during the year, of whom one was convicted, 2 discharged and two were under trial at the close of the year. The case against one was compounded."

Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the Government and the House to two sentences in this passage, namely, "in no case was compensation awarded to the policemen frivolously prosecuted," and the other "I regret to say that in spite of repeated request year after year and the G. O. R. Dis. No. 285/26/Judicial, dated 28th January 1926, there has been no inclination at all on the part of the Magistracy to follow the spirit of the High Court's criminal Circular No. 3 of 1099." The cheek and presumption displayed in these two sentences are

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

amazing. The Ag. Commissioner who is the author of the report says that no compensation was awarded to policemen frivolously prosecuted. In making this amazing allegation and accusation the Ag. Commissioner did not act on his own initiative but the lieutenant has only been following in the steps of his chief, Mr. Pitt, the permanent incumbent. This allegation and the accusation is contained in previous Police Administration Reports also. I do not know whether it was Mr. Pitt who originated this piece of presumptive accusation against the Magistracy or one of his predecessors. I suspect that it originated with one of his predecessors in office. However the originality or otherwise of this piece of cheek is not essential. Let me proceed to scrutinise the sentences. As regards the first sentence how did the Ag. Police Commissioner conclude that any policemen were frivolously prosecuted at all? The Courts of Justice are the proper authorities to determine this point. If the courts did not award compensation in any case, the presumption is that in no case was it just to award it, though many of those charged were discharged. The reason must have been want of proper evidence, most probably caused by the suppression of evidence owing to the undue influence of the Police authorities. That is no reason to conclude that the prosecutions were frivolous and the police-men were innocent.

It is not for the Police Commissioner or his lieutenant to sit in judgment over the Magistrates as he does in the second sentence. I hope that the High Court circular does not support the amazing allegation and accusation contained in the two sentences referred to above. If the High Court have done so, without reviewing the work of the Magistrates in question, in detail, I can only lament the want of judicial independence on the part of the particular judges. At any rate, no one who has a touch of judicial fairness of or the principles of sound political administration can for a moment regard the allegation and accusation of the Police Commissioner as anything but ignorant and presumptuous. If the Commissioner were a great jurist and had closely examined all the judgments of the Magistrates in question, he can in his private capacity, if allowed to do so by Government, make such a statement in a newspaper article or other publication. But such an allegation and accusation are quite out of place in an official administration report. The Police are appointed for serving the Judiciary in the work of keeping the peace and administering justice and not for sitting in judgment over them. That is the province of the Government and the respresentatives of the people. I wish to point out that the higher Police Officers at least, such as the Commissioner and the District Superintendents should not be mere rough and ready human beings but men with some knowledge of the principles and decencies of political administration.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I rise to a point of order. I think that statement is a libel. What the member says is that the Commissioner should be aware of the decencies of the political administration.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): He is at liberty to make his own observations. I wish to know whether the Police Commissioner scrutinised all the judgments in question before he wrote the sentences referred to. Let us presume that he did so and also that he is capable of judging the merits of the judgments. This latter presumption is merely for argument's sake, for my conviction is that he is not fitted to do it to any reasonable extent. Even granting these large presumptions, the Commissioner should not have been allowed by the Government to make the remarks as they are quite out of place and improper for the police to sit in judgment on those whose orders they are paid to carry out. This piece of cheek on the part of the police deserves a slap. But I am sorry to observe that the Government, most probably merely following similar observations by previous Governments without stopping to think over the seriousness of the matter, have patted the Police Commissioner on the back for insult offered to the Magistracy and to the people. The Government observe as follows about this matter in their Order No. 102/27/Judl., dated the 12th January 1927 :—

"In no case does compensation appear to have been awarded to the policemen prosecuted. The Ag. Commissioner of Police observes that in spite of repeated requests year after year and G. O. R. Dis. No. 285/26/Judl., dated 28th January 1926, there has been no inclination on the part of the Magistracy to follow the spirit of the High Court's Criminal Circular No. 3 of 1099 regarding the award of compensation to the policemen in cases where the complaints against them are found to be frivolous or vexatious."

PRESIDENT: Time.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): A minute more to conclude. The Government have drawn the attention of the District Magistrates to this observation. Well, I think it is really regretable,—this sort of patting on the back of the Police for insulting the magistracy. I think the complaints on the part of the people against the oppression and insult caused to them by the police are more or less due to this encouragement.

PRESIDENT: Time.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I have no time to deal with all the things that I have to say; but I only point out that the people have a great grievance and complaint against the Police Department and that the Government should take drastic steps to remedy the evil.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, I admit that the words which Mr. Raman Menon read out are badly chosen and I do not know whether they have been copied, as he suggests from what I myself wrote in previous years. It is quite possible. But actually the subject has been copied from Administration Reports elsewhere and it is one of the subjects which usually appears in Police Administration Reports everywhere. There are generally a number of cases of policemen maliciously prosecuted and, I need hardly say, we are liable to malicious prosecution and in cases where no compensation is awarded, it is generally dealt with in the Police Departmental Report. In fact, all that we do in Travancore is to refer to the High Court Circular that compensation

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should be awarded in such cases. I do not know that we are going out of our sphere in reporting to the Government how far that circular is being carried out. I am not prepared to speak on that subject, and all that I can say is that I shall look it up. If it appears that this subject might be left out of the report and reported to the Government confidentially, I believe there is no objection in our doing that year after year. Although in a judgment it may be stated that so and so has been maliciously prosecuted, it has been the experience that no compensation is awarded. When the Ag. Commissioner says that, obviously he refers to those policemen who have been found by the courts to have been frivolously prosecuted.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : May I know whether the Commissioner has made any complaint about the payment of compensation to those who have been prosecuted by the Police and acquitted by courts ?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*) : I think that is a different matter altogether. I do not think that we should go out of our way to see that persons whom we have prosecuted—my friend does not say frivolously—and acquitted should obtain compensation. There are Mr. Raman Menon and others here who will obtain compensation for them.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the Commissioner whether the following statement in the report is warranted by the facts of the case ?

"Anti-tapping propoganda was set up by certain temperance workers in the taluks of Minachil, Vaikam and Changanachery and it required extra vigilence on the part of the local police to avert the apprehended breaches of the peace in connection therewith."

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*) : I was on leave then.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : If it is not warranted by the facts, would the Commissioner make the necessary correction ?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*) : I am afraid I cannot offer to do that.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Is he not aware that after the Dewan's visit to Minachil the Dewan himself stated that there was no likelihood of any breach of peace in Minachil ?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*) : May I know when his visit took place ?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Last year, in the month of Kanni I think.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissoner of Police*) : I think I was in England then. (*Laughter*). I recollect being told about it.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Commissioner record the matter in the current year's report ?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*) : I am afraid I cannot offer to do that.

PRESIDENT : In which year's report does it appear?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*) : In the departmental report for 1101. We do sometimes correct mistakes in figures.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Is it competent for the Commissioner to withdraw those statements from the report since it has been approved by the Government?

PRESIDENT : It is not usual to rewrite what has already passed in an official report.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I wish to speak a few words on this motion. I am afraid the position of my friend Mr. Raman Menon has not been sufficiently understood by the Police Commissioner. Of course, he has qualified his expression with certain necessary as well as unnecessary epithets. Nevertheless it ought not to go, or in any way be allowed to mitigate the strength of the position. It is a matter of common knowledge in this House that on one occasion when discussion arose on a subject concerning the Excise Department, certain member interrogated the Law Member asking whether the Excise Commissioner had recommended to the effect that, invariably, in the Excise cases charged before the Local Magistrate, the punishments awarded by way of fines were not deterrent and that in the interest of detection, the conviction of people punished by way of fines should be raised. When a member interrupted the Law Member, he also accepted the position that in the interest of detection it is highly desirable that fines should be raised. Of course, the non-official members took entirely a different position. On no account whatever, the Magistrate's judicial attitude should be interfered with by the Government. So also I believe the same significance my friend Mr. Raman Menon attaches to the position he took in this motion. It is also known to the people at large that they are accustomed to a number of cases charged by the police before local Magistrates which do invariably end in conviction. I believe it is due to a great deal to this way of complaining to the Government that the police people's position is not understood or appreciated by the magistracy. The result is, the charges framed by the police before the local Magistrates and prosecuted with a certain amount of success, as far as my short experience goes, invariably ended in conviction. Now, Sir, turning to this question, as the Police Commissioner himself admitted, the law charges were intended exclusively for fees to Vakils engaged when Police officers are prosecuted by private individuals and thereby to give the help of a lawyer to defend his position. He is amply remunerated as seen from the provision made in the budget. I ask, why then the Police Commissioner should not concede this position that if there be a fit case for the police officer, who is accused, the vakil is expected to move and argue successfully before the Magistrates, would compensation and then be given if it is really a vexatious charge and not for the commissioner to move the Government in that matter? The Police officer is defended by Government and we can more or less expect from every vakil who is properly remunerated to leave no stone

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unturned, if it is a vexatious charge to get compensation. If that be conceded where is the necessity for the departmental head to say that the High Court circular is not being obeyed by the Magistrates? But by obeying the orders of Government it goes a great way in unhinging the judicial attitude of the Magistrates, particularly so when they happen to be temporary Magistrates. So, when after the explanation that I have offered in respect of Mr. Raman Menon's motion, I believe his motion will be appreciated, at any rate by the major portion of this House. So, it is highly desirable that the Government may as well think of leaving the Police Department to stand by itself and not, as my friend put, pat them on the back in season and out of season.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): മിസ്റ്റർരാമൻമേനവന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

പോലീസുകമ്മീഷണർ മിസ്റ്റർ പിററ്, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള സകല ജാതിമതസ്ഥൎക്കും ഒരുപോലെ സുസമ്മതനായ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണെന്നുള്ളതിൽ അശേഷം എനിക്കഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമില്ല; എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സിൽബന്ധികളിൽ നിന്നും ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്ന സങ്കടങ്ങൾ വിവിധങ്ങളാണ്. ദേഹോപദ്രവം ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതിനു വിരുതന്മാരായ കുറെഅധികം ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ട്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ വേറെവിധത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ധനത്തെ ക്ഷയിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു സാമൎത്ഥ്യം ഉള്ള ആളുകളും ഉണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ ജനോപദ്രവികളായ പല സിൽബന്ധികളിൽ നിന്നും പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള ദുരിതങ്ങൾ ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നിലയിൽ ദുരിതം അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾ ഒരു പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ മേൽ ഒരു ക്രിമിനൽകേസു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതിനു വേണ്ടവിധം തെളിവുകൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ ഒരുപക്ഷെ ആ പ്രതി രക്ഷപ്പെട്ടുപോയി എന്നുവരാം. എന്നാൽ പോലീസുകാരിൽ നിന്നും സാധാരണ സങ്കടം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന കക്ഷികൾ മിക്കവാറും പാവപ്പെട്ടവരാണെന്നുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ പാവപ്പെട്ട ആളുകൾ പോലീസുകാരുടെമേൽ ഒരു കേസുകൊടുത്തു പ്രതിയെ ശിക്ഷിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ടവിധം തെളിവുകൊടുക്കാൻ പ്രാപ്തന്മാരായിരിക്കയില്ല. അഥവാ അങ്ങനെ വല്ലവരും കേസുകൊടുക്കുന്നു എന്നുതന്നെ വിചാരിക്കാം. ആ കേസ്സിൽ പ്രതിയെ വിടുന്നപക്ഷം മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുമുഖാന്തിരം കാമ്പൻസേഷൻകൂടി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള നിഷ്കൎഷയിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളംകാലം ജനങ്ങൾ ഇവരിൽനിന്നും എന്തെല്ലാം സങ്കടങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചാലും ആ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ പററി ഒരു കോടതിയെ ധരിപ്പിക്കാൻ ധൈൎയ്യ

പ്പെട്ടകയല്ല. കാമ്പൻസേഷൻ നൽകുക എന്നുള്ള ഏർപ്പാട്ട ജനങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷയെ പാടെ ഹനിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയാണ്. എന്നാൽ കോടതിയുടെ കഥ നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇതിനേക്കാൾ പരിതാപകരമാണ്. ഒരു ഫസ്റ്റ് ഗ്രേഡ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്ക് ൨൦൦-ം സെക്കൻഡ് ഗ്രേഡ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്ക് ൧൨൫ രൂപായും ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു ൧൨൫ രൂപായും ആണ് ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു ഫസ്റ്റ്ഗ്രേഡ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിയിൽ ചെന്നാൽ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട എഴുന്നേല്ക്കണൊ വേണ്ടയൊ എന്നു കൂടി സംശയിച്ചുപോകുന്നു. അടുത്തകാലത്തു ഒരു പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കണ്ണുരുട്ടി കാണിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട വിറച്ചതായി എനിക്കറിയാം (ചിരി).

Mr. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devikolam*): Why should the Magistrates be afraid of the Police?

Mr. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pathanamthitta*): ഉദ്യോഗം സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തി കിട്ടണമെന്നാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാർ ഇവരെ ഭയപ്പെടാതെ കഴിയുകയില്ല. നാല്പതൊ അൻപതൊ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം ഉള്ള ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരെയാണു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരായി അയക്കുന്നത്. പോലീസു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ ചാർജ്ജ്ചെയ്യുന്ന കേസുകൾ അധികം ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ . ഇയാൾ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു പ്രാപ്തനല്ലെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി പഴയ ജോലിക്കു റിവർട്ടുചെയ്യും. അതുകൊണ്ടു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാർക്കു പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇഷ്ടാനുസരണം പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാതെ ഗത്യന്തരമില്ല. പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പ്രതിയായി വരുന്ന കേസുകളിൽ അവർ കുററക്കാരല്ലെന്നു കണ്ടു ഡിസ്ചാർജ്ജ് ചെയ്കയൊ വിട്ടയക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ compensation കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം പോലീസ്സുകാരുടെ അക്രമങ്ങളെ കോടതിയിൽ ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ആരും മടിക്കുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും.

താഴ്ന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽനിന്നും ആണ് ജനങ്ങൾ അധികം സങ്കടങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്നത്.

൨൫ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഹെഡ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരെ പ്രമോഷൻകൊടുത്തു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്ന നയം സ്വീകാര്യമല്ല. ഒഴിവുവരുന്ന ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജോലിക്കു ൧൦൦-കു ൨൫ വീതം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്തു നിയമിക്കണമെന്ന് ഇപ്പോൾ വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ട്. ൨൫ രൂപാ ശമ്പളത്തിൽനിന്നും അയാൾക്കു ഒരു മാസത്തിൽ കാണാൻകൂടി സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ൱൦ രൂപാശമ്പളം ഒന്നോ

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

ടെ കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ എന്തെന്നില്ലാതെ ഒരു അഹങ്കാരം ജനിക്കുന്നു. അവരിലാണ് കൈക്കൂലി അധികം കണ്ടുവരുന്നത്. ഈ തരക്കാരെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർജോലിക്കു നിയമിക്കുന്നതു ജനരക്ഷക്കു നല്ലതല്ല. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരായി ഗ്രാഡുവേററുകളിൽനിന്നുംതന്നെ ആളുകളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കണം.

(കെ. ഐ. ജോസഫ് ഹീയർ ഹീയർ)

ഉദാഹരണമായിട്ടു ഹെഡ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാർ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജോലിയിൽ ൧൦-ം ൧൧-ം കൊല്ലം ആക്ററുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളവരെ വീഴ്ചക്കാരെന്നു കണ്ടു തിങ്ങ്ളെ റിവർട്ടു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരെത്തന്നെ പിന്നെയും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജോലിക്കു നിയമിച്ചു കാണുന്നു.

അടുത്ത ഒരു അവസരത്തിൽതന്നെ ൧൦-ം൧൧-ം കൊല്ലം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരായിരുന്ന ഒരു ഹെഡ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിളിനെ ആൾ ആരാണെന്നു ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നില്ല തിരിയെ ഹെഡ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിളായി രണ്ടാഴ്ചക്കുമുമ്പു കമ്മീഷണർ തിരിച്ചുവച്ചു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു യോഗ്യതയില്ലാത്ത ആളുകളെ വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിനും കാരണമാകുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരായി ഗ്രാഡുവേററുകളിൽ നിന്നുംതന്നെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻമേനവന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. K NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, as some warmth in the discussion of the motion under consideration was evinced, it appears necessary to consider the matter so far as the other members are also concerned. The particular passage in the Administration Report of the Police Department that was brought to the notice of the House consists of the following statement :—

"Of these, 40 were discharged and 26 under trial at the close of the year. In no case was compensation awarded to the policemen frivolously prosecuted."

Now, if this particular observation of the Ag. Commissioner of Police is based upon the judgments in the various cases referred to by him, I think it has got a very good basis. But if the expression '*frivolously prosecuted*' was the opinion of the Ag. Commissioner himself, it has to be very strongly depricated. The Government and the legislature thought fit to throw round the policemen some protection. I may, for example, refer to Section 70 of the Police Regulation and 173 or some such section of the Criminal Procedure Code. It requires the sanction of Government to prosecute certain Police officials. The section in the Police Regulation is a special provision for safeguarding the interest of the policemen, probably in view of the peculiar nature of the duties

entrusted to them. But to claim special treatment before the Magistracy is a very different thing. The High Court Circular does not lay down any new law except what is already contained in the statute. The circular, I recollect, is intended to elucidate a principle of law already existing in the Criminal Procedure Code, that any person when vexatiously or unreasonably prosecuted is entitled to compensation at the hands of the Magistracy. Therefore, before compensation is so ordered by the Magistrate, he must find as a fact that the prosecution launched against the accused has been vexatious or unreasonable. If a police officer is prosecuted in the same way and the Magistrate finds that the prosecution has been vexatious or unreasonable, I can quite well appreciate the contention on the part of the Police Department that he should like any other individual of the State be given compensation. But in cases where the Magistrate does not find that the prosecution has been vexatious, but all the same owing to the paucity of evidence discharges the accused, what differential treatment can be claimed by the policeman? Forty cases of discharge of policemen are reported in the Administration Report. Does the Commissioner or did even the Acting Commissioner satisfy himself whether there was any finding in the judgments of the courts of law in these cases that the prosecutions were "vexatious" and "unreasonable"? And in the absence of any such finding, how can the Acting Commissioner or for that matter of that even the permanent Commissioner claim to bring to the notice of the Government such instances?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I said that is not correct. The observations are correct. What the Ag. Commissioner meant was those cases in which the prosecution was found by the courts to be frivolous. I am certain of that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Then of course the criticism is very legitimate, if the Magistrate finds as a fact that the prosecutions were frivolous. But in the absence of such observation in the judgment itself, it is equally blameworthy to have brought it to the notice of the Government.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is there anything to show that the judgments did not contain such statements?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLA (*Ambalapuzha*): I do not know. I am making only a conditional statement.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): How are we to consider the question unless we have before us copies of judgments themselves? How will we otherwise be in a position to find out whether the judgments actually contained the word or not?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Perhaps the facts admitted by the other side may be availed of.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): In the absence of the judgments, are we not to presumed that the statement in the report is true?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): It may or may not be true.

So, unless the statement is proved to be correct, it is open certainly to comment. If, as I submitted, the judgment thus stands self-condemned, then the criticism is well deserved. Be it the acting or the permanent Commissioner, he is at liberty to make that observation, but not otherwise.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Could it not be that these were cases in which the Magistrates did not proceed to consider whether the prosecutions were vexatious or unreasonable?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That of course is not obligatory on the part of the Magistrates. It appears that vakils are employed by police officers. It is the duty of the vakils who argue these cases before the Magistrates to say 'Look you here; you have to go into this question also.' If the vakils fail to do that, it is not the fault of the Magistrates.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If the Magistrates do not go into the question whether the prosecution was a vexatious one or not, is there anything wrong in the Police Commissioner reporting that fact to the Government?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Certainly, there is something wrong. The proper officer before whom the matter will have to be agitated is the Magistrate. Of course, the Police Commissioner or the person concerned or his Vakil is at liberty to petition the courts. If that petition is not considered, then he is at liberty to petition the higher courts to revise the proceedings of the Magistrate. Instead of adopting such tribunals as channels for agitating, to charge the Magistracy before the public—the Magistracy before whom all the citizens of the State will have to be treated alike—and to intimidate the Magistrates into a particular course of conduct that, certainly, Sir, is a very reprehensible course.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Does a revision lie to the High Court?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): To the High Court or to the District and Sessions Court, according to the order of the authority complained about.

If the Magistrate himself has stated that there was frivolous prosecution and at the same time declined to award the necessary compensation, any man is at liberty to find fault. The Judgment stands self-condemned. But in the absence of such observation or admission of irregularity by the Magistrate, I say a higher tribunal will have to be moved. If it is found that a Magistrate is purposely dealing with a case in a peculiar fashion, the Magistrate's conduct may then be considered. But, in the absence of anything in the judgement to show that the Magistrate considered the prosecution vexatious, it is not for an outside party like the Commissioner of Police who is not a party to the prosecution to say that the Magistrate's pronouncement is perfunctory.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : What would the member think if the Magistrates themselves proceed to give the conpensation to the parties?

MR. P K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Certainly. If he is a Magistrate with his wits about him he should himself do it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): What does he think about the reference by the Government to?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): If Government have not satisfied themselves about the impropriety of the conduct of the Magistrate, they are not at liberty to create any prejudice in the matter of the conduct of the business of the Magistracy. That is the aspect of the matter which I would like to point out; for whatever be the protection afforded to the police, in the eye of the law, in the administration of justice, every individual, be he a member of the police force or of the Abkari Department or any other department or any ordinary citizen without any appointment under the Government, every one must be held to be equal.

MR. T. J. MATHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): When the Magistrate refuses to award compensation, can we not presume that the Magistrate thinks that the case was not vexatious?

MR P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*); Surely, that would be the presumption.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Would not such a passage in the Administration Report bring the whole judiciary into contempt?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): The independence of the judiciary would be undermined.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : The Magistrates as has been pointed out are most of them low-paid officers and to be remarked by high-paid officers that they are not performing their duties properly, with the support of the Government, I beg to state is rather interfering with the independence of the judiciary. Well, Sir, as was pointed out by Mr. Raman Menon, cases may be discharged in which police men are accused. It may be for several reasons. First of all, the Magistrates may feel a doubt whether the accused has to be convicted or not. But, whether the case was frivolous or not is another question and, when the Magistrate did not award the compensation, we have to presume that the procedure was proper and that he felt that the case was not a vexatious one although he discharged the accused on that ground.

Then, to condemn the action of the Magistrates with the support of the Government who have to appoint the Magistrate—probably most of the Magistrates may be acting men and their appointment itself is in the hands of the Government and they may be afraid and may award compensation in all cases in which policemen are accused that is a consummation which is dangerous. I would therefore submit that such statements and reports accusing the action of the Magistrate are not proper.

[Mr. T. J. Matthew.]

I have also to point out one other circumstance. The commissioner of Police said that the report only refers to cases in which in the judgments themselves there have been findings that the cases were vexatious.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*) : I said "were found to be frivolously prosecuted."

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) ; If there is such a finding in the judgment, then they have to be allowed compensation.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Could not a complaint be made to Government then ?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I think no complaints could be made to Government. Even if there is a frivolous prosecution, when there is such a finding in the judgment surely the High Court in passing the calendar will revise it and will pass some proceedings condemning the action of the Magistrate.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Could not the Police Commissioner bring the Magistrate's conduct to the notice of the Government.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): The matter can only be brought to the High Court by a petition for revision The judiciary must be entirely independent and the High Court must be the only controlling authority. The proper channel in such cases is the High Court.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Could not a complaint be made to Government so that the Government may institute the necessary action ?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : Government may be petittioned in such cases. But if there was any illegality, the proper channel must be the High Court.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : The Government may instruct Sirkar Vakils to move.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): That may be done; but that was not the spirit in which the report was sent.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The Police Department comes in for a good deal of criticism, I think, for the most part, legitimate criticism. The Police Department is one of the departments that come into contact with the people in their every day life. But they will have to come into contact with them not as a source of terror, but as friends who will be available to help them in their difficulties.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*) : May I ask who were Mr. A. K. Pillai's friends when he himself got into trouble ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am not making any representation on my behalf about the conduct of police men. I may say that a number of policemen rushed into one of the shops situated in a popular thoroughfare in Quilon and assaulted the shop-keeper in the open day light.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I think this case is under judicial enquiry.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I accept it and I do not therefore proceed to state more about it which I know as a matter of fact. I may quote other instances too. In Alleppey, 18 months back a respectable officer of the department—a Head-constable assaulted a journalist who was standing on the boat-jetty. Such instances could be enumerated, but I am sure members know what is going on as a matter of fact in the department. There are a few respectable officers here and there. That does not ensure the standard of morality of the whole department. Why should we not complain that a Magistrate here and there assaulted a party that does not actually occur? But we do complain that the police people take the law in their own hands and do unjustifiable actions. Perhaps these instances are not taken to the Police Commissioner fearing that they may not succeed in getting the man convicted before the Magistrate and given proper evidence. For instance, if the Police administer punishment then and there, probably they will have a check-mating effect. Then they understand the law and their function in helping the administration of law. On the other hand police administration comes in for a good deal of criticism, I may even say very severe condemnation at the hands of the public. I should expect that the higher authorities like the Commissioner and the members of the Government must feel one with the people in seeing that the morale of the department is improved. We find that they only feel rather nervous about these things being mentioned. Why should they think like that? They should co-operate with the people. It should be a point of honour to see that the department is credited with good conduct. Their conduct should be as far as possible unimpeachable. Every one of us has got some complaint or other to make.

To quote another instance, one Mr. M. N. Nair was made to march up and down the road by a Police Inspector in day light. Such things do happen every day. These facts, I am sorry to say, do not reach the Police Commissioner for fear of speedy punishment.

Very recently, some pious Namputiries were assaulted and even robbed by policemen. I was told that money to the extent of Rs.14 was taken away by the policemen.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Will the member be prepared to give evidence on that point in a court of law?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I hope I will be able to induce the Namputiries and put sufficient courage into their minds and institute a case. I do hope to succeed in that attempt. With these words, I only want to give an idea of the sort of things that are obtaining in the Police Department.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Karthikapalli*) : I am sure to be stopped for want of time. So, I shall just deal with some points which strike me as most important. I shall first deal with the desperate guess made by Mr. Pitt regarding the judgment of the Magistrate.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : May I know from the member whether the forty cases of discharge include the two cases of discharge where the Police Department itself was the prosecutor?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Karthikapalli*) : No, they are not included. The number of men concerned in such cases also fell from 73 to 66. Of course, the Commissioner is dealing with these 66 cases. Of these, 40 were discharged and 26 are under trial. So, all the 66 are disposed of. Therefore, it is quite improbable that all these 40 cases which were discharged were frivolous and that the Magistrate themselves would have condemned them selves in the judgments. It is not probable on the face of it, whatever others might say. I presume that Mr. Pitt himself did not scrutinise all these judgments, because the report itself was written by his lieutenant. So far, I have to say, that the allegation, and, the desperate guess made are not on the face of it proper. Even if it were so, the proper course would have been to call for a revision and the parties aggrieved could have done it as pointed out by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai and so long as they did not do so, the presemption is that they themselves were afraid that if the case was taken for a revision it may bring them even to punishment by the order of the High Court.

As regards the remarks made by the Government upon that point of course, they are much milder than those made by the Police Commissioner. Still, I find that there are objectionable portions as pointed out by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. In this matter, I believe the Government ought to be blamed far more than the Policemen. They ought to know better. I hope that the Government happened to make this observation because of inadvertence. Anyhow, such inadvertence should not recur. I have had occasion to know of similar cheek and presumption in other matters also on the part of the Police not being promptly snubbed by the officers whose duty it was to do so. I have no time to deal adequately with instances. I hope that the Government can easily get the necessary information. I myself can supply the information if wanted.

I request, Sir, that the Police as such should be treated as subordinates to the judiciary and that the claims of Policemen to justice from the courts should not be regarded as in any way superior to those of the members of the public at large. The Policemen are appointed and paid for looking after the safety of the public. They have to run risks and they are paid for it. In this connection, I wish to say that the pay of the lowest grades of Policemen should be increased and that all facilities may be given to them for doing their work properly. But their claims to compensation for frivolous prosecution should not in any way be treated as greater than those of the members of the public. I submit in this connection that the claims of members of the public are much greater

than those of the Policemen. I ask, Sir, why the Government did not enquire in how many cases compensation had been awarded to the members of the public who had been prosecuted by the Police when such members of the public were acquitted? Further I have to point out that the police authorities suppress facts so as to make everything appear satisfactory on paper. I think the Government, as the father or mother of all, should enquire into the complaints of the other people also. On the whole, I find that there are very grave complaints against the police. I therefore suggest that the Government may be pleased to appoint local committees of non-officials with individual and collective powers of visiting Police Stations at any time, to record their remarks in a visitors' book to be kept in every station and to report about the working of the police in their area, directly to the Government. They should also be allowed to correspond with the superior officers of the Police Department and the Magistracy about necessary matters.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Suppose the visitors' book is destroyed by the local policemen?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): There should be provision made against such acts by the Government.

These are merely my suggestions not the points pressed in the motion. The special point that I wish to press is that the people generally are being oppressed and insulted by the police to an enormous extent and that the superior officers of the department and the Government should take more effective steps to lessen the evil than they are doing at present. I hope that all non-officials who agree with this very moderate statement will vote for the motion. This I point out as a precautionary measure to prevent undesirable complications and interpretation. I am not pressing every sentence contained in my speech, but I only submit the above statements for the judgment of the House. This is only a token motion to record the opinion of the House, especially of the non-official members, about police administration in the State and is not a 'no-confidence' motion either against the head of the department or the Government. The powers and privileges of this House are far different from those of the British House of Commons. This House can at the most only submit its considered decision at the feet of the Sovereign authority. I submit that no difficulties may be raised by the officials in the name of the Government even against this moderate procedure. Under the existing circumstances in Travancore, it seems to me that fairness demands that the Government officials should merely speak about the matter raised by such motions and preserve neutrality privately as well as in public as regards voting.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, I have not made my meaning clear with regard to the offending paragraph. As Mr. Raman Menon pointed out, the same sort of words is being repeated year after year not only here and in Madras, but in various other places and the meaning is that "in no case in which the court

[Mr. W. H. Pitt.]

found that a policeman had been frivolously prosecuted was compensation awarded." I think probably the tone of the paragraph may be bad. I find the words are objectionable. Anyhow, in the report for 1102 they will not appear. I am inclined to think that the paragraph is merely statistical in its purport.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know whether the forty cases mentioned in that particular paragraph include also the two cases of discharge in which policemen were prosecuted by the Police Department itself?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): There is no connection between the two. The paragraph deals with all policemen prosecuted judicially.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Including also the cases of policemen prosecuted by the Department itself.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Mr. Raman Menon suggested that in two cases the Police prosecuted frivolously. What Mr. Raman Menon said is exactly the same as what Mr. A. K. Pillai said. He said that the police go out of the way in finding fault with public and carelessly prosecute them.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I only said that when we in this House severely criticise the subordinates of the Department, the Police Commissioner and other officers in the Department should view our criticisms with pleasure.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Mr. A. K. Pillai referred to the instance of a journalist, which occurred 18 months' back, who could not get a bus. The facts are that on that particular day, the Police Inspector had some friends who had come there to visit Ambalapuzha and the Inspector had reserved a bus for his friends to go back. When this journalist wanted a seat in the bus, the Inspector told him that the bus had been reserved for his friends and that therefore there was no room for him. The journalist was as a result deprived of travelling and he had to walk back to Alleppey. Enquiries were made and the Inspector was punished. I do not think there was any question of assault on anybody.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Mr. Pitt is confusing the two cases. I mentioned one instance at Ambalapuzha and another at Alleppey. It was at Alleppey that the journalist was assaulted. The other case was about Mr. M. N. Nair, a member of the Development Board who was made to march up and down, because the police officer did not consider that he should have preference in the bus.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I do not think there was any question of marching up and down. The facts are that the gentleman went to the station to find the Inspector and to complain to him about the want of a seat in the bus. He had to wa

for some time. He was kept waiting in the police station. I think he had to walk to the station and back. This is what I remember. I do not know all the facts of the case. The whole question was investigated and it was found that the Inspector was not right in having reserved a bus for his friends and, as a matter of fact, he was punished.

With regard to the case in Quilon, I have called for reports several times, but I have not got them yet.

With regard to the complaint of the Namputiris, the matter has come under police enquiry. The report says that there is no evidence to show that the Namputiris concerned lost money. As a matter of fact; the conduct of the Head Constable is unjustifiable and he has to be punished, whatever be the result of the investigation with regard to the loss of money.

Mr. A. K. Pillai quotes individual cases to show that the superior officers of the Police Department do not take proper action then and there. That I think is absolutely ridiculous.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I did not say so. I do appreciate the vigilance of the superior officers of the Department. I only say they ought to be *still more* vigilant and should take the criticisms that we make here in good spirit.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I do not intend to take such criticisms in good spirit. I do take action whenever I am given information about cases. I think the members on the other side of the House are aware of that. Out of the three cases, one is under investigation and, in regard to other two, orders have been passed and punishments are to be awarded. I did not understand Mr. Sivatanu Pillai's reference when he put a question to the Law Member about the Excise Department. Certainly, it is not the practice of the police to write to Government and say that the Magistrates are not convicting cases or do not award sentences as suggested by the Police Department. No such letters have ever been written during the last five or six years, so far as I know. I did not catch what exactly his point was.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : The Law Member accepted the position that the Government drew the attention of the Magistrates in the matter of raising fines in the Excise cases. I ask whether the same principle would hold good with the Government when they are approached by the Police Department and when their attention was drawn to the question of awarding compensation for frivolous charges.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I understand him now. I think it was he who referred to the fact that policemen who are frivolously prosecuted are entitled to receive compensation in addition to being defended at Government cost. I may inform him that all such policemen are not defended at Government cost. It is only in cases where the police officers in the course of their duty are alleged to have committed some acts and are prosecuted for the same that they are defended at Government cost. Such cases are not many. There are only one or two cases, not more than three, I am sure in any year.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether, as a result of the recommendation made by the Police Department, the Government enjoined certain Bench Magistrates' Courts not to try certain cases?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I think there was an order by the District Magistrate. I am not aware of any Government order.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The District Magistarte did it only on behalf of Government.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I believe there have been a few cases in regard to which the District Magistrate ordered that the Bench Magistrates should not try them.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know why such an order was issued? Was it due to the recommendation of the Police Department?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I do not think there was any recommendation by the Police Department. I was not in Travancore at that time. I am not quite sure—

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was it due to want of confidence in the Bench Magistrates or due to want of jurisdiction?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I think the cases were about motor buses. Some of the Bench Magistrates were themselves, it seems, interested in the business. I think that was the reason why they were not allowed to try those cases.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai was referring to some Head Constables acting as Inspectors. At present, there are 8 Inspectors who are undergoing training. Naturally, there are 8 stations where there are Head Constables acting as Inspectors. The course of training will be over very soon, and soon after they finish the course of training the Inspectors themselves will assume charge of stations.

Then, Sir, I do not think the police ever asked for special treatment either when prosecuted or when prosecuting. There seems to be an idea on the other side of the House that we are doing so. I am not aware that we are doing so. I think it arises out of a misunderstanding of the words unfortunately used in the paragraph already referred to. I shall see that these words are avoided in future.

I hope Mr. Raman Menon will withdraw his motion.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): May I know from Mr. Pitt whether he thinks it probable that in *all* cases of the forty judgments, the Magistrates had recorded that—

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): That is not my point at all. My point was that in all cases in which the prosecution was found to be frivolous, the Court did not award compensation. I am not prepared to say how many. There might have been one or two or forty of such cases.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions 325 and 326.

The following motions were not made:

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI:

325. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,177 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

(To discuss the policy of giving promotions in the Police Department.)

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

326. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,177 for Commissioner by Rs. 100.

Motion 327.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:—

327. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,800 for Duty Allowance to Traffic Inspectors by Rs. 10.

My object is to suggest for tighter rules with regard to motor vehicles. We know that the number of motor buses is growing from day to day and that at the same time and to the same extent they are turning to be a public menace, not only for the passengers who travel in them but also to the pedestrians who happen to be on the roadside. The buses are increasingly becoming a menace to the public and my proposition is that this menace must be stopped. I have got the following suggestions in regard to that.

First of all, the examination of the buses must be made very frequent. At present, the examination of buses is left to certain Engineers who are not in any way responsible to the Police Department. My suggestion is that there must be some departmental adjustment by which they might be made responsible to the Police Department. Or, in cases of prosecutions, these engineers also must be made parties. They must also be charged as accuseds in case any prosecution is conducted as a result of accidents caused on account of the bad condition of the engine. Because it is only in that way that these examiners could be made responsible to the public.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is Mr. A. K. Pillai aware that two new Traffic Inspectors have now been appointed to test these buses?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not think they are now testing these buses. I think they are now undergoing training. I do not know what they would be doing after they finish the course of training.

At present, the examination of buses is left to Engineers and they do not do it in a thorough manner. That is my point. In fact, they are not in any manner responsible if accidents are caused by the bad condition of the buses. This arrangement works as a great hardship against the public.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): May I know whether there would be no accident if all the buses happen to be in perfect order?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I only say that it is *one* of the causes of these accidents. To avoid this, the buses must be examined more frequently than at present, and the officers examining them must be made in some way responsible to the Police Department or to the public.

The next suggestion that I have to make is to impose a license fee for the drivers. The drivers are now drawn from the lowest order of people having no education and with no sense of responsibility to the public. They are not at all conscious of the grave responsibility of their work. I have seen drivers driving cars with their hands off the steering-wheel. Such things can be checked only if the drivers are made responsible and if they are drawn from people who are worth something and whose property can be proceeded against in case of loss due to their negligent or rash driving.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): What would be the minimum amount that the member would suggest?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I would suggest Rs. 500.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Does the member suggest Rs. 500 as the annual license fees for each motor driver?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I say that Rs. 500 should be deposited by each driver along with his application for license.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): What is the interest that these drivers should be paid for this amount that they are asked to deposit?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): They should be paid the Anchal Savings Bank interest.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Is Mr. A. K. Pillai aware that, even at present, there is a license fee which each driver has to pay before he gets his license?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am not speaking of the license fee that goes to the Government. That is not returnable. I am suggesting that each driver must deposit a sum of Rs. 500.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): As in the case of the Newspapers Regulation? (*Laughter.*)

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes, something like that.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Does he suggest that even those drivers who own buses must be made to deposit Rs. 500?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): No, drivers who own buses need make the deposit, since they would be careful of their buses, and, in case of any accident caused by their error the bus could be caught hold of. The aggrieved will have something to proceed against. Now, in the case of professional drivers they are absolutely irresponsible and do not mind remaining in the jail for a day or two, or even paying a fine of 4 or 5 rupees.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Does he extend it to pleasure car drivers also?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): No, only the drivers of motor vehicles plying for hire.

My third suggestion is that the Police Officers must not be allowed to travel gratis. It has become almost a common feature. Every day we can meet in every bus at least one Police Officer travelling without a ticket. This should be checked, and effectively checked. They do not feel any sense of shame in the matter of placing themselves under obligation to the bus owner and the bus driver whom they are expected to control and manage and supervise.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is Mr. A. K. Pillai aware that, if the Police Officers are not allowed to travel gratis they would charge the buses for over-load?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes, that is what actually happens. The department must see that Police Officers do not travel without tickets.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Who is to check them; and how?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Whenever such cases are brought to the notice of the higher officers of the Department, the offending officers must be punished very severely.

Then again, Sir, the Traffic Inspectors must be above temptation—I am not making any reflection on them, Sir. They must see that the public do not have any legitimate cause to complain against them.

After knowing the attitude of the Police Commissioner in regard to these suggestions, I will say what more I have to say.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, Mr. A. K. Pillai proposes three things, namely, more frequent inspection of motor buses, a deposit of Rs. 500 to be taken from each professional driver of public motor vehicles plying for hire and that Police Officers must not be allowed to travel *gratis*.

Taking the last of these suggestions first, naturally, Police Officers are not allowed to travel *gratis*. Several cases have been detected and the offenders have been really punished. I admit that there are a great many more to be detected, and that is a matter which requires great attention; because, as stated by Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai, if they are allowed to travel gratis they are not likely to do their duty.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether it would not be better to entrust the matter of checking of motor vehicles and controlling of motor traffic to Police Inspectors instead of Head Constables and Constables?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): But it will be very expensive. Even at present, all the Police Officers, from the Commissioner downwards, inspect buses and examine licenses.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is the Commissioner of Police aware that in British India only Police Superintendents are empowered to prefer charges of over-loading?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I do not think that is so now. There must be some local district rule on that subject. I am not sure; but I believe under the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules there is no distinction made between the Constable and other officers of the department. I do not recollect any such distinction.

With regard to more frequent examination of motor buses, actually there have not been very many accidents where we have been able to show that they were due to defective brakes or due to the snapping of axils or other such defects in the vehicle.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is it not with a view to avoid these defects in the present system of inspection and to facilitate more frequent examination of buses that two new Traffic Inspectors have been appointed recently?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes.

As I already stated, we have not found that any large number of accidents was due to defective brakes or due to the breaking of springs or axils or wheels.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Does the Police Commissioner think that one accident causing the death of six individuals was not enough?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): That occurred in 1092.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is the Commissioner of Police aware of the fact that on the 11th November 1926 a bus ran over a man at Vadasseri since the brakes failed to act?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissoiner of Police*): No, I do not know that; I was not here at that time. It is not my case that there was no accident at all due to defective brakes or the snapping of axils or of springs. My point is that such cases are rare. Accidents have been generally due to bad driving and other causes. I agree generally with Mr. A. K. Pillai when he said that there are not sufficiently frequent inspections of buses. I frequently send out orders that buses must be examined more frequently.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Does he not think that surprise test audits by qualified men would minimise such accidents?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): For a bus to be examined thoroughly it might take two or three hours for an Engineer. But to see whether the brakes are in order, it does not require any expert knowledge. I can do it, and I believe my friend Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai also can do it. To see whether a car is safe, it is not necessary that the engine should be examined thoroughly by an expert engineer. Whether the engine is in perfect order or whether the car

would run 40 miles per hour or 35 miles per gallon of petrol, all these things need not be ascertained to make sure that a car is safe to be made use of by the public. As I said already, to ascertain whether the brakes are in perfect order or whether the axil is strong enough, great skill is not required.

The question of forcing the drivers to make a deposit of Rs. 500 is very interesting one. I can see the consequence of it if it is introduced. The motor industry in Travancore will come to a full stop. There are 650 buses today and I think between 50 and 100 have applied for fresh licenses. We may say that about 700 vehicles are running today and there are probably about 850 drivers, since some of the Bus Companies have more than one driver per bus. I do not think many of these 850 professional drivers would be in a position to deposit Rs. 500. I am pretty sure there would not be many. I think many of these buses would stop running.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The owners will furnish the necessary security for the drivers.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I do not think they would do it. Many of these bus-owners themselves have suggested to me the necessity for forcing the drivers to deposit a few hundreds of rupees so that they could at least be sure of these deposits in case the drivers, in their usual rashness, break the cars.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is this the practice anywhere else?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): No. It has been considered and told down in some other countries.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum (*Devicolam*): What has he to say if the deposit is to be Rs. 200?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): No doubt, it would make the man more careful. But, I do not think there would be many who could pay even Rs. 200. As I have already stated, many of these bus-owners themselves have suggested to me that if the drivers were forced to deposit some substantial sum, they would have some chance of recovery in case the drivers break the cars and go away.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the present practice of testing motor vehicles once in six months is satisfactory?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I cannot say 'Yes' or 'No'. I admit that they might be better, more thorough. But, from what I can see, they are on the whole as good here as elsewhere.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether he has any control over the present agency that tests the cars?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes, absolutely. When I find that a bus recently examined has failed and has caused an accident, I can at once strike off the name of the officer who examined it

[Mr. W. H. Pitt.]

from the list of examiners of buses, and from that day he does not get his fee for the examination of buses. I think this is very effective control.

As regards the deposit to be made by the drivers, I do not know whether to oppose it or to accept it. But, my own fear is that the whole industry will stop if this deposit is insisted upon.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : I think the question of deposits might be considered by the Government and by the Commissioner.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*) : It has been considered. It will be considered again.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : മിസ്റ്റർ. എ. കെ. പിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

അദ്ദേഹം പ്രസ്താവിച്ച അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നു ഡ്രൈവർമാരെക്കൊണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാസിററു വയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ. എന്നാൽ ഇതു ഇതിനു മുമ്പൊരവസരത്തിൽ ഞാൻ തന്നെ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ഈ ഡ്രൈവർമാക്കു ഒരു ചുമതല ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം പല മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിക്കാൻജീവനുള്ളവൎക്കു ധൈൎയ്യമുണ്ടാകയില്ല. ചില ആളുകൾ യാതൊരുത്തരവാദിത്വവുമില്ലാതെയാണ ഡ്രൈവു ചെയ്യുന്നതു. ചിലയവസരങ്ങളിൽ നിറച്ചു കുടിച്ചു ഉന്മത്തന്മാരായി യാതൊരു ബോധവുമില്ലാതെയാണ് സ്റ്റീയറിങ്ങ് കയ്യിൽ എടുക്കുന്നതു. ചിലയവസരങ്ങളിൽ മണിക്കൂറിനു ൩൦-ം ൩൫-ം നാഴിക വേഗത്തിലും വിടാറുണ്ട്. ഇതിനുള്ള കാരണം മോട്ടാറിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശം അയാൾക്കല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. എവിടെയെങ്കിലും പോയി ആറോ എട്ടോ മാസം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു വൎഷം പഠിച്ചു കുറെ രൂപാ കൊടുത്തു ബാഡ്ജ് വാങ്ങിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഡ്രൈവർമാരാണ് അധികമുള്ളതു്. ബാഡ്ജ് കൊടുക്കുന്നകാലത്തു ഇവരുടെ നടത്തമുതലായ പല സംഗതികളെയും പററി കമ്മീഷണർ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിൽ നിന്നെല്ലാം അവർ രക്ഷപ്പെട്ടു പോലീസുകാരെ കളിപ്പിക്കയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു ഡിപ്പാസിററു ഡ്രൈവർമാരെക്കൊണ്ടു വയ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെയും അഭിപ്രായം. എന്നാൽ മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. പിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതു പോലെ ൫൦൦ രൂപാ വയ്ക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെക്കൂടിപ്പോയി എന്നുപറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതിലേക്കു കുറഞ്ഞതു നൂററിയമ്പതോ, ഇരുനൂറോ രൂപാ വീതം ആക്കണം,

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Does not the member think that that would increase unemployment?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): I am coming to that. ഇങ്ങനെ ഡിപ്പാസിററുവയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സ്റ്റീയറിങ്ങ് കയ്യിൽ എടുക്കുമ്പോഠ അവക്കു ബോധമുണ്ടാകും.

പിന്നീട്ടു മിസ്റ്റർ പിററിനു ഒരു സംശയം നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായി പറഞ്ഞു. അതായതു ഇപ്പോഠ ഇവിടെ എണ്ണൂറോളം ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരുണ്ട്. അവരെല്ലാം ഡിപ്പാസിററു വയ്ക്കണം എന്നു പറയുമ്പോഠ ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരെ കിട്ടാതെ വരും എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ആ സംശയം അശേഷം വേണ്ട.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Will they not demand more wages?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Never mind, let them have.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : Will not the public lose?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : There would be keen competition among the bus owners.

ഇപ്പോഠ ബസ്സുകാരും കൂലിക്കാരും തമ്മിൽ മത്സരിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു നാഗർകോവിൽ നിന്നും തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തേക്കു ൧ രൂപായായിരുന്ന മോട്ടാർ കൂലി ൧ ൦ ണയായി കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു കൊണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാസിററ് വച്ചാൽ ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരെ കിട്ടാതെ വരുമെന്നുള്ള സംശയത്തിന്നു ശേഷം അവകാശമില്ല.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is he aware that the price of petrol has come down very low?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : എനിക്കുന്നു നിശ്ചയമില്ല.

എൻെറ അടുക്കൽ തന്നെ അനേകം ആളുകഠ വന്നു അവരെ ഡ്രൈവിങ്ങിനു ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്. ഇവരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തി പലതരത്തിലും അപകടത്തിൽ കലാശിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു എനിക്കു ശുപാശ്ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയുകയില്ലെന്നു മറുപടി പറയുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): മിസ്റ്റർ. കുമാരപിള്ളയോടു ചില ചോദ്യങ്ങഠ ചോദിച്ചു കൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഈ രൂപാ കെട്ടിവച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ______If this money is to be deposited as security, who is the party to forfeit it and under what circumstances?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഡ്രൈവർമാർ ബാഡ്ജ് ആരുടെ പക്കൽനിന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നോ അവർ.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Why should the security be deposited at all? To secure what?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ശരിയായിട്ട സ്റ്റീയറിങ്ങ് പിടിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കാൻ.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Suppose, in spite of careful driving an accident takes place, then, who is to determine that the accident is due to the carelessness of the driver?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Magistrate. അതിന്നധാരാളം പണം കൊടുത്തു നാം ആളുകളെ ആക്കീട്ടുണ്ടല്ലൊ.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Suppose the case does not go before a Magistrate?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kulkulam cum Vilavankod*): അതു പോകണമല്ലൊ. പോകാതെയെങ്ങിനെയാണ്?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) So, somebody will have to complain to the Magistrate?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): പിന്നെ വേറെ ഒരു സംഗതി മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. പിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതു് പോലീസ്‌കാർ ബസ്സുകളിൽ പണം കൊടുക്കാതെ സഞ്ചാരം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏർപ്പാടു നിൎത്തിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ്. അതു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരുനേരംപോക്കായിട്ടു തോന്നിയേക്കാമെങ്കിലും പോലീസ്‌കമ്മീഷണർ നിർബന്ധമായിട്ടു ഇതിനെ തടയേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈയിടെ നടന്ന ഒരു സംഭവം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറയാം. തക്കലെനിന്നും തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തേയ്ക്കു വരുന്ന ഒരു ബസ്സിൽ ൨൩ പേർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിൽ പിന്നെയും ഒരാൾക്കു കൂടി കയറാം. അപ്പോൾ ഒരു പോലീസ്‌കാരനുംകൂടി അതിൽ വന്നു കയറി. ഒരു ആൾക്കേ അതിൽ സ്ഥലമുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആൾ വരുമ്പോൾ ഇറങ്ങണം എന്നു ഡ്രൈവർ അയാളോടു പറഞ്ഞതിനു ആൾ വരുമ്പോൾ ഇറങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളാമെന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചു. ഒരു ഫർലാങ്ങ്ദൂരെ പോയപ്പോൾ ഒരു പാസഞ്ചർ വന്നുചേർന്നു. ഉടനെ ഈ പോലീസുകാരനോടു ഇറങ്ങാൻപറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ ആരെങ്കിലും ചോദിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു നിർബന്ധമായിട്ടു അയാൾ അതിൽതന്നെ ഇരുന്നു. ഡ്രൈവർക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ബസ്സുവിട്ടു. അടുത്തസ്റ്റേഷനിൽ ചെന്നപ്പോൾ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ പരിശോധിക്കാനായിട്ടു വന്നു. "ഓവർലോടായതു ഞങ്ങളുടെ കുററമില്ല. ഓവർലോടിനു കാരണം ഒരു പോലീസുകാരൻ ഇതിലുണ്ടു് അതാണ്. അയാളെ ഞങ്ങൾ ഇറങ്ങാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു അയാൾ കേട്ടില്ല." എന്നു ഡ്രൈവർ സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു വല്ല കേസ്സും ഉണ്ടായൊ എന്നെനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഞാൻ ഇതു കണ്ട സംഭവമാണ്.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Did not the constable jump down before the Police Inspector saw him? Is it not what is generally done by such constables?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഇതിൽ അയാൾ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തില്ല. ഈ പോലീസുകാർക്കു ടിക്കററുകൂടാതെ സ്വച്ഛന്ദം സഞ്ചരിക്കാൻ ഏതുബസ്സ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഏതു എയിററുസീററർ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുന്നോ ആ ബസ്സിൽ അവർക്കു ധാരാളം ആളുകളെ ഓവർലോഡായിട്ടു കയററിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഞാൻ മിക്കവാറും ബസ്സിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അതിൽ നടക്കുന്ന പല അഴിമതികളും എനിക്കു കാണാനും അറിയാനും സംഗതിയായിട്ടുണ്ട്

കുഴിത്തുറ, നെയ്യാററിൻകര തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു് ൧൦ മിനിട്ടുനേരം ബസ്സു നിർത്തണമെന്നു ഏർപ്പാടുവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ പോലീസുകാരെ വെറുതെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന കാറാണെങ്കിൽ അരമണിക്കൂർ നിന്നാലും അവർക്കാക്ഷേപമില്ല. എന്നാൽ അവർക്കു വിരോധമുള്ള ബസ്സുകാരാണെങ്കിൽ അഞ്ചുമിനിട്ടു നില്ക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ൪½ മിനിട്ടു ആകുന്നതിനുമുമ്പേതന്നെ വിസിൽ ഊതിത്തുടങ്ങും. സ്വല്പശമ്പളക്കാരാണ് ബസ്സ് പരിശോധിക്കാൻ നില്ക്കുന്നതു. ഇവരുടെ ശമ്പളം ചിലവിനുതന്നെ തികയുകയില്ലെന്നു കമ്മീഷണർക്കും ഗവർമെൻറിനും നല്ലതുപോലെ അറിയാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ബസ്സുകാർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഏതു സംഭാവനയും അവർ സ്വീകരിക്കാറുണ്ട്. തന്നിമിത്തം ബസ്സുകാർക്കു പല അഴിമതികളും കാണിക്കാൻ ധൈര്യമുണ്ടാകുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ട്രാഫിക് സെക്ഷൻ മററുള്ള കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരെക്കൊണ്ടു നടത്തിക്കാതെ അതിനെ വേർതിരിച്ചു നല്ല ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തു ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കണം. അതിൽ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നവരുടെമേലുള്ള ഒന്നാമത്തെ ശിക്ഷ ഡിസ്മിസ്സായിരിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ മോട്ടാർ സെക്ഷനിലുള്ള അഴിമതികൾ കുറഞ്ഞുവരാൻ തരമുള്ളു.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : Sir, with regard to the Traffic Regulation, as I have once pointed out in this House, the police now concentrate their attention on preventing two evils. One is over-loading and the other over-speeding. Now, as far as motor accidents are concerned, I fear that these two evils contribute only to an inappreciable extent to the accidents that have occurred. And, as far as the general travelling public are concerned, I do not think that over crowding or overloading of the car has been a source of very serious complaint on the part of passengers. I think we are accustomed to suffer some inconvenience during one or two hours of our journey, provided

[Mr. C. P. Thomas.]

we are able to reach our destination in time. If there is over-crowding in the seats and if there is over-loading, I think it is an evil only in so far as the machine would be out of order too soon. And the owner of the bus will have to bear the loss. With regard to the overspeeding, I think there also it is an evil that has not been prevented hitherto by the rules and the agencies that have been working. It is a matter so well-known that the speed-limit allowed is only about 10 miles. It i reported that some buses cannot be driven at the low rate of 10 miles and therefore they actually drive at about 20 miles an hour and the devices they employ in evading detection are so many or so well-known. It is a pity that so many constables are employed in order to check overloading and overspeeding and their work seems to be very little and slight. These are not very serious evils and in so far as they are evils, they are evils that have not been checked as has been time and again pointed out in this House. So, I would draw the attention of the House to see to the need for concentrating attention more upon seeing that the drivers are well-qualified, that they are sober, that they are not over-worked, which I know has been the more prolific cause of the accidents that have occurred during the last few years, and I would suggest to the Government the need for revising the rules in such a way as to bring about reforms on the lines suggested.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, I do not want to go over the whole ground. With respect to the question of deposit of security, the matter is not quite clear to me; and unless I understand the way in which it is to work, I cannot agree to the motion asking motor drivers to deposit security. First of all, what is the sort of business that the driver is expected to secure by making this deposit? With whom is the deposit to be made? Is it with the Government or with the Commissioner of Police or any other departmental officer or with the owner or with himself? Is it for the purpose of securing any possible damage to the car that the security is to be deposited or is it for the purpose of securing any damage to any persons who are likely to use the car? Is it a civil liability or criminal liability that is to be created? All these questions have not been considered. My friend Mr. Kumara Pillai who also supported the idea of security said that any Magistrate is at liberty to forfeit the security deposited by any particular driver? Is it the idea of Mr. Kumara Pillai and Mr. A. K. Pillai that in addition to the punishments now provided for rash driving and negligent driving, the security is also to be added as likely to be forfeited as a punishment? All this has left me in considerable doubt and difficulty.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ന്യൂസ് പേപ്പർ റഗുലേഷനിൽ ഫോർഫീററു ചെയ്യാൻ ഒരു വകുപ്പുണ്ടല്ലോ അതുപോലെയാണിതു.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That is exactly the question. Under the Newspapers Regulation the security of any particular proprietor may be forfeited by Government who have absolute discretion in the matter. It is therefore I ask whether it is the sort of security contemplated by the Newspapers Regulation that he has in mind. If that is his idea.—

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അതുപോലെ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടു്. ഒരു കോടതിയിൽവിധിക്കുന്നതു പോലെ ചെയ്യണം.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): It is therefore I say—

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Has not the Commissioner of Police authority to cancel the license?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): That may be. But nobody suffers to the extent of Rs. 500 there.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The deposit may be as a mark of solvency to be proceeded against by the person concerned.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Suppose it is deposited, the man has to recover it in case he has to sever his connection with any particular car. Suppose he undertakes two cars, he has to furnish security for two cars. And considering the status and ability of these motor drivers, I fear the chances are that they may be unnecessarily exposed to trouble and probably go to swell the rank and file of the unemployed.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഉത്തരവാദിത്വബോധമില്ലാതെ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തിയെക്കാൾ കുറേക്കൂടി ഭേദം അതാണു്.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): We have got punishment provided for under the law.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇപ്പോഴും പ്രയോജനമില്ലാതെയാണല്ലോ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): He need only undergo the punishment now provided under the law. If there are cases in which it is rather difficult to recover the fine, then, I can understand the question of security. But I do not think there are many cases in which the Magistrates have imposed fines and it was found difficult to realise the fines.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether he is against a security being imposed upon motor drivers?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): It is after all a question of withdrawing license. That may be employed first as a tentative measure. The Commissioner of Police may try that step first by exercising proper check over careless driving.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഇതു പോലീസുകമ്മീഷണർ വളരെനാളായി ശ്രമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): No doubt, I am quite aware. I am prepared to endorse the view, that, left to Mr. Pitt himself, the matter will be carried out all right. But the necessary lieutenants for Mr. Pitt will have to be provided for. He himself will have to make a selection in order that the inspection of licenses, inspection of driving and all these things are done properly. It is on that particular point that the shoe pinches. The same sort of enthusiasm exhibited by Mr. Pitt will have to be infused into the lower ranks also. Before that is done, I fear we are not justified in calling for security from the poor drivers. I sympathise with them though some of them are misbehaving fellows. Before Mr. Pitt is allowed a reasonable time to experiment that, all on a sudden to say that because there is something going on somewhere, there should be security and then forfeiture of that and then litigation over that security is, I think, not fair.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I inform my friend that this suggestion would only apply to the drivers of buses and not to private cars?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): For the reminding I am thankful, for I am myself the owner of a car. My driver would tomorrow ask me to find security for him. Anyhow, I may agree that more stringent provision is necessary, but whether this is the right action to be taken up remainsito be seen. It is only to that extent that I disagree.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഡ്രൈവർമാരെല്ലാം ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തതുക സെക്യൂരിട്ടിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥയ്ക്കധീനന്മാരായിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു വിധത്തിൽ കഷ്ടമാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. തീരെ ഉത്തരവാദബോധമില്ലാത്തവരും മദ്യപാനംചെയ്യുന്നവരും ഡ്രൈവർമാരുടെയിടയിലുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ വളരെ നല്ലയാളുകളും ഇവരുടെ ഇടയിലുണ്ടു്. എല്ലാ ഡ്രൈവർമാരും സെക്യൂരിട്ടിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നു വരുന്നപക്ഷം ദരിദ്രരും സാധുക്കളുമായ അനേകം ആളുകൾക്കു തൊഴിൽചെയ്തു കാലക്ഷേപം കഴിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെവരും. ഈ സെക്യൂരിട്ടിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നുവച്ചാൽ തന്നെ എന്തു പ്രയോജനമാണുള്ളതു്? ഡ്രൈവർമാർ തങ്ങളുടെ ജീവനെത്തന്നെ സെക്യൂരിട്ടിയായിട്ടു വച്ചിരിക്കയാണ്. ഈ വിചാരം അശേഷമില്ലാതെ ബസ്സു ഓടിക്കുന്നവർ ൨൦൦ രൂപ കെട്ടിവച്ചാൽ നേരെയാകും എന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ ഒരു ന്യായവുമില്ല. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു മര്യാദക്കാരും ദരിദ്രന്മാരുമായ ഡ്രൈവർമാർക്കു തൊഴിൽചെയ്യാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ അവർ തൊഴിൽ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുമെന്നല്ലാതെ ഒരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. മര്യ

പാനികളും ചുമതല ബോധമില്ലാത്തവരുമായ ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരുടെ ലൈസൻസു എടുത്തുകളയുകയും അവക്കു തിരിയെ ലൈസൻസു കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യണം. ൨൦൦ രൂപ'യെക്കാളും, യാത്രക്കാരുടെ ജീവനെക്കാളും, കാറിന്റെ വിലയെക്കാളും എത്രയോ വലുതാണു തങ്ങളുടെ ജീവൻ. അതുതന്നെ ഗണ്യമാക്കാതെ ബസ്സോടിക്കുന്നവരെക്കൊണ്ടു സെക്യൂരിട്ടി കെട്ടിവയ്പിച്ചാൽ എന്താണ് പ്രയോജനം? അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ സമ്പ്രദായം സാധുക്കൾക്കു വളരെ ദോഷമാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും പതിപ്പിക്കണം. ഈ ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരിൽ ചിലർ യാത്രക്കാരോടു തീരെ മര്യാദയില്ലാതെ പെരുമാറുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെ പെരുമാറുന്നവരുടെ ലൈസൻസ് എടുത്തുകളയുകയും മേലാൽ അവക്കു ലൈസൻസു കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം മററുള്ള ഡ്രൈവർമാരും നല്ല മാർഗ്ഗത്തിലാകാൻ എളുപ്പമുണ്ട്. സൂക്ഷ്മമില്ലാതേയും സൈഡ് കൊടുക്കാതേയും ഓടിക്കുന്നവരെ പററിയും പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. അതാണ് വേണ്ടതു്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെപ്പററി സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകസംഗതി മിസ്റ്റർ പിററിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ബസ്സുകളിലും കാറുകളിലും ആളുകളെ കയററിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുമ്പോൾ പന്ത്രണ്ടു് വയസ്സിനു്താഴെയുള്ള ഒരു കുട്ടി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ അവരിൽ നിന്നും ചാർജ്ജ് വാങ്ങിച്ചാൽ അരയാളായും രണ്ടു കുട്ടികളിൽ നിന്നും ചാർജ്ജ് വാങ്ങിച്ചാൽ ഒരാളായും ചാർജ്ജ് വാങ്ങിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ എണ്ണത്തിൽ കൂട്ടാതേയും ഇരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു സക്കുലർ മിസ്റ്റർ പിററ് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ജൂൺമാസത്തിലാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. ആ സക്കുലറിന്റെ ശക്തികൊണ്ടു പലപ്രകാരത്തിലുമുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾക്കും ഇടയാകുന്നു. ഒരു എയിററുസിററിൽ പത്തോ പതിനഞ്ചോ കുട്ടികളെമാത്രം കയററികൊണ്ടു പോകുമ്പോൾ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കൂലി വാങ്ങിച്ചാലും ഡ്രൈവർ വാങ്ങിച്ചില്ലാ എന്നു പറയുന്നപക്ഷം അതു ഓവർലോഡായിട്ടു വരികയില്ലാ. കൂലിവാങ്ങിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ഇല്ലയൊ എന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു അവക്കു ടിക്കററു ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു കാൺസ്റ്റെബിൾമാക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആറു ആളുകളേയും പത്തു കുട്ടികളേയും കയററിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന ഒരു എയിററുസീററിനെ ഒരു കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾ പരിശോധിക്കുമ്പോൾ

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

കട്ടികൾക്ക ചാർജ്ജ് വാങ്ങിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നു ഡ്രൈവർ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഓവർലോഡ് ചെയ്തതിനു ആ ഡ്രൈവറെ ചാർജ്ജ് ചെയ്വാൻ ആ കാൺസ്റ്റബിളിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെവരുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഈ യുക്തിഹീനമായ സക്ക്യുലറിനെ മാററണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The Police Commissioner admitted that, by imposing this security on the drivers, it would make them more careful and cautious; only he was afraid whether it would not work hard against the drivers who are invariably poor people. But I think his apprehensions are rather misplaced. From my point of view, the imposition of this security would only enhance their solvency and reputation and also their position as drivers. Now, any man just after training, after a month or two or after six months, I do not know the period that is now required, might apply for a badge. Since the drivers are innumerable, the owners could command them for a pittance. But when they are solvent people, their position will be bettered and they can demand better wages from their owners. So, instead of leaving them as rowdies or bad sort of people, this security will be able to improve their position and they would be able to command a better position in society and higher wages also. So on account of the very same arguments urged by Mr. Pitt and others against this security, I think the security is useful to the drivers. We should compare the drivers who would be compelled to pay Rs. 500 or 300 against the life of the people who travel in motor buses. So I think I must press this motion and I must consider the reduction of the deposit sum to Rs. 200.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I think the time is up and it is too late for me to speak.

PRESIDENT: It is too late.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to rise to a point of order. Rule 49 sub-rule (3) of the Legislative Council Rules provides as follows:

"On the last day of the allotted days at 5 o' clock in the evening the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants."

In accordance with that, I request that the President may be pleased to put to vote especially Demands Nos. XXIII and XXIV against which some of us wish to record our protest.

PRESIDENT: But what is the point that you wish to raise for a ruling? You only make a request.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): What I want is that all these motions should not be taken as put. The point of order is that every outstanding demand should be put to the vote.

PRESIDENT: That is exactly what the rule lays down.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Under the rules, is it only the Demands that should be put to the vote or should all outstanding matters be put to the vote ? Whether "matters" means only demands or whether it means motions also has to be decided.

PRESIDENT : All motions lapse with the expiry of time.

Motions 327 to 337.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit:

18 B—DISTRICT POLICE—*Salaries.*

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

327. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,800 for duty allowance to Traffic Inspectors by Rs. 10.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

328. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 80,904 for Inspectors' salaries by Rs. 100.

DISTRICT POLICE—*Establishment.*

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

329. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,23,567 for establishment by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOIL TAMPURAN :

330. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,11,900 for District Police by Rs 10.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI :

331. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,11,900 for District Police by Rs. 10.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

332. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,11,900 for District Police by Rs. 100.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

333. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,11,900 for District Police by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand XIII.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN :

334. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 5·72 lakhs under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

335. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 5·72 lakhs under Demand XIII by Rs. 10.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

336. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 5·72 lakhs under Demand XIII by Rs. 100.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

337. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 5·72 lakhs under Demand XIII by Rs. 100.

PRESIDENT : I put to the vote of the House Demand XIII—Police—for Rs. 5·72 lakhs.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Motions 338 to 348.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit :—

21 A—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES—*Direction.*

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON :

338. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,477 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

339. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,477 for Direction by Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

340. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,477 for Direction by Rs. 100.

21 B—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES—EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND MANURE DEPOTS—*Establishment.*

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

341. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,602 under establishment by Rs. 2,481.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

342. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 80,991 for Experimental Farms and Manure Depots by Rs. 100.

MR. L. A. LAMPARD :

343. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 80,991 for Experimental Farms and Manure Depots by Rs. 100.

21 E—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES—VETERINARY CHARGES.

Motion for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

344. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,889 for Veterinary charges by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand XIV.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI :

345. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·76 lakhs under Demand XIV by Rs. 10.

MR. N. KUMARAN :

346. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·76 lakhs under Demand XIV by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

347. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·76 lakhs under Demand XIV by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

348. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·76 lakhs under Demand XIV by Rs. 100.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XIV—Agriculture and Fisheries—for Rs. 1·76 lakhs.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XV—INDUSTRIES.

Motions 349 to 357.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit:

22 A—INDUSTRIES—*Directon.*

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

349 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,796 for establishment by Rs. 10.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

350. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,806 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

351. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,806 for Direction by Rs. 10.

22 B—INDUSTRIES—*Industrial Education.*

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

352. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,446 for the Carpentry Institute—Workshop contingencies by Rs. 5.

22 B—INDUSTRIES—*Industrial Development.*

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

353. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,950 for spinning by Rs. 5.

Motions for reduction of total grant under

Demand XV.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI:

354. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·19 lakhs under Demand XV by Rs. 5

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR:

355. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·19 lakhs under demand XV by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

356. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·19 lakhs under Demand XV by Rs. 100

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

357. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 1·19 lakhs under Demand XV by Rs. 100.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XV—Industries—for Rs. 1·19 lakhs.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Motions 358 to 370.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit:

23 A. MEDICAL AND SANITARY—*Superintendence.*

Motion for reduction of total grant.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

358. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,886 for Superintendence by Rs. 10.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

359. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,886 for Superintendence by Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

360. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,886 for Superintendence by Rs. 100.

23 B. MEDICAL AND SANITARY—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

361. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,74,296 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 10.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

362. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,74,296 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 100.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

363. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,74,296 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs 100.

23 C. MEDICAL AND SANITARY—MIDWIFERY AND NURSING CLASSES—*Contingencies.*

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

364. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,824 for scholarship and stipends.

23 J. MEDICAL AND SANITRY—GRANTS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

365. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,581 for Grants to European Medical Institutions by Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

366. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 672 for scholarships for the study of European medicines by Rs. 10.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand XVI.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN:

367. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 6·31 lakhs under Demand XVI by Rs. 1

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR:

368. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 6·31 lakhs under Demand XVI by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

369. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 6·31 lakhs under Demand XVI by Rs. 100.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

370. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 6·31 lakhs under Demand XVI by Rs. 100.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XVI—Medical Department—for Rs. 6·31 lakhs.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—CHEMICAL EXAMINER, AYURVEDA AND SANITATION.

Motions 371 to 382.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit:

23 H. MEDICAL AND SANITARY—AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT —*Direction.*

MR. A. J. JOHN:

371. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,927 for Direction by Rs. 5.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI:

372. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,927 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

373. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,927 for Direction by Rs. 10.

AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT—*Ayurveda College.*

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

374. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for the stipends.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI:

375. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,478 for Ayurveda College by Rs. 5.

AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT -*Motions for reduction of total grant.*

MR. N. KUMARAN:

376. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,135 for the Department of Ayurveda by Rs. 10.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

377. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,135 for the Department of Ayurveda by Rs. 100.

23 J. MEDICAL AND SANITARY—*Grants for Medical purposes.*

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

378. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,030 for grants to Ayurvedic Medical Institutions by Rs. 100.

Motions for reductin of total grant.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI:

379. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,353 for Department of Ayurveda including grants to Ayurvedic Medical Institutions and Honoraria to Vaidyans by Rs. 10

23 I.--MEDICAL AND SANITARY—SANITATION AND VACCINATION—*Commissioner.*

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

380. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,478 for Commissioner by Rs. 100.

SANITATION AND VACCINATION--*Vaccine Depot.*

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

381. To omit the allotment of Rs 600 for Sanitary Circle Officer.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

382. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 96,860 for Sanitation and Vaccination by Rs. 100.

PRESIDENT : I put to the vote of House Demand XVII—Chemical Examiner, Ayurveda and Sanitation—for Rs. 1·58 lakhs.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Motion 383.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI.

383. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,380 for printing by Rs. 100.

DEMAND XIX.—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Motions 384 to 401.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit;

28 A—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—*Museum and Public Gardens.*

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

384. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,479 for Museum and Public Gardens by Rs. 100.

28 B—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—*Observatory.*

Motion for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

385. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,600 for Observatory by Rs. 500.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

386. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,600 for Observatory by Rs. 500.

28 C—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—*Photograph Department.*

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

387. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,479 for Photograph Department by Rs. 100.

28 G—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—*Establishment.*

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

388. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,985 for Inspectors by Rs. 5

REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—*Allowances.*

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

389. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,670 for Travelling Allowance by Rs. 5.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

390. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,400 for Registrar of Co-operative Societies by Re. 1.

MR. A. J. JOHN :

391. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,400 for Registrar of Co-operative Societies by Rs. 5.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI :

392. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,400 for Registrar of Co-operative Societies by Rs. 10.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR:

393. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,400 for Registrar of Co-operative Societies by Rs. 10.

MR. N. KUMARAN :

394. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,400 for Registrar of Co-operative Societies by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

395. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,400 for Registrar of Co-operative Societies by Rs. 100.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

396. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,400 for Registrar of Co-operative Societies by Rs 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

397. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,400 for Registrar of Co-operative Societies by Rs. 100.

28 I.—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—*Economic Development Board.*

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

398. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,100 for Economic Development Board by Rs. 4,000.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

399. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,100 for the Economic Development Board.

MR. N. KUMARAN :

400. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,100 for Economic Development Board by Rs. 10.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI:

401. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,100 for Economic Development Board by Rs. 100.

PRESIDENT : I put to the vote of the House Demand XIX—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—for Rs. 1·11 lakhs.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XX—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Motions 402 to 404.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit:

28 F—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—PRESERVATION OF ORIENTAL LITERATURE—*Publication of Sanskrit Manuscripts.*

MR. K. K. THOMAS:

402. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,266 for Publication of Sanskrit Manuscripts by Rs. 5.

28 K—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS — PROTECTOR OF DEPRESSED CLASSES—*Contingencies.*

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

403. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for contingencies by Rs. 5.

Motion for reduction of total grant under Demand XX.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

404. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. ·34 lakh under Demand XX by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XX—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments for Rs. ·34 lakh.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXI—ANCHAL DEPARTMENT.

Motions 405 to 409.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit:

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

405. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,600 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

406. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,18,400 for Working Expenses by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

407. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,18,400 for Working Expenses by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand XXI.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI:

408. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3·28 lakhs under Demand XXI by Rs. 10.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI:

409. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3·28 lakhs under Demand XXI by Rs. 10.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXI—Anchal Department for Rs. 3·28 lakhs.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXII—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Motions 410 to 412.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit.

38 B.—MISCELLANEOUS—*Grants to Municipalities.*

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

410. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,700 for grants to Municipalities by Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

411. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,700 for grants to Municipalities by Rs. 100.

MISCELLANEOUS—*Land Colonisation Committees.*

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

412. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for Land Colonisation Committee.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXII Miscellaneous Items for Rs. ·47 lakh.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIII—TRIVANDRUM WATER WORKS.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XXIII Trivandrum Water Works—for a grant of Rs. 6·50 lakhs.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I oppose the motion.

PRESIDENT: I do not think any question of opposing or supporting the motion arises. There was a previous ruling which says that when the demand is put to the vote, no question of cut or motion arises.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): The entire demand has to be voted upon because it is put to the vote of the House.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I think the expression 'motion put' means that it has to be put to the vote of the House.

PRESIDENT: I find that the same question arose on a previous occasion and the ruling then given was:

"PRESIDENT: I now place Demand IX—Administration of Justice—for Rs. 7·24 lakhs for the vote of the House. I hope the House sanctions it.

"MR. K. P. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): No, Sir, I am against it. I press for a division.

"PRESIDENT: There has been no cut and it is not a matter for vote. I take it that the House sanctions the Demand entirely.

"The grant was made."

This ruling was given during the Budget Debate in August 1923.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know then why the words "every question shall be put" are mentioned?

PRESIDENT: It is a mere form borrowed from other legislatures where the conditions are different.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it the ruling of the President that we need not vote at all?

PRESIDENT: Yes. I am putting this to the vote so that the empty form may be preserved.

The question that a sum of Rs. 6·50 lakhs be granted under Demand XXIII—Trivandrum Water Works—was put and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIV—TRIVANDRUM ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXIV—Trivandrum Electric Supply for Rs. 1·50 lakhs.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—LOANS.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXV—Loans—for Rs. 1·50 Lakhs.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI LOANS.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXVI—Loans—for Rs. ·20 lakh.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

The Council adjourned at 5-10 P. M.

N. NILAKANTA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION, 1102.

Thursday, the 18th August, 1927/2nd Chingom, 1103.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

The Council re-assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, at Eleven Thirty of the Clock, M. E. Watts Esquire, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, Dewan, presiding.

NEW MEMBER.

The following new member was sworn in :—

M. R. Ry. N. K. Krishna Pillai Avargal, B. A., B. L. (*Neyyattinkara*)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Fraudulent filing of Certificates in Civil Courts.

189. **MR. G. RAMAN MENON** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : (1) Will the Government be pleased to enquire and state whether there have not been several petitions about the fraudulent filing of certificates of satisfaction of decree-amounts, and recording them, in the civil courts of the State ?

(2) Are the Government aware that, at present, such certificates are recorded by the courts in general without taking any depositions or affidavits, from the persons signing the certificates, regarding their identity ?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps for ruling that such certificates should be recorded only after the court gets a deposition or a duly attested affidavit to prove the identity of the persons signing the certificates ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (1) The High Court say that they are not aware that there had been several such petitions as mentioned by the member.

(2) The answer is in the negative.

(3) No. The High Court have stated that the provisions already in the *Civil Courts' Guide* are ample.

G. P. T. 564. 300. 13-5-103.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Part 2 of my question runs thus:

"Are the Government aware that at present such certificates are recorded by the courts in general without taking any depositions or affidavits from the persons signing the certificates regarding their identity" and "the answer is in the negative."

May I know whether, by that answer, it is meant that the Government have no information on the subject?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The High Court have reported as follows:

"Such certificates are not recorded by the Courts in general without taking any depositions or affidavits from the persons signing the certificates regarding their identity."

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Is it meant that the Courts are in general recording depositions?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is the information given by the High Court.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): May I explain that some cases have come to my knowledge in which it has not been done and there are also other such cases in several places?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, that is not a question which seeks for information.

Appointment of President, Municipal Council, Trivandrum.

190. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): With reference to Government Order No. G. 4952, dated the 30th August, 1912, *re* the appointment of a President to the Municipal Council, Trivandrum, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether this G. O. is in force now or whether it has been superseded by any other G. O.

(*b*) whether it is in conformity with the spirit and letter of this G. O. that Mr. Ramachandra Rao, was appointed President of the Trivandrum Municipality;

(*c*) whether Mr. Ramachandra Rao, was in the grade of First Class Tahsildars when he was appointed President of the Trivandrum Municipality;

(*d*) whether the seniormost Tahsildar is not the proper claimant to the place;

(*e*) what was Mr. Ramachandra Rao in the Account Office when he was appointed Municipal President;

(*f*) who is the juniormost Assistant Account Officer in the Account Office at present; and

(*g*) whether there were any applicants to the Presidentship of the Trivandrum Municipality, and, if so, who are they?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The G. O. does not prescribe any absolute or unalterable procedure regarding the appointment of official Presidents to the Trivandrum Municipality nor does it preclude the Government from deviating from it if they consider it necessary in the interests of the Municipality to do so.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).
(*c*) No.
(*d*) No one has a claim to the place.
(*e*) Ag. Assistant Account Officer.
(*f*) Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.
(*g*) None.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know, with reference to answer to part (*a*), whether that particular G. O. referred to is in force or not?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The G. O. may be regarded to be in force in ordinary cases.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether it has been superseded by any other G. O.?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That does not matter, because as explained in the answer it does not prescribe any absolute procedure.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Without the explanation, may I get an answer to the question whether, the particular G. O. has been superseded?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No other G. O. has been issued.

Dalavapuram and Chirayinkil-Venjaramud Traces.

191. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the estimates called for, for converting the "Dalavapuram Trace" and the "Chirayinkil-Venjaramud Trace" into cart-roads, have been received?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Dalavapuram trace consists of 3 sections, *viz.*,

(i) from Kollampuzha to Nilakkamukku;
(ii) from Nilakkamukku to Moongode church; and
(iii) from Moongode church to Dalavapuram.

An estimate for Rs. 10,600 has been sanctioned for the second section of the trace and a provision of Rs. 2,000 for the work has been included in the P. W. D. budget for 1103 M. E. The estimates for the other sections are reported to be under preparation.

An estimate for the Chirayinkil-Venjaramud trace, amounting to Rs. 6,000 is reported to be under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer and he has promised to forward it to the Government shortly.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Chirayinkil Taluk.

192. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): With reference to the Chirayinkil taluk, will the Government be pleased to state the total expenditure under the following heads for the years 1099, 1100 and 1101:—

(*a*) for the construction of new roads;

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

(*b*) for repairs, maintenance and improvement of the existing means of communication;

(*c*) for irrigation purposes; and

(*d*) what proportion does the total of (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) bear to the total grant under P. W. D. for means of communication and irrigation?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Nil.

(*b*) Rs. 25,366, Rs. 22,466 and Rs. 26,096, respectively.

(*c*) Rs. 996, Rs. 6,394 and Rs. 4,259 respectively.

(*d*) (*a*) Nil.

(*b*) 1·78 per cent., 1·25 per cent. and 1·65 per cent. respectively.

(*c*) 1·05 per cent. 4·33 per cent. and 307 per cent. respectively.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): With regard to part (*d*) may I know whether the percentage given, namely 307, is correct?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It is 3·07. Obviously, it is a printer's devil.

Motor Accident at Vadasseri.

193. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*):

(1) Are the Government aware that a motor bus ran over a pedestrian at 9 A. M. on the 8th November, 1926, near the fish market at Vadasseri and caused his immediate death?

(2) If the answer is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter and state whether it is a fact or not?

(3) Is it a fact that the brakes failed to act when applied and caused the death of this man?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date when this bus was examined;

(*b*) the name of the person who examined that particular bus;

(*c*) his qualifications;

(*d*) whether he has any training in motor engineering, and, if so, where and for what period;

(*e*) the period of practical experience, if any, he has in motor engineering, and, if so, where and for what period; and

(*f*) whether he has worked in any motor workshop, and, if so, where and for what period?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) The answer is in the affirmative.

(2) In view of the answer to part (1), this does not arise.

(3) No; enquiries show that it was not the failure of the brakes to act when applied, that caused the death of the man.

(4) (*a*) 1st September 1926.

(*b*) Mr. K. Raja Raja Varma, Assistant Engineer.

(c) (i) Bachelor of Engineering of the Madras University.
(ii) M. E. (Honours) of the College of Engineering, Madras.

(d) The College course includes study of motor mechanism also.

(e) and (f) He has undergone one years's practical course in Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops, where there is a separate motor section. He is also reported to be in touch with up-to-date motor mechanism.

Particulars re Motor Engineers.

194. **MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing:

(i) the names of the Motor Engineers now in the State service;
(ii) their qualifications;
(iii) the pay drawn by each; and
(iv) the service put in by each on the 1st Medam 1102?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (i) to (iv) There are no officers in the State service designated Motor Engineers. There are, however, a few officers in the Public Works Department possessing qualifications to test the mechanical and structural safety of motor vehicles. A list* of such officers is laid on the table with their qualifications, pay and service.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): With reference to the answer to part (i) of my question, may I know from the member whether the answer given is correct?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are no Motor Engineers and hence it is correct.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I refer the member to page 54 of the Budget and page 53 of the Civil List, where a Motor Engineer's post is provided for?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a designation in the Royal Stables. It is not in the general service.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is it not State service?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is State service.

Admission of Students to the Junior Intermediate Class of the Science College for 1927-28.

195. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): With reference to the admission of students to the Natural Science branch of the Junior Intermediate class, Science College, will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether students who were not included either in the original or supplementary list of admissions published by the College authorities

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* *Vide* Appendix I—page 974.

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

were admitted in preference to those who were included either in the original or supplementary list, and, if so, why ;

(*b*) whether students who had taken Mathematics as their optional subject for the E. S L. C. Examination were admitted in preference to those who had taken Botany as their optional subject for the E. S. L. C. Examination, and, if so, why ;

(*c*) whether there was any instruction from the Director of Public Instruction limiting the number of students to be admitted, and, if so, what the instruction was ;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, whether students were admitted in excess of the number so limited, and, if so, how many were so admitted and why they were admitted ; and

(*e*) how many applicants were there from the Mahomedan community and how many were given admission ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes. Because judged by their certificates, they were better qualified for undertaking the course of studies in which provision is made for instruction in English, Second Language, Chemistry and Physics, in addition to Natural Science (Botany and Zoology).

(*c*) The Director of Public Instruction had issued no instruction specifying the number of students to be admitted. But general instructions were issued by him to the Principal to see that the number of students in any class did not exceed that for which there was proper accommodation.

(*d*) This question does not arise in view of the answer to part (*c*).

(*e*) The number of applicants was five and the number admitted was three.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): With reference to answer to part (*b*) may I know why the students who took Mathematics as their optional subject were preferred to the students who took Botany in the Intermediate Class?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The certificates are taken as a whole and the admission is made with reference to marks in all the subjects and it is reported that Mathematics is regarded as more important in that group than Botany, because the percentage of marks is only less than for Physics and Chemistry and Zoology.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Therefore, am I to understand, that so far as admissions to the students of the Natural Science branch of the Junior Intermediate is concerned, Mathematics is considered to be more important than Botany ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): From the University point of view, Botany is of comparatively less importance as a subject for Part II of Group II in the Intermediate Examination having only one-sixth of the total marks assigned to it, while Chemistry and Physics have each one-third and Zoology the remaining one-sixth.

Admission of Students to the Science College.

196. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): With reference to the admission of students to the various branches of the Science College for the Intermediate, B. A. and Honours courses, will the Government be pleased to furnish information under the following heads ;—

(*a*) the number of applications received for admission to each branch during 1926-27 ;

(*b*) the number of students admitted to each branch during 1926-27 ;

(*c*) the number of applications received for admission to each branch during 1927-28 ;

(*d*) the number of students admitted to each branch during 1927-28 ;

(*e*) whether there is a Selection Board for selecting students for admission to the various branches of the Science College ;

(*f*) the guiding principle or principles adopted in the matter of giving or refusing admission to student applicants to the various branches of the Science College ;

(*g*) whether the Government would lay on the table a list containing the names and marks of all the students in the various subjects who applied for admission in 1927-28 to the Natural Science branch and Branch II-A (Physics) together with the names of the students and the marks which they got in various subjects, who were already given admission to these branches; and

(*h*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has issued any instructions for restricting the number of students who seek admission into the Science College during 1927-28 and, if so, the purport of the instructions together with the reasons for the same ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) A statement* containing the information asked for is laid on the table.

(*e*) No. The selection is made by the Principal in consultation with the Heads of the Sections concerned.

(*f*) The principles followed in making the admission are—

(i) that applicants admitted should be Travancoreans; and

(ii) that admissions should be made according to the qualifications of the applicants for the groups selected, the better qualified being given preference ; all lady applicants with the necessary qualifications for Group II (Junior Intermediate) were, however, offered admission.

(*g*) It is not possible to supply the marks obtained by the applicants for admission to Group II—A, Physics, of the B. A. class as the mark lists of successful candidates in the Intermediate Examination issued by the University have to be treated as confidential. As the names without the marks do not convey much information, the names of the applicants are also not supplied. As regards admissions to the

* *Vide* Appendix II—page 975

[Mr. K. George.]

Junior Intermediate class, Group II, the list asked for is available for perusal by the member in the office of the Secretary to the Legislative Council.

(h) The member is referred to the answer to his question No. 67 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th August 1927.

Irrigation Works in the Vaikam Taluk.

197. **MR. A. J. JOHN** (*Vaikam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for irrigation works at Vaikam during the last ten years (1093-1103); and

(b) whether the Irrigation Special Officer appointed for the Vaikam taluk has submitted any report; and, if so, whether they will lay on the table a copy of the report?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (a) Yes, the total amount is Rs. 15,220.

(b) No. The member is referred to the answer given to part (a) of interpellation No. 178 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 15th August 1927.

Appointments made by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

198. **MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by castes, of permanent appointments made by the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools since he took charge of his department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The statement* asked for is laid on the table.

Redistribution of Jurisdiction of certain Munsiffs' Courts.

199. **MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI** (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a redistribution of the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs' Courts at Mavelikara, Chengannur, Adur and Kottarakara is under the contemplation of the High Court, and, if so, whether the opinion of the public has been invited through their representatives in the Council and the Assembly?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. In view of the answer to the first part, the second part does not arise.

Malayalam Typewriter.

200. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have approved the Malayalam typewriter invented by Mr. Pandalay;

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* *Vide* Appendix III – page 976.

(*b*) whether any steps have been taken to perfect the machine, and, if so, at what stage is the work now ; and

(*c*) whether they propose to adopt any measure for popularising the machine ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Mr. Pandalay has not produced a Malayalam Typewriter. Some facilities, such as the supply of a typewriting machine, have been granted to him for making one.

(*b*) and (*c*) The questions do not arise at present.

Appointment of Mahomedans in Vernacular Schools.

201 **MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Mahomedans who hold Vernacular School Leaving Certificates and who have applied for teachers' posts in Vernacular Schools, during the years 1100 and 1102 and the number of those appointed during the same period ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): 87 and 11 respectively.

Admissions in the Science College.

202. **MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing :

(*a*) the number of applicants for admission to Group II of the Junior Intermediate class of His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Science, in 1925, 1926 and 1927 ; and

(*b*) the number actually admitted each year ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) and (*b*) *Year.*	*Number of applicants.*	*Number admitted.*
1925	156	128.
1926	166	128.
1927	136	102.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): With regard to answer to part (*b*), may I know from the member the reason why the number of candidates admitted in the year 1927 is so low ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It has already been answered that the accommodation was limited.

New Roads in the Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha Taluks.

203. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the amount which lapsed out of the allotment for new roads in the Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha taluks in 1101, on account of the non-execution of the works ; and

(*b*) the percentage of the amount already spent up to the 10th Mithunam out of the allotment sanctioned for new roads in the taluks of Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha for 1102 ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*):
(*a*) Rs. 9,769.
(*b*) 22·04 per cent.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ൧൧൦൧-ൽ മൂവാററുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ ഈ താലൂക്കുകളിലേക്കു പുതിയ റോഡുകൾക്കായി അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൽ, ൬൩൯൯ രൂപാ ലാപ്സായിപ്പോയതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്തു്? ആ വേലകൾ അവിടെ ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ, അവിടെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഉദാസീനതകൊണ്ടോ, എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണു് ചെയ്യിക്കാത്തതു്?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): വേലകൾ നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അടങ്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും അനുവദിച്ചു കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): എസ്റ്റിമേററു് യഥാകാലത്തു തയ്യാറാക്കി ഗവർണ്മെൻറു് അനുവാദത്തിനു് അയക്കാതിരുന്നതു് സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഉദാസീനതകൊണ്ടല്ലേ ഗവർമെൻറിനു കാലതാമസമായതു്?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): രണ്ടു വിധത്തിലുമുണ്ടു്. പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽക്കൂടി എസ്റ്റിമേററു പോകേണ്ടതുണ്ടു്. എസ്റ്റിമേററു് സമയത്തിനു് അനുവദിച്ചു കിട്ടീട്ടില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): എസ്റ്റിമേററു് യഥാകാലത്തു തയ്യാറാക്കി അയയ്ക്കാതിരുന്നതു് സ്ഥലത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കാലതാമസവും ഉദാസീനതയും കൊണ്ടാണോ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങനെ തെളിച്ചു പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എസ്റ്റിമേററു അനുവദിച്ചു കിട്ടിയതിനു ശേഷം മാത്രമെ വേല ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കയൊള്ളു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ൧൧൦൧-ലെ വേലകൾക്കനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുകയിൽ നാലിൽ മൂന്നുഭാഗവും ലാപ്സായിപ്പോയി. ഇതിനുള്ള കാരണം സ്ഥലത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഉദാസീനതയാണെങ്കിൽ മേലാൽ അങ്ങിനെവരാതിരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ട വിധം ചട്ടംകെട്ടുമോ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): അതിലേക്കു കാരണം സ്ഥലം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഉദാസീനതയാണെന്നുതോന്നുന്നില്ല. എസ്റ്റിമേററു അനുവദിച്ചു കിട്ടിയിരുന്നാൽ അവർ വേല ചെയ്യുമായിരുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): എസ്റ്റിമേററ് അയയ്ക്കാൻ കാലതാമസം വരുത്തിയതിനെപ്പററി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനോടു ചോദിക്കാമോ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): ചോദിക്കാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): പാർട്ടു ബി. ൧൧൦൮-ലെ വേലകൾക്കനുവദിച്ചിരുന്ന തുകയിൽ ൨൨ ശതമാനം മാത്രമേ മിഥുനം ൧൦൯- വരെ ചിലവായിട്ടൊള്ളു എന്നു കാണുന്നു. ബാക്കി ലാപ്സായി പോകാനുള്ള കാരണമെന്തു്?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): ൧൧൦൮-ൽ അഞ്ചു വേലകൾക്കാണു് പണം അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. അതിൽ മൂവാററുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴമുതൽ കുമാരമംഗലം വഴി കലവൂർ വരേയ്ക്കും, വാഴക്കുളം ചന്ത മുതൽ വഴിത്തല വരേയ്ക്കും ഉള്ള റോഡുകൾക്ക മാത്രമാണു് പൊന്നും വില കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളു. സ്ഥലം ഇനിയും ഒഴിഞ്ഞു കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഈ റോഡുകൾ ൧൧൦൭-ൽ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): അറിയാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ൧൧൦൭-ലും ൧൧൦൮-ലും ഈ വേലകൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു് ധാരാളം സമയമുണ്ടായിരുന്നിരിക്കെ അപ്രകാരം നടത്താത്തതുകൊണ്ടല്ലെ ലാപ്സായിപ്പോകാൻ ഇടയായതു്?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): സ്ഥലം ഒഴിഞ്ഞു കിട്ടിയില്ല. സ്ഥലം ഒഴിഞ്ഞു കിട്ടാതെ വേലചെയ്യാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലല്ലൊ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): രണ്ടുവർഷക്കാലം സമയം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും സ്ഥലം ഒഴിച്ചു വേലചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തതു എന്തുകൊണ്ടു്? ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഉദാസീനതയല്ലെ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): ഓരോ ആണ്ടിലും ഇന്നയിന്ന വേലകൾ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചു അതിലേക്ക വേണ്ട തുക ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു. എന്നാൽ ശരിയായ കാലത്തു അടങ്കൽ അനുവദിച്ചു കിട്ടാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വേല ചെയ്യിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ തുകകൾ ലാപ്സായിപ്പോയതുപോലെ മേലും ലാപ്സായിപ്പോകാതിരിക്കാൻ നിഷ്കൃഷ്ടയായി ചട്ടംകെട്ടുമൊ ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): പൊന്നും വിലയും കൊടുത്തു വസ്തു ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ത്വരിതമായി നടപടിനടക്കുകയാണ്. വസ്തു ഒഴിഞ്ഞു കിട്ടിയാൽ തുകകൾ ലാപ്സാകാതിരിക്കാൻ എളുപ്പമുണ്ട്.

Confinement of two Convicts of the Central Prison in a separate cell.

204. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is a fact that two convicts in the Central Prison namely Narayana Pillai (generally called Constable) and Kasi Chetti have been shut up in a separate cell for the last ten months and more;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, under what provision of law it is being done and for what offences committed by the convicts in question; and

(*c*) whether they will call for the reports made by the Jailer and the Superintendent against these convicts and lay the same on the table?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) These two prisoners were kept in separate cells under the discretion vested in the Superintendent, Central Prison, under Section 161 C of the Jail Rules, as both the convicts were found to be violent and dangerous characters whose association with other prisoners was likely to lead to serious consequences. The Superintendent also reports that the imposition of fetters as a means of restraint was tried on these prisoners without the desired effect and he had therefore to keep them in single cells with a view to prevent them from inflicting personal injury on others.

(*c*) Copies* of the reports are laid on the table.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): With reference to Appendix IV (A), may I know, for how many days he was confined in a solitary cell?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is not stated here.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the information is with the member now?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not available now.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to call for the information and place it on the table?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**Vide* Appendices IV A and B—pages 977-979.

Supply of fried fish to the Central Prison.

205. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): As regards the fried fish supplied by contractors to the Central Prison, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Superintendent always insists upon each consignment having a certificate of the officer in charge of the fish-curing yard, as required by the contractor's agreement and laid down in the notice of auction of the contract for the supply of articles for that institution; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether they will call for from the Superintendent and lay on the table the certificates produced during the last six months of the current year (1102)?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Superintendent reports that as the certificates are intended only for the passing of the consignment inside the Jail, they have not been filed hitherto.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether a single certificate would be made available to the members of the House?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Superintendent has reported that the certificates awarded have been destroyed.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the certificates were deliberately destroyed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Probably the rules do not require their preservation. Certificates are only for temporary use.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Am I to understand that even a single certificate is not now with the Superintendent?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I will enquire.

Travancore Map for the use of Vernacular Schools.

206. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Mr. Cheriyan, the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools, has prescribed for the use of the various schools under him a Travancore map which was not brought to the notice, consideration and approval of the Text-Book Committee; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the name of the author of the map, and whether Mr. Cheriyan has the power to prescribe the map without reference to the Text-Book Committee?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No, but it is reported that the Inspector purchased and supplied to a large number of departmental schools under him copies of a historical map of *Keralam* which had neither been considered nor approved of by the Text-Book Committee. Generally maps are not considered by the Text-Book Committee.

[Mr. K. George.]

(*b*) The author of the map referred to is Mr. T. S. Nelliappa Aiyar.

The Inspector has the power to purchase and supply to the departmental schools under him such educational appliances as he considers satisfactory to the extent of the funds placed at his disposal or the purpose.

Raising the Women's College to the First Grade.

207. **MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to call for and lay on the table the report of the Syndicate on the affiliation of the College for Women as a First Grade College to the University of Madras.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government have no information regarding any report of the Syndicate. The Registrar has forwarded an extract from the report of the Inspection Commission appointed to conduct a local enquiry at the College and a copy of this extract* is laid on the table. The Registrar has stated that "the Syndicate is not pleased to grant the request for affiliation in the present circumstances".

Maintenance of the Ryots' Road to Tiruvanmandur.

208. **MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): (1) Are the Government aware:

(*a*) of a four-mile road constructed by the people from the neighbourhood of the 76th mile of the M. C. road to the place called Tiruvanmandur;

(*b*) of the representation in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly praying for the handing over of this road to the Public Works Department;

(*c*) of petitions to the same purpose from the people of the locality submitted to the Government from the time of Dewan Mr. Krishnan Nair;

(*d*) that the construction of five culverts alone will not make it a cart-road;

(*e*) of the sufferings of the people of the locality for want of a cart-road; and

(*f*) of the visit of the present Chief Engineer to the place and of his promise to the people that the said road would be taken charge of by the Public Works Department?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are prepared to issue orders to make the said road a cart-road?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

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* *Vide* Appendix V—pages 980—986.

(c) Yes.

(d) An estimate has been received by the Chief Engineer which provides for thorough improvement of the road including culverts.

(e) The Government note the information.

(f) No. The Chief Engineer states that he made no such promise but only informed the people that he would forward his recommendation to the Government.

(2) This will be considered.

Chengannur-Aranmula Road.

209. **MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): (1) Have the Government received any petition complaining about the narrowness of the Chengannur-Aranmula road at the Puttenkavu street and of the consequent congestion of traffic there?

(2) Are the P. W. D. authorities fully aware of the impossibility of widening that road at the particular place?

(3) Have the Government enquired whether that portion of the road is usually submerged during flood-time?

(4) Are the Government aware of the representation made in the last (23rd) session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Mr. K. R. Nilakanta Pillai, Member, Tiruvalla, praying for taking up and widening the village road from Angadikal to Puttenkavu branching off from the Chengannur-Aranmula road at the neighbourhood of the English Girls' School, Chengannur, in order to obviate the above difficulty?

(5) Will the Government be pleased to sanction the abovesaid deviation in the Chengannur-Aranmula road?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) Yes.

(2) The matter is under investigation by the Chief Engineer.

(3) Yes.

(4) Yes.

(5) This will be considered after the Chief Engineer's report on the subject is received.

Improvement of Paddy cultivation in Vaikam Taluk.

210. **MR. A. J. JOHN** (*Vaikam*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any memorial or other representations from the public of Udayamperur and Parur in the Vaikam taluk, stating that, in order to improve the paddy cultivation of these places, a bund and a canal are necessary; if so, the action taken by them in the matter?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Memorials have been received. The matter is under the consideration of the Chief Engineer who has recently inspected the locality. It is proposed to conduct a further joint inspection by the P. W. D. officers of the Cochin and the Travancore States as the co-operation of the former Government is also necessary in the matter. Further action will be taken after this joint inspection is made.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Will the Government be pleased to ask the Chief Engineer to expedite the matter?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The Chief Engineer has just inspected the lands and he has issued orders to the Division Officer to take the necessary action.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Will the Government ask the Chief Engineer to expedite the matter?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Monipalli-Piravam Road.

211. MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the road from Monipalli to Piravam is fit for cart traffic; and

(*b*) if not, whether they will issue necessary orders to make it fit for cart traffic?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No, not the entire length.

(*b*) Yes.

Arur-Kuttiatodu and Arukutti-Shertallai Roads.

212. MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the budget allotment provided last year (1101) for gravelling the roads from Arur to Kuttiatodu and from Arukutti to Shertallai;

(*b*) whether the amount was spent for this purpose; and

(*c*) if not, why?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) There was no provision in the budget for 1101 for gravelling the road from Arur to Kuttiatodu. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was provided in the budget for 1101 for gravelling the road from Arukutti to Shertallai, miles 1 to 5.

(*b*) Rs. 2,185 out of the allotment for the latter work was spent for that purpose and the balance was utilised for other urgent works.

(*c*) At the time provision was made in the budget there was no sanctioned estimate for the work. By the time estimate was prepared and the Government sanction obtained, there was not time enough to spend the full allotment during the year.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): With reference to part (*b*), may I know, the nature of the work for which this amount was spent?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The money provided must have been spent for the gravelling of the road.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is the member aware of any road that has been *actually* gravelled from Arur to Kuttiatodu?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The information available is that provision is made for gravelling the road (miles 1 to 5) from Arukutty to Shertallai, and Rs. 2,185 has been spent for this purpose.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is it for gravelling purpose only?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I am not able to say that now.

MR. K SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know when the estimate was prepared and sanction obtained?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I have not got the information.

Alleppey-Shertallai Road.

213. **MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the Alleppey-Shertallai road will be ready for traffic; and

(*b*) whether the only bridge on this road has been completed?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The gravelling of the Alleppey-Shertallai road was expected to be completed by the end of Audi last and the road will be available for light traffic from the middle of Chingam.

(*b*) The masonry of the bridge is completed and arrangements are being made to provide a platform and this will also be completed by the middle of Chingam.

Shertallai-Arthinkal Road.

214. **MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the sanctioned thickness of the coating of the Shertallai-Arthinkal road;

(*b*) its sanctioned width;

(*c*) whether this road was inspected by the Chief Engineer;

(*d*) whether it was inspected by the Executive Engineer at any time during the year 1102;

(*e*) whether the Chief Engineer has received any letter or letters stating the poor quality of this road; and

(*f*) if so, the action taken thereon?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 4 inches.

(*b*) 10 feet.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) A maintenance grant has been sanctioned for the road and it will be kept in good condition.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): With reference to part (*d*), may I know whether the Chief Engineer was satisfied with the condition of the road that he saw at the time of his inspection?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It is not contended that the road is in good condition.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Was he satisfied that it was in a bad condition?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): That is what he says.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Has the Executive Engineer inspected the road at any time before he went along with the Chief Engineer?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): I am unable to say.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): How many times has the Executive Engineer visited the road last year?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): No information has been collected on that point. Besides, that does not seem to arise as a supplementary question in this connection, Sir.

Training School for Women in North Travancore.

215. **MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR** (*Shertallai*): (1) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Training Schools for Vernacular School Teachers in the State?

(2) Are the Government aware that women teachers in the northern parts of the State are put to very great inconvenience in having to go all the way to Trivandrum to get themselves trained?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of starting a Training School for women teachers somewhere in North Travancore?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) 20 of which 11 are departmental and 9 private.

(2) The Government are aware that women teachers in departmental schools in the northern districts are put to some inconvenience for want of a departmental training school there.

(3) Yes.

Percentages of Passes in History in the E. S. L. C. Examinations.

216. **MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the percentages of passes in optional histories in the E. S. L. C. Examinations in the last three years (1100 to 1102);

(*b*) whether they consider the percentages sufficiently satisfactory; and

(*c*) if not, whether they have enquired into the causes of failure in both Indian and English histories?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Of those examined in History of India, and those examined in the History of Great Britain and Ireland, the percentages of those securing 35 per cent. of the maximum marks for the last three years are given below:—

	1925	*1926*	*1927*
History of India	48·7	54·4	63·9
History of Great Britain and Ireland	40·6	55·3	43·7

(b) The percentages are not entirely satisfactory but those for History of India for the last two years 1926, 1927 are better than those for Algebra and Geometry (51 and 56·5 respectively) and Physics (51 and 57·9 respectively). The percentages for History of Great Britain and Ireland are less satisfactory but in 1926 they were higher than those for Algebra and Geometry and those for Physics.

(c) The causes of failures which seemed abnormal were enquired into.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): With reference to answer to part (c), may I know, what was the result of the enquiry made?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Director of Public Instruction reports that one of the reasons for the failure is that admissions to History Group are generally from students who are not as efficient and able as those admitted to Mathematics and other Groups. This is one of the chief reasons.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Was this admission made only for the last three years?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It has been perhaps going on for some time and the result is this.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is the member aware that the results in History Examination were far better before these three years?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That may be all right so far as History subject is concerned. In other subjects students may be very poor.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is it in regard to the failure in History that this question is put?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): But the member says that the results were far better.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) I am talking of the percentage of passes in History.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Then there is no necessity to make any complaint about the abnormal failure.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): What was the condition before three years?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Probably it is a gradual deterioration.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know the persons responsible, teachers or students or Board of Examiners, for the gradual deterioration?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We cannot lay the blame on any single individual, because the students who go for Mathematics and Physics Group may be a better class of students. So, it may be the fault of students themselves. They are perhaps not up to the mark.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Was this not the condition even before three years?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The inclination of better class of students is towards the Science Group.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is it the member's opinion that students in History class are deteriorating in intellect?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not say that. The tendency generally is for the brighter students to take the Science Group.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is this deterioration observed in the University Examinations?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That information is not here.

Statement, by castes, of appointments made by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

217. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by castes, of appointments made by the present Inspectress of Girls' Schools since she took charge of her office up to the 1st Mithunam 1102?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As the present Inspectress of Girls' Schools has been in charge of her appointment from 1084, the statistics required extend over a period of more than 18 years. As the preparation of such a statement is impracticable, the Government regret they cannot furnish it.

Admission of Students to the Junior Intermediate and B. A. Classes of the Science College.

218. **MR. M. N. PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of applications received for admission to the Intermediate and B. A. classes in the Science College during this year (1102);

(*b*) the number of students admitted to those classes;

(*c*) the number of admissions to the Intermediate and B. A. classes in 1101;

(*d*) the number of foreigners admitted this year;

(*e*) whether the Government have issued instructions to restrict the number of fresh admissions, and, if so, the number restricted in each class; and

(*f*) whether it is a fact that students who have passed the Intermediate Examination from the Science College were refused admission to the B. A. class, and, if so, how many such students were refused admission.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) The member is referred to the answer given to parts (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) (*d*) of question 196 asked by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.

(*d*) The member is referred to the answer given to question No. 36 asked by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai at the meeting of the Council held on the 1st August 1927.

(*e*) The member is referred to the answer given to question No. 67 asked by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th August 1927.

(*f*) No.

Report of the University Committee.

219. **MR. N. KUMARAN** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the University Committee submitted its report to the Government; and

(*b*) whether they will furnish copies of the report to the members of this House?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 8th January 1925.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Is the member aware that the University Committee was appointed at the instance of this Council?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Then why are the reports not made available to the members of this Council?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It has been said that the copies will be distributed to the members of the Council, when the question comes up for consideration.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): That is to say, Government are waiting for the discussion of the subject in the Council when the Government will distribute copies to members?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Not before that?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

Exemption of Boats and Canoes in Kuttanad from the operation of the Canals and Ferries Regulation.

220. **MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): (1) Are the Government aware that the operation of the Canals and Ferries Regulation in Kuttanad causes hardship and inconvenience to inhabitants?

(2) If so, will the Government be pleased to exempt boats and canoes in use in Kuttanad region from the operation of the Canals and Ferries Regulation?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) Yes. From the address presented to the Dewan during his tour in Kuttanad, it is understood that some inconvenience is caused to the inhabitants there by the operation of the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation.

(2) The matter will be carefully considered.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): From the answer to the question, am I to understand that there was only one address presented to the Dewan during his tour in Kuttanad.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): There may have been more.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Was this particular grievance brought to the notice of the Dewan only in one address?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): May be.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): What I want to know is whether there was not a universal complaint and almost all the addresses presented to the Dewan did not make mention of those grievances.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know further whether any step has been taken in this direction?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): The matter is under consideration and the Government are proposing to refer the matter to the Chief Engineer.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Am I to understand that the Government have taken up the question?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Disbanded Computor-Draftsmen of the Land Records Office.

221. **MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Will the Government be pelased to state:

(*a*) whether the disbanded Computor-Draftsmen of the Land Records Department were provided for in the Survey Department;

(*b*) whether some Computor-Draftsmen are going to be newly entertained in the Survey Office for Land Records work; and

(*c*) if so, whether these disbanded Computor-Draftsmen will be given preference in filling up those new appointments?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Some of the disbanded Computor-Draftsmen were provided for in some of the vacancies that occurred.

(*b*) Yes; provision has been included in the preliminary budget estimate for 1103 M. E.

(*c*) The claims of the disbanded Computor-Draftsmen will be considered.

Bridge at Nandukulam on the Minadam-Pampadi Road.

222. **MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): (1) Are the Government aware:

(*a*) of the neglected condition of the Minadam-Pampadi road at the western section; and

(*b*) of the difficulties that the people are put to, for want of a small bridge at the place called Nandukulam?

(2) Will they be pleased to order the Public Works Department to have the bridge completed as early as possible?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) (*a*) This is a ryots' road taken under Government maintenance, but its maintenance is entrusted to interested people. The road is reported to be fit for cart traffic during the dry weather.

(*b*) The Government note the information.

(2) An estimate will be called for.

Irrigational facilities to Punja Cultivators.

223. **MR. K. K. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): (1) Are the Government aware:

(*a*) of the difficulties experienced by the *punja* cultivators generally for want of proper drainage channels in vast *padams*; and

(*b*) that, during the months from Tulam to Makaram every year, a large number of criminal cases crop up among the ryots on account of disputes regarding the right of passage of water?

(2) Will they be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing a special investigation officer to investigate and report on these numerous minor channels on the western portions of North and Central Travancore?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): (1) (*a*) and (*b*) The answers are in the negative.

(2) If specific instances are brought to notice, the Chief Engineer will be asked to investigate the matter.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): In regard to the answer to part (*b*), will the Government be pleased to call for a list of the cases that have cropped up in Tulam and Makaram?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Of which year, please?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Every year.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): For how many years past?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Figures for the last three years will satisfy the Government of the difficulty that is experienced.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): This is a new question.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): It is not a new question. Question (*b*) refers to the number of cases that have cropped up.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): It is not suggested that the statement of the number of cases should be called for.

If the member wants statistics of the number of cases, he might give notice of that question.

Motor accidents in 1102.

224. **MR. C. P. THOMAS** (*Nominated*): (1) Will the Government be pleased to give statistics of motor accidents in 1102 in the State showing;

(*a*) the nature of the accidents;

[Mr. C. P. Thomas.]

(*b*) the extent of injury to person and loss of life involved;
(*c*) whether responsibility for the accidents has been fixed; and
(*d*) the nature of the punishments awarded?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing:

(*a*) the number of cases charged by the Police under the Travancore Vehicles Regulation;
(*b*) the nature of the offences;
(*c*) the number of persons convicted for each offence; and
(*d*) the nature of punishment awarded for each offence?

(3) Will the Government so modify the rules for their operation under the Travancore Vehicles Regulation as to concentrate attention not simply on over-loading and over-speeding but on ensuring the efficiency of the machine, the sobriety of the drivers, and their physical fitness for the work, when they are engaged in it, by not being over-worked and deprived of necessary sleep?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) (*a*) There were 106 cases of motor accidents in 1102. It is not possible to give the nature of each of these accidents without going into great detail.

(*b*) 160 persons were injured and 7 killed.

(*c*) Yes, in 71 cases responsibility was fixed by the Police.

(*d*) 12 cases have ended in conviction, the punishment awarded being simple imprisonment with fine in one case and fine only in 11 cases.

(2) (*a*) 2,468.

(*b*) and (*c*) A statement* containing the information is laid on the table.

(*d*) Offences under Motor Vehicles Regulation are punishable by fine only.

(3) So far as public passenger motor vehicles are concerned, no modification of the Travancore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1096, as revised to date, is necessary to secure the objects the member has in view. The attention of the Police is not concentrated "simply on over-loading and over-speeding." The Government are advised that a motor vehicle which is loaded beyond the carrying capacity guaranteed by the manufacturers and overdriven deteriorates very rapidly and becomes a source of danger through parts wearing out on account of the strain put upon them being greater than that for which they are intended.

The efficiency and more particularly the safety of the motor buses is secured by six-monthly examinations by engineers and by interim examinations by Magistrates and Police officers (*Vide* Nos. 1 and 4 of the "Conditions of continuance of service" contained in Form G, Hire Permit, under Motor Vehicles Rules). These rules are strictly enforced.

Under No. 8 of the above conditions only drivers holding certi-

* *Vide* Appendix VI—page 987.

ficates from the Commissioner of Police are permitted to drive motor buses and these certificates are granted only after enquiries have been made and applicants have been found to be sober, of good character and competent.

To prevent, as far as possible, drivers being over-worked to the point of danger, no motor bus is permitted to run more than 110 miles per day.

(ii) The supervision over privately owned motor vehicles and those, other than buses, licensed to be let for hire is not so strict. If the member suggests that the Motor Vehicles Rules should be amended so as to bring those vehicles under closer Police control, he is requested to communicate his suggestions to the Government or the Commissioner of Police.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Do the Government consider that out of 106 cases of motor accidents only in 71 cases alone, responsibility was fixed by the Police and is this a fair proportion?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): To which part is the member referring?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Part (1) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*). 106 cases were reported of which in 71 cases the responsibility was fixed by the Police and of which 12 cases only were convicted. Do the Government consider that as a favourable proportion?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The other cases were treated as accidents.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Only 12 cases ended in conviction. Are the Government aware of the reason for such a small proportion of conviction? Is it on account of failure to produce proper evidence or the difficulty to produce proper evidence?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know that.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): With regard to part (2), may I know whether any driver was punished for insobriety?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): The answer says that before a certificate is given, enquiries have to be made and applicants have to be found to be sober and of good character. In cases where this character is not maintained by the drivers while they are on duty am I to understand that not a single punishment has been awarded for insobriety?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Insobriety is not an offence under the Regulation.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to amend the Regulation so that the drivers must be in sober temperament while on duty, and make it an offence under the Regulation when they are not so?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It will be considered.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 194.

Statement showing the names, qualifications, pay etc., of officers who are competent to examine motor vehicles.

No.	Name of officer.	Qualifications.	Pay.	Service on 1-9-1102. Years.	M.	Days.	Remarks.
1	Mr. H. E. Parratt	M. I. Mech. E.	Rs. 800	15	3	0	Division Officer, Workshops and Stores Division.
2	Mr. V. Arunachalam Aiyar	B. A., B. E., M. E.	Rs. 700	20	10	0	Division Officer, Kottayam Division.
3	Mr. M. P. Mani	B. E., M. E.	Rs. 700	17	1	0	Do. Trivandrum Division.
4	Mr. S. S. Krishna Aiyangar	B. A., B. E., M. E.	Rs. 500	20	7	0	Do. Kodayar Project Division.
5	Mr. V. Harihara Aiyar	B. A., B. E., M. E.	Rs. 400	14	2	0	Sub-Division Officer, Town East Sub-Division, Trivandrum.
6	Mr. G. Krishna Pillai	...	Rs. 200	23	3	0	Sub-Engineer, Workshops Sub-Division.
7	Mr. M. S Doraswamy Aiyangar	B. A., B. E., M. E.	Rs. 400	16	0	0	Sub-Division Officer, Munnar.
8	Mr. M. N. Parameswara Kurup	L. M. E., A. M. Inst. M. E.	Rs. 400	12	3	0	Do. Attingal.
9	Mr. S. Sesha Aiyar	B. A, B. E., M. E.	Rs. 350	13	0	0	Do. Muvattupuzha.
10	Mr. K. Raja Raja Varma	B. E., M. E.	Rs. 200	6	10	0	Do. Nagercoil.
11	Mr. S. Ramachandran	B. E., M. E.	Rs. 150	6	4	0	Do. Alleppey.
12	Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar	B. A., B. E., M. E.	A. A. Rs. 170	2	0	0	Acting Do., Alwaye.
13	Mr. S. Varadaraja Sarma	M. E.	A. A. Rs. 125	3	7	0	Maramat Circle Officer, Trivandrum.

Note:—These officers are not full timed examiners of motor vehicles. They conduct the examination of motor vehicles without prejudice to their own duties as Executive Engineers or Sub-Division Officers as the case may be.

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 196.

Statement showing admission of students to the several branches of the Science College during 1926-27 and 1927-28.

Serial No.	Class.	1926—27.		1927—28.		
		Number of applications.	Number of admissions.	Number of applications.	Number of admissions.	
1	First year (Mathematics) Honours Class ...	64	20	39	11	* Include those who had applied for the Group as their second or third choice.
2	Junior B. A. Class, Group I ...	45	59*	39	40*	
3	Do. Group II—A ...	49	24	42	24	
4	Do. Group II—B ...	133	59	76	39	
5	Do. Group III—A ...	81	35	74	27	
6	Junior Intermediate Class, Group I. ...	144	125	163	132	
7	Do. Group II. ...	166	128	136	102	

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No. 198.

Statement, by castes, of permanent appointments made by the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

	Caste.		Number.
	I. HINDU.		
1.	Brahmin (Malayala)	...	3
2.	Do. others	...	20
3.	Nadar	...	1
4.	Ezhava	...	21
5.	Kammala	...	3
6.	Kshatriya	...	...
7.	Nayar	...	61
8.	Pulaya	...	1
9.	Other depressed classes	...	5
10.	Vellala	...	9
11.	Other Hindus	...	16
	II. MUSSALMAN	...	5
	III. CHRISTIAN		
1.	Protestants	...	5
2.	Roman Catholics	...	8
3.	Syrians		
	(a) Jacobites	...	9
	(b) Reformed	...	10
	(c) Roman Catholics	...	1
	IV. OTHERS		1 (Jew)
	Total	...	179

Appendix IV A.

Vide Answer to Question No. 204.

Prisoner Kasi Chetti.

This man, who belonged to Mayyanad, migrated to Ceylon several years ago. He was holding some employment there, when he developed symptoms of insanity. He was taken over to this State and his detention in the Lunatic Asylum ordered. In the Asylum, he was growing troublesome to the other inmates and the employés and was accordingly shut up in a solitary cell. One day, a warder attached to that institution slightly opened the door of the cell for supplying him with the noon meal. Kasi Chetti at once forced open the door, jumped out of the room, pushed the warder from the way, rushed to the weaving shed and attempted to set fire to it, and stabbed a Head Warder to death.

Admitted in this Prison as an undertrial prisoner on 29-6-1101.

Became a convicted prisoner on 24-6-1102.

Offence	301 T. P. C.
Sentence —	Rigorous imprisonment for life.

Jail Offences.

Date.	*Offence*	*Punishment.*
5-5-1102	For possession of prohibited articles.	Bar fetters for a month.
10-8-1102	For unauthorised disposal of his jamkal.	Bar fetters for 2 weeks.

Jailer's report about prisoner Kasi Chetti.

U. T. Kasi Chetti is giving immense trouble. It has become a matter of great difficulty to take him out for the bare necessities *viz.*, for answering the calls of nature and for bathing. On the night of Friday last, he broke the urine *chatti* wilfully and dirtied the whole cell; passed urine on his bedding and clothing and said, when questioned, that he did so involuntarily. Last night again he did the same thing. When questioned at parade time, he impertinently said that he would repeat the process every night. When once he is let out, he refuses to get in and one warder is not ordinarily enough to take him inside the cell. He often talks about knives and fisted hands to teach a lesson to the Jail authorities. I submit that, until he shows radical improvement in his conduct, he may be kept under restraint by putting him in irons, as he is a violent and dangerous character.

Sd./—E. Ramakrishna Aiyar,
Jailer.

Order of the Superintendent thereon.

The U. T. was found to be an obstinate and violent character. Many a time he was warned and they have been found ineffectual,

Let him be bar-fettered as a means of restraint and take particular care that he does not do any mischief.

Id./—M. P.
Superintendent.
18-10-1011

U. T. Kasi Chetti is becoming troublesome. He refused food on Sunday evening. On Monday he was told to take food and behave better. He did not heed it. He was accordingly forcibly fed by the Medical Officer, with the aid of a mouth dilator, in this morning. He again refused to take anything in the evening. As sufficient quantity of food was thrust in, in the morning, forcible feeding was not resorted to in the evening.

Sd./—E. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR,
Jailer.

Order of the Superintendent thereon.

Have a careful watch over the prisoner and report about his conduct then and there.

Id./—M. P.
Superintendent.
4-3-1102.

U. T. Kasi Chetti was forcibly fed this morning by the Medical Officer by means of stomach tube.

Sd./—E. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR,
Jailer.

U. T. Kasi Chetti was forcibly fed this morning by means of stomach tube by the Medical Officer. He gave as much resistance as he could.

Visited the Jail in the night between 1-45 and 2-45. Kasi Chetti asked for some milk and said that he felt very hungry. I caused some milk to be brought from the hospital and given to him in my presence.

Sd./ E. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR,
Jailer.

U. T. Kasi Chetti has begun to take meals of his own accord from yesterday.

Sd./—E. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR,
Jailer.

Appendix IV B.

Vide Answer to Question No. 204.

Convict No. 9944, Narayana Pillai Matevan Pillai.

Offence ... Section 303, latter part, T. P. C.
Sentence ... 7 years' R. I. on 12-6-1101.
Date of admission into the Jail on 22-6-1101.

Jail Offences.

Date.	*Offence.*	*Punishment.*
1-12-1101	—For abusing the Head Warder and for loitering in the wards.	Bar fetters for 15 days and staple hand cuffs for 6 hours.
11-12-1101	—For assaulting another convict.	Separate confinement for a month.
15-1-1102.	—For secreting a sharp piece of iron, threatening the day duty Head Warder with it and refusing to surrender it.	24 lashes.
19-2-1102.	—For throwing away the *conjee* given to him.	7 days' separate confinement.
9-4-1102.	—For disobeying and abusing the sentry.	Solitary confinement for 7 days with penal diet for 3 days.

Copy of the Jailer's report re Convict No. 9944 on 16-4-02.

Warder No. 9, in charge of C. Garden gang in the morning, and Warder No. 68 came to my quarters at about 11-30 and told me about the misconduct of convict No. 9944 in that he attempted to cut the latter with a *mammatti*. The following facts have been elicited in my enquiry. At about 10-15 when work in the garden was almost over, Warder No. 68 went there and detailed 4 convicts for clearing jungle in the place higher up the smaller tank in C. Garden. That gang included convict No. 9944. This convict said that he could not do that work. The warder insisted and the convict replied that he would not and might be reported against. Knowing the antecedents of this convict, the warder should have left him at that. The warder advanced towards the convict which, it is seen, might have been meant by the convict as intended to molest him. The convict at once said "അടിച്ചെങ്കിൽ പല്ലു ഉണ്ണുണ്ണുകളയും." Warder No. 68 is not the man to be afraid of this. He advanced further when the convict took hold of the *mammatti* by his side and raised it towards the right side, evidently to hit the warder with it. The warder deftly removed himself a few steps behind. A moment after, the warder attempted to advance again, when convict No. 203 came from behind convict No. 9944 and pulled away the *mammatti* from his hands, with the result that the convict No. 9944 lost his position and fell down. He was thereafter removed and shut up in a cell.

No amount of advice has been of any use in respect of this convict. He loses his temper all on a sudden and gets furious and is prone to do anything. He was once before whipped for defiant conduct, with weapon in hand. He deserves to be seriously dealt with.

Warder No. 68, knowing well the bad temper of the convict, was wrong in picking him for jungle clearing work, when there were others without fetters on. It is seen that to get up to that place with fetters on is rather difficult. To have insisted on the convict to go to that work with a show of force was nothing less than goading him to an act which might have led to disastrous consequences.

Sd./—E. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR,
Jailer.

Order of the Superintendent thereon.

The convict is a defiant character and proved himself to be a villain and a short tempered man. It has been found that his going with others is rather dangerous. He will be kept always in a cell with bar fetters on and given work. His tasks will be checked by the Jailer daily.

Since no untoward thing happened, I am saving him from triangle this time. The prisoner will be watched carefully by all the officers concerned. A warder will always be with the prisoner.

The warder No. 68 was utterly indiscreet in his dealing with such a dangerous character.

Sd./—M. P.
Superintendent.
17-4-1102.

Appendix V.

Vide Answer to Question No. 207.

Extract from the Report of the Commission appointed by the Syndicate to conduct a local inquiry at the Maharaja's College for Women, Trivandrum, for affiliation in Group II of the Intermediate and Groups V–A and VI of the B. A. Courses.

With reference to your letter No. 4114, dated the 2nd April 1927, we have the honour to report as follows on the local enquiry conducted by us at Trivandrum on the application of the Maharaja's College for Women for affiliation in Group II of the Intermediate and Groups V—A and VI of the B. A. Courses.

2. We visited the College on the 25th April 1927 and our visit lasted for about 4 hours from 2 P. M. In the forenoon, the members of the Commission met and considered carefully, as a preliminary to the visit, the data supplied by the Principal to the Convener and by the Director of Public Instruction to the University and other relevant papers. This consultation lasted some three hours.

3. We were received and shown over the college grounds and buildings by the Principal, Miss D. H. Watts, B. A., and by Mr. J. Stephenson, B. SC., Director of Public Instruction to the Travancore Government. We were also taken round to see the College Hostel of which the Principal is Warden.

4. Our visit could not take place earlier, as an earlier date, when suggested, was not found to suit the Principal.

5. We give below the chief results of our enquiry.

6. *Previous History.* A few facts in the previous history of this college will be needed for the proper understanding of our report, and of the need we felt to make a thorough examination. The institution was first affiliated to the University as a Second Grade College in 1897. After the passing of the Indian University Act (VIII of 1904), the Dewan of Travancore wrote to the Registrar, in 1907, intimating to the University, under the general leave then given, that this College would consider itself affiliated in Groups I and III (Malayalam, two Histories and Logic) in the remodelled Intermediate Courses, then introduced. The University agreed to this and granted the affiliation in the Groups, without inspection then or before the date. The College went on with Group III alone and did not use the affiliation in Group I for 16 years, *i. e.*, till 1923. In February of that year, the Director of Public Instruction notified to the Registrar that instruction in Group I would be given from June 1923, in accordance with the affiliation granted in 1907. The classes were started, the University raising no objection. Thus, it has come about that at no stage has this College been inspected till now by a local enquiry commission, except recently by a single Commissioner (now one of us) on the application of the College to offer instruction in Sanskrit as a subject in Group III. The University has had thus, till now, no opportunity of knowing whether all the necessary conditions of affiliation have been satisfied by this institution or not.

7. The Quinquennial University Commisssion visited the College in September 1918, and made a Report, which was communicated to the College authorities. In the course of this Report of ours, we shall have occasion to refer to the findings of this Commission to show the defects revealed in 1918 have persisted for about a decade and remained uncorrected by the Management of the College.

8. *Management.* The College is a State institution. For administrative purposes, it is placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum, to whom the Principal is responsible. We were told that the Principal has a free hand in internal affairs. There is no College Council. Doubtless, one would, and should be formed, on the model of the Councils now existing in the Science and Arts Colleges, maintained by the Travancore Darbar, if and when the Women's College is raised to the First Grade.

9. *Buildings and Accommodation.* The Report of the Commission of 1918 stated : "The present accommodation cannot be

considered sufficient. There are no private rooms for the teachers nor is there a common room. The teachers, men and women, sit in their leisure hours in the Library and the Reading Room. *This arrangement is certainly to be condemned.*" In 1918, the College was located in buildings near the present Science College, along with a Girls' High School, and some of the buildings were, we gather, specially built for the College. Since then, the College and the High School have been separated, and the College has been shifted to the present buildings in Taikad, not far from the Arts College. Nevertheless, as will be seen from what is said below, there has been no improvement in the position as regards accommodation. The present building of the College was, in fact, till the removal of the College into it, the bungalow of the State's Chief Medical Officer. It is quite unsuited for the purposes of a College, though its central location in a less noisy and dusty part of the town than its former site, is an undoubted gain to the College.

10. After its removal to the present buildings, the College started Group I Classes, increasing thereby the pressure for accommodation still further. We inspected the building and the rooms very closely, in view of this, as well as of the present proposal to put more classes at once into it. We regret to have to report that the existing accommodation is hardly sufficient for the legitimate requirements of the Groups of the Intermediate (I and III) in which the College now enjoys affiliation. Whether one considers the number of rooms available or their quality, the present position will be found inadequate for the present purposes. This may be evident from the following recital:—

(i) The Junior Intermediate Class has now about 70 students. Its History and English work is done in a long narrow and ill-ventilated room, 53′ × 20′.

(ii) The Senior Intermediate English and History room is hardly better. It is still smaller, being only 42′ × 20′; and is quite as ill-ventilated. In both the rooms we found that, even at 2 P. M. on a bright cloudless day in April, there was no sufficient light to fit them for class purposes. In the evening hours and in the monsoon months, they must be even darker than we found them. Their retention as class rooms deserves strong condemnation.

(iii) The Intermediate classes in Sanskrit are held in a low room, 18′ × 27′ and the Tamil classes in a small *verandah* room 8′ × 19′. The larger Malayalam classes are held in an adjacent building in a room 20′ × 24′. The lighting conditions of these also leave much to be desired.

(iv) The Chemistry Laboratory (42′ × 14′) and lecture room (20′ × 14′) are located in a separate building which is long and narrow. The Physics Laboratory is held in a small room 20′ × 24′, and the Physics and Mathematics classes are held in two very small rooms close by the Laboratory.

(v) A small and rather dark room, about 27 feet square serves as the Library. An adjoining verandah is the Reading Room. It has

also to serve, with the Library, as the sitting room for the entire staff and the students during their leisure hours.

(vi) The Commission of 1918 complained that there were no private rooms for the Lecturers and no common rooms. At present the men-lecturers have no common room, and no separate rooms. The ladies on the staff have no separate rooms, but have, for *all* of them, a tiny room, to serve as their common room. It can just hold *three* chairs.

(vii) With such defective accommodation, it is hardly necessary to add that the students have no common room. In their leisure hours, they have to crowd with Lecturers of both sexes, into the Library, whose spatial facilities are inadequate for even the small collection of books, which the College now has. If the books which a First Grade College should have even at the start are to be housed, there will be no place for them in the Library or, so far as we can see, anywhere else in this College at present.

11. It will be evident that even for its present needs the accommodation is hardly sufficient. If the College sought affiliation for the first time, with such meagre accommodation, it is doubtful whether any Commission would support the application now. Nevertheless, application has been made on this basis for further affiliation in Group II of the Intermediate, and in two groups of the B. A. If Group II is opened, it would be impossible to conduct the Physics and Chemistry classes in their present rooms and laboratories. Further, *at least two* additional rooms of proper character and size will be needed for Botany and Zoology. When we enquired as to how these were to be found in June next, we were told by the Principal that she proposed to give up her office room to the Natural Science Section. But this room is not suitable for the purpose. If the proposal had been to set free for the Natural Science Section, the only large and decent hall in the College, which is at present used as an Assembly, Music, and Drill Hall, there would be less objection to the idea, if the need of the Botany, Zoology Group were alone to be considered. But this hall cannot be spared, since there is no other large hall in which the whole College could be assembled. The diversion of this hall to the Natural Science Department will be possible only if another equally large hall can be provided *at once* for the present uses to which the present hall is now put.

12. For the new B. A. classes, the Principal proposes to release two rooms, 20′ × 24′ each, now used as her personal office and retiring rooms. In view of the great inconvenience to which they are now subjected by the want of common rooms or retiring rooms, we are of opinion that the staff has the first claim on any room which can be spared, and that the teachers must be provided for before new classes are opened. Further, the two rooms shown to us will not suffice for the B. A. needs. For the classes in Group VI, at least *two* additional rooms will be necessary one for Sanskrit and the other for Malayalam. So far as we could see, no spare rooms are available or will be available in the near future. We were indeed told of the new building under

construction, but we understood that it is not expected to be completed before 1930, though two or three rooms in it *may* be available for use from June *1928*, onwards, *i. e.*, over a year from now. This prospect is not encouraging. It is clear that next July, when the Principal wishes to open the new Intermediate and B. A. classes, there will not be in existence even a *part of* the *minimum* additional accommodation, which would justify the opening of the new classes.

13. *The Teaching Staff.* The University Commission of 1918 found a number of men on the staff of this College and condemned the practice. "This practice", they said, "of appointing men teachers in Women's Colleges, cannot be too strongly condemned. It is to be hoped that *early* steps will be taken to remedy the existing state of affairs." The criticism is just, since the *raison d'etre* for a separate College for Women largely disappears with the provision of a mixed staff for it. During the nine years that have elapsed since then, many women have taken Pass and Honours Degrees in almost all branches of knowledge, and several well qualified women have been available for service. And yet, out of the 12 members of the staff (excluding the Principal), as many as six are men and some of these (*e. g.*, the instructors in Tamil and Malayalam) are neither graduates in their subjects nor holders of Oriental Titles in their languages. They could easily have been replaced by qualified women, but the fact remains that they have not been replaced.

14. The memorandum attached to the application for affiliation gives particulars of the staff which the Director proposes to appoint. It is possible to suggest improvements in it, particularly in view of the qualifications of the ladies now on the staff. For, only two of them have at least second class Honours Degrees, and none of them including the Principal, has ever handled a B. A. class. Nevertheless we are prepared to accept the additional staff suggested, if *two* conditions are enforced, *viz.*, (1) that *every* person newly appointed in a vacancy or to replace a gentleman lecturer, should be a woman with a *good Honours* Degree in the subject concerned, with some collegiate teaching experience, preferably in the B. A. classes ; and (2) that the College is *entirely* staffed by women, both on the instructional and the administrative sides. The Travancore educational service is pensionable, and the salary scales proposed by the Director are liberal. There should therefore be no difficulty in getting fully qualified women for every one of the places in the College. In the case of the Vernaculars, (Malayalam and Tamil) women who have taken good pass degrees in the language concerned may be appointed, if women with Honours Degrees are not immediately available, and the appointments may be probational till the ladies take the M. A. Degree in their respective subjects.

* * *

17. *Playing Grounds.* Provision is made for Tennis and Badminton ; but the number of courts provided will have to be increased, as the existing courts are not sufficient.

18. *Library.* We have already referred to the unsatisfactory nature of the accommodation now available for the College Library. A Library which has also to be a common room for students and teachers can hardly serve its legitimate purpose. There is no printed catalogue, but manuscript catalogues were placed before us, which were duly scrutinised. Except as regards Tamil and Malayalam, it was found that even for the existing subjects and in groups of the Intermediate, the collection of books in existence was quite inadequate. The Director of Public Instruction proposed to spend during the current official year Rs. 1,300 on books so as to fit the Library for the requirement of a First Grade College. We consider the provision suggested to be exceedingly low. In our opinion, a sum of *at least* Rs. 5,000 will have to be spent before this Library can be made good enough for starting a First Grade College giving instruction in the subjects to Groups V-A and VI (Malayalam and Sanskrit).

19. *Laboratory equipment.* We have already alluded to the unsuitable character of the existing and proposed laboratory accommodation. The laboratories are also badly equipped. To make them efficient even for current needs, some expenditure will be necessary. Before Group II can be opened, an initial expenditure of Rs. 6,000 will be necessary, and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 1,500 must be guaranteed thereafter. The Physics and Chemistry laboratories must be improved *at once* and made efficient, not merely to make them fit for Group II work, but to justify the retention of affiliation in Group I.

20. *Finance.* Nothing need be said under this head since the College is maintained by the Government of Travancore.

21. *Fees.* The College now charges Rs. 42 a year in the Intermediate classes, and proposes to levy Rs. 56 a year in the B. A. courses. We are satisfied that these rates will not involve unfair competition with other colleges open to women.

22. *Conclusion.* Such women students in the State as have not been provided for in this College, have hitherto been receiving instruction in the Women's Colleges at Madras or in the local Science and Arts Colleges which have been open to both sexes. A really well-equipped and efficient First Grade College for Women will therefore be welcomed in a State like Travancore, where the education of girls has made very rapid progress. It is not therefore surprising that raising the Trivandrum Women's College to the First Grade has been among the plans of the Travancore University Committee. We have the utmost sympathy for the aims of the Darbar and should like to help them to realise their object. But in view of the facts disclosed at our enquiry, we are compelled to report that the present application for affiliation is premature, and that, with its very poor accommodation and ill-equipped library and laboratories, this College is not now in a position to be raised to the First Grade. The arrangements already made or about to be made for opening Group II in the Intermediate and Groups VI and V-A in the B. A. in July next, are meagre and unsatisfactory, and such as

we cannot ask the University to approve of. To shift the girls from the efficient institutions in which they now study or might study, to this College, with the existing conditions unchanged, would not be, in our opinion, in the best interests of the University education of the women of the State. We, therefore, regret that we cannot recommend the grant of affiliation asked for either in Group II of the Intermediate or in Groups V-A and VI of the B. A. Degree Courses. We have also considered what has so far been done and what may be reasonably possible to accomplish in the next few months, in this institution, and have found that it would not be possible to recommend even conditional affiliation till the grave defects referred to in this Report are first rectified.

Appendix VI.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 224.**

Statement showing particulars of offences charged and convicted under the Motor Vehicles Regulation in 1102.

Serial No.	Nature of offences.	Cases charged by the Police under the Motor Vehicles Regulation.	Number convicted	Nature of punishment.
1	Failure to observe the provisions re lights, bells, horns, brakes, mirrors, speed indicators and other appliances (Rules 16, 17 and 18) ...	108	80	Fine.
2	Driving without licenses [Section 7, Regulation VI of 1094] ...	36	31	Do.
3	Overloading (No. 2 of "Conditions of Run" prescribed in 'G' Permit granted under Rule 31 of Motor Vehicles Rules of 1096) ...	888	620	Do.
4	Driving without badge (Rule 31 F of Motor Vehicles Rules of 1096) ...	150	109	Do.
5	Driving without competency certificate (No. 8 of "Conditions of continuance of service" of 'G' Permit) ...	444	316	Do.
6	Failure to adhere to prescribed times and routes (Rule 15) ...	289	150	Do.
7	Failure to obey directions of Police officers in charge of regulation of traffic (Rule 28) ...	97	64	Do.
8	Failure to observe rule of the road (Rule 27) ...	2	1	Do.
9	Driving beyond speed-limits (Section 12, Clauses 2 (g) and (h) of Regulation VI of 1094 and under Rules 14 and 26) ...	32	16	Do.
10	Failure to display distinguishing number correctly (Rule 11) ...	7	4	Do.
11	Failure to send six-monthly examination certificates (No. 1 of "Conditions of continuance of service", 'G' Permit) ...	160	71	Do.
12	Failure to renew hire permits (Rule 31) ...	162	38	Do.
13	Failure to notify accidents ...	6	6	Do.
14	Failure to report transfer of ownership and possession (Rule 6) ...	3	2	Do.
15	Failure to report change of address (Rule 7) ...	3	3	Do.
16	Failure to perform duties of conductor [Rule 31 (b)] ...	80	61	Do.
17	Obstruction and leaving vehicles unattended (Rule 25) ...	1	1	Do.
	Total ...	2,468	1,573	

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

Resolution re: Speed of Motor Vehicles.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Raman Menon, the first resolution stands in your name.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:

This Council recommends to the Government that the maximum speed-limit of motor vehicles be fixed in the State at five miles an hour on public roads or public waterways in towns or which are near educational institutions or markets or public offices or places of worship or other places much frequented by passengers or vehicles, and at twelve miles an hour on public roads or public waterways in other cases.

The question of the proper control of motor traffic in the State stands in urgent need of a proper solution. I shall deal with the spirit and implications of the resolution moved. It deals only with the maximum speed limit to be fixed for motor vehicles. The proper control of the speed of motor vehicles is a very important matter in the interests of the people at large. The safety of life and limb of the people, especially of children, in the present circumstances of the country imperatively demand that the motor vehicles should not be allowed to be driven at the hazardous speeds at which they are actually allowed to be driven at present. The life and limb of human beings as well as of valuable lower animals are unnecessarily endangered and often sacrificed by the present state of affairs. There is also a lesser evil, namely, the clothing and, generally, the decency and peace of mind of passers-by are endangered and often ruined by the head-long speed of motor vehicles on the roads. For a long time, after even a moderate shower of rain, most of our roads are in a slushly condition in most parts. On such occasions it is amusing to watch the stampede which pedestrians, especially, fairly well-dressed pedestrians, make for sheltered spots such as those behind trees on the sides of the roads or some eminence somewhat removed from the reach of splashes of mud and water, when a motor vehicle approaches. The spectacle will be amusing only if the watcher is at a safe distance or is prepared to jump into a tub of clean water without delay or to walk along the streets regardless of the titters and comments of boys and other passers-by at his clothes and general appearance. Otherwise, it will be too serious for him to be amusing. (*Laughter.*) He too will have to take part in the hurry-scurry. Now, if the speed of motor vehicles were moderate the splashes of mud and water will be less violent and the extent of their vile influence will also be less than at present. (*Laughter.*)

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know from the member why he does not press for the removal of the matter which forms the mud in the road? (*Laughter.*)

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I have been doing it. But it is not relevent at this particular juncture.

If the speed is less, the time for stopping the vehicle to avoid any impending accident is also less. These are scientific facts of which physicists and mathematicians will be able to assure us. Those who are not experts in the calculation of the action of the laws of momentum also know these facts, at least from unpleasant experiences.

It can safely be stated, therefore, as a scientific truth, that the less the speed at which motor vehicles are allowed to move, the less will be the chance of accidents and unmerited insults to passers-by. As regards splashes of mud and water with which passers-by are often greeted by motor vehicles, I classed them only as unmerited insults generally, though in particular cases where the victims are too small or too sensitive, the immense splashes may cause serious diseases or even death. In this connection, I beg to state that I have reasons to believe that the casualty list of motor accidents which reaches the Government is much below the real happenings. For many of the people wronged are too poor or too ignorant to complain. I hope that no member here will have the hardness of heart to say that the freedom of motor drivers to drive at greater speeds than those indicated in the resolution is more valuable to the public at large or the Government than the safety of life and limb of human beings and the lower animals, or even the safety against vile and insulting splashes of mud and water. Greater speee may be allowed in emergent cases, to the fire engine, for exampl,d with the added proviso, that even the fire engine or other emergent vehicle must stop or relax speed when there is imminent danger to life or limb and that a continuous siren should be sounded when it passes at a greater speed than the speed generally allowed. In all other cases, the limits should be strictly observed.

I understand that the minimum speed limits mentioned by me or even lower ones, are actually fixed in many areas at least for certain motor vehicles. My chief complaint is that the rules are honoured more in the breach than in the observance. The Government should take stringent steps to see that the rules are strictly observed.

It is well recognised by great jurists in America that the public roads were originally meant for pedestrians. This is also in accordance with facts and reason. Even now, pedestrians far outnumber those who use the roads for motor traffic. It is a well-recognised principle in such cases that those who come in, or are allowed to come in, at a later stage should respect the rights of the prior occupants. It follows, therefore, that motor vehicles should be so controlled as to cause no harm to the pedestrians who have a prior claim to the use of the roads. The lower animals, country carts and carriages drawn by bullocks, horses, etc., also have a prior claim to the use of public roads, so far as motor vehicles are concerned.

I shall deal with certain general measures necessary for making the rules better observed than at present. (1) In the first place, all motor vehicles should be made subject to the rules about the speed-

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

limit and generally to the rules prescribed for public safety, and not merely the cars or buses plying for hire. The drivers of hire-cars and buses are also human beings. When they see private motor vehicles driven at head-long speeds, they also are tempted to do the same, even as a protest against the inequality of treatment. So, all motor vehicles, including the State cars, should be placed under the speed-limit and the drivers and others responsible should be impartially punshed if they exceed it. The Sovereign alone can have exemption, but the driver cannot be exempted. Following the good old practice in England we can also lay down that though the King can do no wrong, his servant will be held liable for acts against the law. (2) Secondly, all reasonable conveniences should be given to the owners and drivers of motor vehicles especially hire-motor vehicles, to make the business reasonably sound, financially. As it is, those who engage in the hire-motor business lose heavily, the loss being apparent in some cases only when the vehicle is sold or becomes useless. In other cases, the loss is recognised when parts have to be renewed. It seems to me that the Government should at least aboish tolls on all kinds of vehicles including motors. Hire-motor traffic, if well controlled, is now a source of great convenience to the public at large and it is not desirable to penalise it as the Government appear to be doing now. There was a time when hire-motor traffic was very paying to the managers and owners. Now, owing to the keenness of competition between the largely increased number of hire-vehicles, the necessity for bribing policemen and other officials, the squeezing by the tolls and the bad condition of the roads, the hire-motor business is generally a losing concern. Veterans who have made some money before, stick on to it for want of other openings. Many unwary people enter it newly without calculation, owing to the attractiveness of motor driving. It is high time for the Government to relieve the industry by abolishing tolls and the loop-holes for black-mailing by the police and by improving the roads. If possible, the number of hire-motor cars plying on each line should also be restricted. The new arrivals may be asked to ply in places where there are no hire-motor vehicles at present. This restriction of the number of hire-motor vehicles by the Government may not become necessary, if the other suggestions are carried out. I learn, Sir, that drivers are tempted to exceed the speed limits prescribed, mainly owing to two reasons. By driving fast, there will be some saving in oil. The difference is small, but under the present precarious condition of the industry, most of the drivers resort to this objectionable method also for helping to keep them afloat. Another reason is that they often delay at the starting place beyond the fixed time with the purchased connivance of the policeman at the place for getting more passengers and then drive at excess speed to reach the destination at the prescribed time. Both these inducements will be greatly minimised if my suggestions are given practical effect to. At present, policemen hate to be told off for duty in controlling traffic at cross roads in towns. It may be somewhat different if they are sent to the starting points of line cars

and buses. They find it much more paying to be allowed to go to some rural area with some real petition or a semblance of one in their hands and squeeze out money from poor villagers than to watch at cross roads. Hence, the same men are not told off for traffic duty always. It seems to me that there should be more permanency as regards the officers for controling the traffic. Under the present circumstances, their pay should be higher than that of other policemen and they should be fairly well-trained for the work. Policemen on traffic duty on the roads should be provided with proper shoes and proper rain coats. Those watching at cross roads in towns should in addition be provided with some shelter wherever there is space available in the centre, and with a light board of wicker-work as in Malaya on their backs to indicate when traffic in any direction is to be stopped. Every reasonable convenience should be given to the officers concerned to do the work of controlling traffic and those who deliberately break the rules for purposes of corruption should promptly be removed altogether from public service.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know from the member the speed-limit of motor cars in Malaya?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikkara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I shall refer to that afterwards. Owners and drivers should also be dealt with in the same reasonable spirit. If the Government acts up to the spirit of the resolution and the suggestions given, I am sure there will be much less heart-burning among the people about motor accidents than now. The chief causes of motor accidents are over-speed in driving, unlawful and improper competitions between motor drivers and overloading. All these causes will be minimised by the reforms proposed. The figures given in the answer to the interpellation put by Mr. C. P. Thomas show how serious the matter has become. Even in one year the casualty list has swelled to 167.

By the resolution, I have recommended that the maximum speed-limit may be fixed at 5 miles in specially crowded areas and at 12 miles in others. By this I mean that the limit should be so fixed *in practice* and not merely on paper or in the heads of officials. I have no objection if the Government after a proper enquiry find it necessary to reduce or increase it by a mile or so in either direction. I consider these speed-limits to be proper under the circumstances of the country and I understand that they are limits actually fixed by the authorities at least in certain cases. Notice boards of speed-limits should be put up in a considerable number of places in prominent positions especially in towns and dangerous turnings and slopes, to remind the drivers of their duty. Effective steps should be taken to make the rules really observed and adequately to punish the offenders. In many of the cars and buses, there are no speedometers and in many where they exist, they are out of order. I myself have found that when a car was going at 15 or 16 miles an hour the speedometer recorded zero. The wholesome rules on the subject contained in the rules made under the Motor Vehicles Regulation are more honoured

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in the breach than in the observance. The fixing of a maximum speed-limit does not mean that the driver is at liberty to drive at that speed at all times and all places. Very often, it should be much less and may have to be reduced to zero according to the circumstances. Rule 10 of the Motor Vehicles Rules controls this matter. The rule runs thus:

A motor vehicle shall not be driven recklessly or negligently, or at a speed or in a manner which is likely to endanger human life, or to cause hurt or injury to any person or animal, or damage to any vehicle or property, or which would be otherwise than reasonable and proper, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the nature, condition and use of the road, and the amount of traffic which is actually on it at the time, or which may reasonably be expected to be on it:

Provided that the Magistrate of the District shall have power, subject to the approval of the Government, to prescribe that, when passing through a particulr locality, street or village, motor vehicles shall not exceed such rate as may be indicated upon notice-boards erected at each end of the locality, street or village :

Provided also that the Government, by Notification, may prescribe a rate of speed which shall not be exceeded either generally or in any particular locality.

It will be found that this rule provides a safeguard even against splashes of mud and water on the passers-by. The spirit and purport of such wholesome rules should be drilled into the heads of the drivers and the traffic controllers.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): May I tell the member that the rule he was reading was passed under the previous Regulation which has been repealed?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Are there not corresponding rules in force now?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): No.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Well, this is a volume which I got from the Council Library. I find that it is the same rule that is in force now though the rule that I read was passed under the previous law.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): No, no.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Anyhow, these rules which are now before me are very careful and do not endanger the lives of the people. The rule says again:

Every motor vehicle, with three or four wheels shall be fitted with an accurate and recognised make of speedometer in thorough working order.

The speedometer shall be of recognised make and suited to the type of commercial vehicle on which it is fitted and shall be properly connected up and in thorough working order. It shall be fitted with a maximum hand and with a dial cover or other arrangement that can be fastened with a lock the key of which shall be kept either with the Company's Manager or the Company's Engineer to prevent any change of the driver or some other manipulating the instrument during a run.

I hope those rules or similar ones are in force even now. They have been very careful in framing the rules. I think those rules were copies from other places where motor traffic is more prevalent than here. In Malaya, I have seen that the control of motor traffic is much more efficient than in Travancore, though the number of motor vehicles there

in any specified area will generally be found to be twenty or twenty-five times the number in a corresponding area in Travancore. There, I have found that the drivers in towns in almost all cases, drive at a speed much lower than the maximum allowed. I may inform the member who questioned me before about the speed in Malaya, that in towns generally ten miles speed-limit is allowed but the roads are much wider and foot-paths are provided for pedestrians in several places.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : What is the rate outside the towns?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I do not know. Here, the case is generally just the opposite. What is the reason? It is because the violation of the laws and rules for public safety is not so drastically watched and punished as in Malaya, and because motor drivers and owners in Travancore are more burdened and harassed in matters not necessary for public safety than those in Malaya.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I shall proceed with the rest of my speech when I speak again.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : In seconding the resolution moved by Mr. Raman Menon, I must at the outset thank him for having given an opportunity to bring home to the Government through this House the various difficulties and hardships caused to the owners of public passenger motor vehicles in the matter of speed, prohibition to use roads freely, obtain passport before embarkation on a journey etc., and also congratulate the owners of such vehicles at their good fortune in having secured such a golden opportunity.

Motor transport, Sir, at the present day, is being throttled on all sides by all people who are in power. There is the P. W. D. with their toll gates and their iniquitous system of collecting tolls more than once in 24 hours.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : May I bring to your notice, Sir, that Mr. Raman Menon's resolution refers to motor vehicles in general and not to public passenger motor vehicles alone?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Motor vehicle is also a public passenger vehicle.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : This is not a token motion upon which anybody can say anything.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : I want to say about speed-limit.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : He wants to increase it.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): That will follow.

Then come the city fathers with their toll gates not caring whether the people from whom the money is mercilessly wrung are allowed the use of the roads or not.

Last but not least come the police. As Mr. Pitt himself observed the day before yesterday, they also get a large share from these people.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Torala*): May I know whether the speech of the member is relevant? We are concerned with speed and not with the comforts or the discomforts of the motor business.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai, you must keep yourself within the limits of the resolution.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PLLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I am coming to that, Sir.

Motor bus is the target of every policeman. Sir, the present speed permitted under the Regulation for passenger vehicles with a capacity of over nine persons is only twelve miles per hour and I may say, Sir, as Mr. Pitt himself knows, it is absolutely impossible to drive a *Dodge*, *Chevrolet* or *Ford* motor vehicle at a speed below fifteen miles without possibly doing great harm to the engine and the other parts of the vehicle and thus shortening its life and entailing higher fuel expenditure. Petitions and memorials regarding this have already been submitted to the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Engineer and it is hoped that the Government will consider this question favourably in the light of the above circumstances and pass early orders.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he seconding or opposing the resolution?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I am seconding the resolution.

PRESIDENT: You are not seconding the resolution. You are speaking against the resolution. I must ask you to sit down.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether the House is concerned with the conclusion that a member has arrived at or with the subject-matter of his speech?

PRESIDENT: The speech must be relevant to the point at issue. If you are seconding the resolution, then you must speak in support of it.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): If nobody seconds the resolution, then the resolution falls through.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I second the resolution, and, in doing so I must say that the measure that is proposed is rather extraordinary, and that an extraordinary situation requires extraordinary remedies. As it has been pointed out the other day, in connection with the debate on Motor Traffic Inspectors, motor traffic has become a nuisance not only to the pedestrians but also to the travellers. It is a

nuisance and it must be stopped. What is the way? Mr. Raman Menon has found out a way. And I must request the members not to look at it in a jovial mood but they must look at it in a serious mood. It may be that he is proposing five miles as the maximum speed-limit. He is only proposing that for very dangerous turnings near markets, educational institutions or public places and all that. I think such a speed-limit is provided even now.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from the member what the speed-limit of motor vehicles in municipal areas is now?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): My friend thinks that the present limit is not low enough; he thinks it must be five miles.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he aware that the present speed limit is only four miles?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I know that in Chalai it is four miles. The need for the speed-limit is quite conceivable and his resolution must be considered in that aspect. Sir, it was remarked that in America, motor traffic is almost becoming impossible owing to the restrictions on speed. There, at the rate at which motor cars are increasing, restrictions are also imposed upon them. So much so that there is a good deal of expense in the matter of oil. Therefore, they are thinking of going back upon horse and carriage. Sir, it is not extraordinary to think of 5 miles as speed-limit in crowded parts of towns and in important business centres. Therefore, I heartily support the resolution.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, my friend Mr. A. K. Pillai, observed during the discussion that accompanied the voting of the Police Demand on Monday last that the Police Department was always trying to conceal its shortcomings. By a humourous coincidence, it happened that my office was working over-time in order to tabulate and get ready before the debate took place today the figures which have now been supplied to the Council in answer to an interpellation of Mr. C. P. Thomas, showing how motor accidents have grown and showing the inablity of the police to deal with them. Government have already realised the seriousness of the situation. Sir, I think any remedy that might be suggested in this connection certainly deserves consideration. (Mr. A. K. Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) The relation between fast driving and dangerous driving has been discussed threadbare for the last four or five years and it is a subject about which one can read in almost any journal in England today.

I believe the general conclusion is that, although speed does not necessarily imply danger, yet speed is a contributory cause of accidents. When an accident occurs, a high speed makes it more serious. The idea of fixing a low speed limit as suggested by Mr. Raman Menon is a remedy that has occurred to legislators already, and, is the first remedy that was adopted in England. In the earlier days of motoring the law required that a man carrying a red flag should *walk* in front of a motor car. The general speed limit now prescribed in Travancore—I

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will not say *observed*—I am coming to that point later—is 8 miles per hour in the neighbourhood of schools and markets, 16 miles in Police Towns and 20 miles elsewhere. It is less in certain circumstances such as over bridges. There are objections, at which Mr. Raman Menon has already hinted, to fixing any speed limit. A good many people think that the fixing of a speed-limit causes the impression that a driver who does not exceed that speed-limit is not doing wrong, whereas as Mr. Raman Menon himself said, there will be occasions on which drivers should not only go slowly but should stop to avoid an accident. It is held in many quarters that, for this reason, the fixing of a speed limit does more harm than it does good, and there are experts who say that the only issue in any case should be whether, in the circumstances of that case, the speed at which the vehicle is driven is dangerous or not. The objection to fixing a low speed limit is this. I mean by a low speed-limit one so low that practically every chance of accident is eliminated. The objection is this. It cannot be enforced and it turns a great number of reasonable people into law-breakers, because they consider that the fixing of such a low speed limit is unreasonable in circumstances in which no danger is involved. To serve Mr. Raman Menon's purpose, the speed must be very low indeed, and, in Travancore, where the roads are narrow and blind, where, as Mr. Raman Menon himsilf said, bullock carts and motor vehicles go side by side, I dare say that, to avoid all chances of accident, it should be even lower than what he has proposed. Yet, in Travancore, there are stretches of straight open road at which travelling at 30 miles an hour causes no danger to any one.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Does the member know that the speed-limit fixed at present is not acceptable to the owners of these motor cars?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Oh, yes.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Have they not complained about it?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes, there is a complaint that the speed-limit now fixed is too low. From their point of view, it is too low.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Will not low speed spoil the motor vehicles?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes. We are not concerned so much now with the spoiling of vehicles as with killng and injuring people on the road. This problem has been baffling the ingenuity of many people. The only known method of enforcing speed limits is by setting traps and catching the drivers. To start with, to do this, the length of the road should be measured and the time taken by the vehicle to pass over it should be taken by a stop watch. To ensure accuracy, the length of the road selected must be considera ble, and it requires to be a straight open road. If such a place is seleted, little danger is caused by driving fast. The result is that the driver who observes every precaution and never takes risk is caught equally with the driver who drives fast and who

turns corners on the wrong side of the road without even sounding the horn. Both of them are caught together and punished together. This causes a great deal of irritation and does very little good. That is not my opinion only, but that is the opinion of the chiefs of the police over the greater part of the world. What I am saying now is what I have read. In England there is now a most ridiculous situation. We have a general speed limit of 20 miles an hour. I found in conversation last year with drivers that there are a good many of them who have no idea that a speed limit exists. So, the members of the House can very clearly understand that no speed limit is ever observed there. I do not know whether one driver in ten thousand observes the speed limit. On most of the roads, the average rate is 35 miles, very nearly double that allowed by the law. A Bill dealing *inter alia* with speed limit has been on the anvil at home for three or four years now, and suggestions have been published for criticisms, and no conclusion has been reached, the object of the Bill being to prevent accidents. With regard to speed limit, the Home Secretary has recently published for criticisms two suggestions, (1) to abolish the speed limit altogether and (2) to put it at 40 miles an hour, that is to say, to make it so high that no man can say that it is unreasonable. The only opinion that I have seen published is that of the London County Council which is a non-official body. The opinion of that Council is that, for the metropolitan area of London, the speed limit of 20 miles an hour should be retained, with a proviso that no driver should be prosecuted for exceeding it unless it is also shown that it is dangerous to the public.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is there not a separate footpath for pedestrians?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes. I have more or less hinted that already, and also that there are enormous crowds crossing the roads from side to side.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Are there not policemen there who are stopping even His Majesty's car?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): The traffic is held up at times to allow the stream of pedestrians to cross. The accidents in London number thousands. In one quarter alone, 20,000 were reported in the streets of London.

I believe that this resolution will be opposed on the general grounds by business and professional interests and also, by the motor industry in the State, which I think it would ruin. Every member of this Council knows that the existing special speed limit cannot be enforced. I have already said that the experience of other countries is the same. *This* would require an army of men. Though I would be the first person who would like to see some remedy introduced with a view to prevent accidenst. I do not

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think it would be found in prescribing a low speed limit. If, of course, all other considerations are waived, a very low speed would be a remedy, and I admit that the majority of accidents would not occur. But there are other considerations, and I do not think, that to-day, when the world is tending towards rapidity of travel, it is possible to fix a general speed limit of 12 miles and 5 miles an hour. In towns such a speed limit would cause noise and would increase the cost of travel in a good car and that would be objected to by other members of the Council. Mr. Raman Menon also dealt with one or two other matters. He said that the number of accidents reported —

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Is there any speed limit for horse carriages?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*); No. The only question is whether the speed is dangerous or not.

Mr. Raman Menon suggests that the number of accidents reported is not the same as that which occurred. That is true. We are occasionally finding accidents not reported and are not able to bring the offenders to book. That is only an exception.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Is it not a factor which should also be taken into consideration?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): What usually happens is that the driver hands over some money to the injured on the spot and the matter is not reported.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): If the driver runs off?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Then, the victim will complain.

I do not think I need refer to the fire-engines in Travancore, because they are worked by hand.

I think Mr. Raman Menon is under the impression that the general speed limits that I quoted are only applicable to cars in which the public travel. That, of course, is not the case. The general limits are applicable to all motor vehicles including State cars.

I do not think I need go into questions such as the ruinous competition that is going on between the owners or the suggestion with which I am inclined to agree, that the issue of further licenses should be stopped. Mr. Raman Menon said that the buses may be sent to other roads. The trouble is that there are no roads which have not got motor buses on them.

The notice boards suggested are being put up, and in the case of those who fail to observe the directions, the matter is taken up in order that they may be given adequate punishment. But that is a matter for the courts.

The rules Mr. Raman Menon read out are old ones and under the existing rules it is not necessary to carry a speedometer, but as a matter of fact, every motor bus should carry one. I believe what he says is correct with regard to British Colonies as Malaya and other countries which exercise control over motor traffic.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know whether there are any statistics to show the number of accidents that occurred to pedestrians owing to overspeed in towns or rural areas?

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): I understand the question. I was going to answer it at a little more length. I think it is a pertinent question. I have been working for the last six weeks or so analysing the accidents and have drawn up a scheme tabulating so far as we can know the class of persons run over and the class of drivers, the causes of accidents and various other things. At this moment, there are no reliable statistics with us. We want more elaborate statistics before we set to work to find a remedy to prevent accidents.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻമേനവന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ സമയത്തിന്റെ വില എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കഴിയുന്നതുംവേഗത്തിൽ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും മറ്റു സ്ഥലത്തു എത്തിയാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരക്കാരാണു ധാരാളം ഉള്ളതു്. അതിനാൽ മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങൾക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വേഗതയെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു അധികം ആളുകളും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമെന്നു് എനിയ്ക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does he only value the time of the people who can afford to travel in motor cars or the life of the people who cannot afford to travel in motor vehicles?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): എന്റെ പ്രസംഗംകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. പിള്ളയുടെ ചോദ്യത്തിനു മറുപടി ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണ്. മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങളുടെ വേഗത വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഈ അപകടങ്ങൾ വരുന്നതെന്നുള്ള ധാരണകൊണ്ടാണ് അതിന്റെ വേഗത കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു് മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻ മേനോൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതു. മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങളുടെ വേഗത കുറച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു് വലുതായ അപകടങ്ങൾ വരികയില്ല എന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ അവകാശമില്ല. ഈ അപകടങ്ങൾ അധികവും സംഭവിക്കുന്നതു് മോട്ടാർ ഡ്രൈവരുടെ സൂക്ഷ്മക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടും യന്ത്രങ്ങൾക്കു ചിലപ്പോൾ തട്ടാറുള്ള ന്യൂനതകൊണ്ടുമാണ്. മിസ്റ്റർ പിററു് പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ മോട്ടാർവാഹനത്തിന്റെ കൂടുതൽ വേഗതകൊണ്ടു് വല്ല അപകടവും സംഭവിച്ചാൽ അതു കുറെ കൂടുതലായിരിക്കുമെന്നല്ലാതെ വേഗത കുറച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു് അപകടം ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിയ്ക്കും എന്നു വിചാരിയ്ക്കാൻ തരമില്ല.

MR. KAYALAM PARMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Which is easier to control, a motor vehicle at 10 miles or a horse carriage at 10 miles an hour?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): മോട്ടോർ വാഹനങ്ങളെ നിർത്താനാണ് അധികം എളുപ്പം. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യപിള്ള ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചു. അതായതു കുതിരവണ്ടികളുടെ വേഗത്തെ ഏതെങ്കിലും നിയമത്താൽ നിയന്ത്രിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നാണ്. ഒരു നല്ല കുതിരയാണെങ്കിൽ മണിക്കൂറിന് ൰ മൈൽ വേഗത്തിൽ പോകും. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വാഹനങ്ങൾ റെയ്ഞ്ചിൽകൂടി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിന് യാതൊരാക്ഷേപവുമില്ലെന്നും എളുപ്പം നിർത്തത്തക്ക നിലയിലുള്ള മോട്ടോർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ വിടാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): കുതിരവണ്ടി പോകുമ്പോൾ വളരെ ദൂരത്തിൽ വച്ചുതന്നെ കുതിരക്കുളമ്പിന്റെ ശബ്ദം കേൾക്കുമെന്നു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടെ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*). അതിനെക്കാളും വളരെ ഉച്ചത്തിൽ കേൾക്കുന്ന ഹാറനാണ് മോട്ടോർ വാഹനങ്ങളിലുള്ളതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Murattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഹാറൺ അടിക്കാതെതന്നെ ഒച്ച കേൾക്കുമൊ? (ചിരി.)

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അടിക്കാതെ ഒച്ച കേൾക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. മോട്ടോർ ഡ്രൈവർക്കും അതിൽ സവാരിചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കും അതിൽ ദൃഷ്ടി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. ഇനി കാളവണ്ടിയുടെ കാര്യം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മണിക്കൂറിനു ൪-ം ൫-ം മൈൽദൂരം പോകുന്ന കാളവണ്ടികൾ ഉണ്ട്. അതിനു യാതൊരു നിബന്ധനയുമില്ലാതിരിക്കെ മോട്ടോറിനു മാത്രം റെയ്ഞ്ചിനകത്തു പോകുന്നതിനു ൪ മൈലാക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know how many deaths have occurred by accident on account of bullock carts and horse carriages?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനു ഈ മാതിരി റൂൾസൊന്നുമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ആ കാര്യം വെളിയിൽ വരുന്നില്ല.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Karthikapalli*): കാറിന് 8 മൈൽ വേഗത വയ്ക്കുന്നത് അപായകരമാണോ ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : രണ്ടുമൈൽ ആക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും അപായകരമാകയില്ല. നടന്നുപോകുന്നതു അതിനെക്കാളും കൊള്ളാം.

മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങളുടെ വേഗതയെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു് പോലീസ കമ്മീഷണരോടു പലരും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ഓണേർസാണോ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഓണേർസും യാത്രക്കാരും, എല്ലാവരും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. മിസ്റ്റർ പിററ് മറുപടിപറയുമ്പോൾ ഇതിനെപ്പററി പറയണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): സകലകാര്യങ്ങളേയും ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടാണോ ഇങ്ങനെ കമ്മീഷണരോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതു്, അതല്ല തൽക്കാല സൌകര്യത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിമാത്രം പറയുകയാണോ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): സകലകാര്യവും എന്നു പറഞ്ഞ പദത്തിന്റെ വ്യാപ്തി എത്രത്തോളം മിസ്റ്റർ മേനവൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു മനസ്സിലായില്ല.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): ഇതുനിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന അപായങ്ങൾ, കുട്ടികളുടെ ജീവനു നേരിടുന്ന അപായങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അപായം നേരിടുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും മററും നല്ലതുപോലെ ദീർഘമായിട്ടു് ആലോചിച്ചതിനുശേഷമാണ് പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണരോടു മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങളുടെ വേഗത വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

മോട്ടാർ അപകടങ്ങൾക്കു സഹായിക്കുന്നതായ വേറൊരു സംഗതി ഓരോന്നിനും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വേഗതകളുടെ വ്യത്യാസമാണ്. എയിററു സീററിന്റെ വേഗത മണിക്കൂറിനു എത്ര അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ അതിൽ നിന്നും കുറവായ വേഗതയാണ് ഒൺടൺ ബസ്സിനു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ നയിൻസീററുകൾ പോകുന്ന റോഡുകളിൽക്കൂടി ബസ്സുവിടാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നും വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. തന്നിമിത്തം ഇവക്കു

[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

തമ്മിൽ മത്സരം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു. ഈ മത്സരം നിമിത്തമാണ് പല അപകടങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് Nine-seaters ഓടിക്കുന്ന റോഡുകളിൽക്കൂടി ബസ്സുകളേയും ഓടിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): കാറിനും ബസ്സിനും തമ്മിൽ ഭാരത്തിനു വ്യത്യാസമില്ലേ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഭാരം അധികമുള്ള വണ്ടി ഭാരംകുറഞ്ഞ വണ്ടികൾ പോകുന്ന വഴിയിൽക്കൂടി പോകുന്നതു ശരിയായിരിക്കുമോ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): വണ്ടികളുടെ ഭാരത്തിനും റോഡിനും തമ്മിൽ സംബന്ധമില്ല.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): എയിററ്സീററിൽ വലിയ അപകടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അറിയാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഒൺടൺ ബസ്സ് മെയിൻറോഡിൽക്കൂടി പോകുന്നതിനനുവദിക്കണമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നത്?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): മെയിൻറോഡിൽക്കൂടിയാണല്ലോ സാധാരണ പോകാറുള്ളത്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഒൺടൺ ബസ്സ് മെയിൻറോഡിൽക്കൂടി മാത്രം പോയാൽ മതിയെന്നാണോ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): എയിററ്സീററർ യാത്രക്കാർ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ എവിടെയെല്ലാമുണ്ടോ അവിടെയെല്ലാം ബസ്സിനേയും പോകാൻ അനുവദിക്കണം.

ഇവരുടെ മത്സരംനിമിത്തം പല അപകടങ്ങൾക്കും കാരണമാകുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് എയിററ്സീററിനു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഫന്റ മൈൽ വേഗത ബസ്സിനും അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻമേനോന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തിലടങ്ങീട്ടുള്ള തത്വത്തെ ഞാൻ ആദരിക്കുന്നു. കാറുകളും ബസ്സുകളുംവഴിയായിട്ടു ധാരാളം അപകടങ്ങൾ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു വാസ്തവമായ ഒരു സംഗതി

യാണ്. എന്നാൽ ആ അപകടങ്ങളോടുകൂടിതന്നെ കാർ നിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സൌകര്യങ്ങളേയും കൂടി സ്മരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ സൌകര്യങ്ങളെ അധികമായി നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അപകടങ്ങൾക്കു സാരമായ കുറവുണ്ടാകുമെങ്കിൽ തരക്കേടില്ലായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങളുടെ വേഗത പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ കുറെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു തന്നെയാണ് എന്റെയും അഭിപ്രായം.

പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ ൫ മൈൽ വേഗത നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് വലിയ തരക്കേടില്ല. മററുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ൧൨ മൈൽ വേഗതയെ പാടൊള്ളു എന്നു പറയുന്നതു വലിയ അസൌകര്യമാണ്. സ്കൂളുകൾ, ദേവാലയങ്ങൾ, മാർക്കററുകൾ മുതലായ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ സമീപത്തുകൂടി പോകുമ്പോൾ ൫ മൈലിലും കുറഞ്ഞ വേഗതയായിരിക്കണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞില്ലല്ലോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പിന്നെ എത്രമൈലാണ് പറഞ്ഞതു്?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): അവിടെയും അഞ്ചുമൈൽ തന്നെ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഈ വിധത്തിലായാൽ എന്റെ സ്വദേശമായ മൂവാററുപുഴയിൽ നിന്നും ഇവിടെവരണമെങ്കിൽ ഒരു ദിവസം മുഴുവനും വിനിയോഗിച്ചാലും പോരാ. എട്ടു ടോൾഗേററുകൾ കടക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ളതു നിറുത്തണം. ഇതിനുംപുറമേ സ്കൂളുകൾ, ദേവാലയങ്ങൾ, മാർക്കററുകൾ മുതലായ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ അടുത്തു വരുമ്പോൾ വേഗം അഞ്ചു മൈൽ ആക്കണം എന്നുകൂടി വരുമ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ വന്നുചേരാൻ എത്രയോ താമസം വേണം. സ്കൂളുകളും, മാർക്കററുകളും, പട്ടണങ്ങളും റോഡരുകിൽ അടുത്തടുത്തുണ്ടല്ലോ. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ മണിക്കൂറിനു അഞ്ചോ, ആറോ മൈൽമാത്രമേ സഞ്ചരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയൊള്ളു. റോഡു മുഴുവനും പൊളിഞ്ഞു വൃത്തികേടായിട്ടു കിടക്കയാണ്. ആ ഭാഗം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു ബാക്കിയുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു ൧൨ മൈൽവീതമേ പോകാൻ പാടൊള്ളു എന്നും വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളുടെയുംമററും സമീപത്തു് അഞ്ചു മൈലേ പാടൊള്ളു എന്നും പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വലിയ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടാണെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ഒരു റെയിൽവേ വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്ക് നീട്ടിയതിനുശേഷം ഇങ്ങനെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ദീർഘയാത്രക്കാർക്കു വലിയ അസൌകര്യമുണ്ടാകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനുതകത്തക്കവണ്ണം മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ മാത്രമേയുള്ളു. അതിനേയും ഈവിധം നിയന്ത്രിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ വടക്കെ അററത്തുള്ളവർക്കു വളരെ ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടാകും.

തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തിലേക്ക് ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരെ കാണുന്നതിനും ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ കേസു നടത്തുന്നതിനും മററുമായി വടക്കെനിന്നും വരേണ്ടവർ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. സ്കൂളുകൾ മാർക്കററുകൾ മുതലായവ ധാരാളം വഴിയരികിൽ ഉണ്ടല്ലൊ. അവിടെയെല്ലാം നിറുത്തി ഇവിടെ വന്നുചേരുന്നതിനു വളരെ താമസംവേണം. അതിനാൽ ഈ നിയന്ത്രണം അസൌകര്യംതന്നെ. അതുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിനു പൊതുവെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയാണ് ഇത് എങ്കിൽ എനിക്കു യോജിക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പട്ടണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുമാത്രമാണെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): ആവശ്യമുള്ളിടത്തോളം നിയന്ത്രിച്ചാൽ മതി എന്നു ഞാൻ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് മെമ്പർ ഓർക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Murattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ആവശ്യമുള്ളിടത്തോളം നിയന്ത്രിച്ചാൽ മതി എന്നുതന്നെയാണ് എന്റെയും അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): പട്ടണങ്ങളൊഴിച്ച് മററുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ വേഗത ൧൫ മൈൽ ആക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് വല്ല വിരോധമുണ്ടോ ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Murattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ൧൫ മൈലും വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പലസ്ഥലത്തും പോകാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ചെളിമയമായ റോഡുകളിൽക്കൂടി ൫ മയിൽ വേഗതയിലെ പോകാൻ നിവൃത്തിയൊള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ട് നല്ല റോഡുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പതിനെട്ടൊ ഇരുപതൊ മയിൽവീതം പോയാൽമാത്രമെ ശരാശരി ൧൫ മൈൽ വേഗത കിട്ടുകയൊള്ളു. പട്ടണങ്ങളിലാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥ നല്ലതാണ്.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): പട്ടണം എന്നു വ്യവഹരിക്കുന്നത് എത്ര ജനങ്ങൾ ഉള്ള സ്ഥലമാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*: മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി എവിടെയെല്ലാമുണ്ടോ അതെല്ലാം പട്ടണങ്ങളാണെന്നു ധരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാൽ മതി.

മൂവാററുപുഴനിന്നും തൃപ്പൂണിത്തുറയ്ക്കുള്ള റോഡിൽ ൨ മൈൽവേഗതയിലായാലും ഇപ്പോഴും കാർ പോകയില്ല. അരയ്ക്കു ചെളിയാണ്. വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം ഇരുപതൊ ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചൊ മൈൽ വേഗത്തിൽ വിട്ടാൽ മാത്രമെ ശരാശരി ൧൨ മൈൽ കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു. പിന്നീട്ടു ഈ റോഡുകൾക്കുസമീപം ദേവാലയങ്ങളും, സ്കൂളുകളും മുതലായവ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ട്. അവിടെയെല്ലാം നിത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കുറെക്കൂടി ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടാണ്.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): ആൾക്കൂട്ടംഉള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വണ്ടി സാവധാനത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ആൾക്കൂട്ടമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സാധാരണ കാർ നിത്താറുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാത്ത ഡ്രൈവർമാരുടെ ലൈസൻസ് റദ്ദുചെയ്കയും അവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കയും ചെയ്യണം. അല്ലാതെ പൊതുവെ ൧൨ മൈൽവീതമെ വിടാൻ പാടൊള്ളൂ എന്നും, സ്കൂളുകൾ, ദേവാലയങ്ങൾ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വേഗം അഞ്ചു മൈൽ ആക്കണമെന്നും വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Sheriallai*): ഒരു കാർ ഇത്ര മൈൽ വേഗത്തിലാണു ഓടിച്ചുവെന്നു പോലീസുകാരനു അറിയുന്നതിനു വല്ല മാർഗ്ഗവും ഉണ്ടൊ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഉദ്ദേശം കണ്ടാൽ അറിയാം. ൧൧ മൈലൊ, ൧൨ മൈലൊ ഓടിച്ചതെന്നു അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലായിരിക്കാം. എങ്കിലും ൧൦ മൈലൊ, ൩൦ മൈലൊ ഓടിച്ചതെന്നു അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കും.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Sherthalai*): ഒരു ഡ്രൈവർ നിയന്ത്രിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വേഗതയിൽ ഓടിച്ചാലും പോലീസുകാരനു അയാളെ മനഃപൂർവ്വമായിട്ടു കൂടുതൽവേഗത്തിൽ വിട്ടുഎന്നു പറഞ്ഞു അറസ്ററുചെയ്തു കൂടെ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എല്ലാ നിയമങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ലംഘിച്ചു എന്നുപറഞ്ഞു മനഃപൂർവ്വം കേസെടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഇതും—

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : I rise to oppose the motion. Motor vehicles have almost become a necessity, and the only fascination that a motor car possesses is its speed. But for the speed, people would have preferred their old bullock carts. My friend now wants us to go back to our old bullock cart age. I do not think, Sir, that the people of Travancore would like to go back again to that age. I am of opinion that this resolution, if accepted and acted upon, will place a set-back on the large amount of business Acity that our people have been able to acquire lately with the help of motor cars.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Would he tell us how many people in the State possess motor cars?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : About 2,000.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : May I know what is the population of Travancore?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : 40 lakhs.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know whether only persons who possess motor cars travel in them?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): No, several other people also travel in motor cars.

Pepole like speedy locomotion and an increase in the number of fast vehicles naturally means increase in the number of accidents. In answering one of the questions today, we find the statement made that in the year 1102 there were only 106 accidents.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : What is the year?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : 1102.

Considering the large number of motor cars running about in Travancore and also the large number of curves, ascends, and descends that are the special features of the Travancore roads, the number of accidents mentioned appears to me, Sir, to be not large. The Commissioner of Police is taking the necessary action and the credit for the smallness of the number of accidents is due to him. The rules already issued and their revision now and then as necessity arises which is resorted to by the Government at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Police afford sufficient safeguards against accidents and, in my opinion, nothing more is needed. It should also be borne in mind, Sir, that the accidents we hear about are not all due to high speed. Defective mechanism, defective training in driving, a sleepy mood in the drivers and a number of other causes contribute to the accidents. If we analyse the causes of the accidents, it will be found that only a very small proportion of such accidents take place on account of high speed. Under the circumstances, I think the resolution is one that should not be accepted by this House.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Sir, I strongly oppose the motion for various reasons. As has been pointed out in this House, motor traffic has become an absolute necessity for the existing pace of the people of this country and any regulation

tending to put obstacles in the way of the normal development of the motor traffic will be productive of inconveniences in various directions. It has also been pointed out here, and I think very rightly, that only a very small number of accidents that occur can be attributed to the causes that are supposed to produce them. As Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai pointed out, it is mostly due to faulty mechanism, defective training of the drivers or drunkenness or a sleepy mood of the drivers. I have myself seen from experience accidents resulting from these causes and I have also heard reports of accidents arising from these various causes. But I have not come across very many cases of accidents occurring owing to high speed or to the overloading of the cars. These two causes are pitched upon in season and out of season and people try to lay all the blame at the doors of the Police Department. As the Commissioner pointed out this is a problem which is baffling the ingenuity of Commissioners of Police not only here but in England and in America, in fact throughout the world, and it would be rash in us to rush to a hasty legislation to remedy these evils by which the object aimed at cannot be achieved. When we heard of the capsizing of one or two boats in the Vembanad lake there was a hue and cry in this Council about the measuring of the boats and issue of licenses, and a regulation was rushed through. Ever since, there has been a recurring volume of complaint and the Head of the Administration was convinced that that was an oppressive regulation in several respects. Similarly, if the Government or the Commissioner of Police rushed to a hasty regulation in this case also on insufficient grounds because some complaints are heard here and there it would be producing greater inconveniences, calamities and accidents than at present.

It is a fact that speed cannot be controlled. Merely to lay down rules and regulations is to give a loophole to police officers to oppress the people. I know that even when the speed limit is insisted upon the motor vehicles go at 20,30 or 40 miles speed, and they stop in certain places, remain there for one or two hours to the great inconvenience of the passengers. The Police Commissioner said that the Home Secretary or the Minister in England has issued two alternative Rules, either to abolish the speed altogether or to make it at 40 miles per hour. That shows-

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): That was for criticism. That was not the Home Secretary's own suggestion.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Anyhow, that shows the trend of thought in other countries where the problem is more accute.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Karthikapalli*): May I know whether the member has considered the difference in circumstance between England and Travancore?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I have not considered all the points. There are ever so many points to consider in reference to this question. I am merely speaking of one aspect of the question. I know Mr. Raman Menon may be able to

[Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai.]

visualise all the points. I am speaking from limited information only and I cannot but speak out what I feel. From my observation of the question, I am quite convinced that all these regulations are impossible of enforcement and they merely give room for oppression, for inconveniences and for malpractices. It is a consolation that Mr. Pitt is considering all the aspects of the question and I am sure that he will not rush to hasty legislation in these matters. The regulation of speed limit has been giving trouble to motor drivers. And it has often seemed to me that if every driver is made to deposit Rs. 500 and if it is enforced that if any driver is found to have brought about an accident by his negligence he will forfeit the deposit amount, it may in a far greater measure and effetively check accidents than a regulation.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know to whose benefit ultimately the sum of Rs. 500 will go on the taking place of an accident—to the Government or to the injured?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): To the Government. The driver must be made to feel that he will suffer heavily from his pocket if it is shown that an accident happened by his negligence in any way.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Am I to understand that the Government will have the benefit?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): That is what I mean.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): And not the party who suffers?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agatisvaram*): Under whose orders will the forfeiture take effect?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I am merely throwing out a suggestion. I will leave to the Commissioner of Police and the Honorable Members of this Council and also to the other heads of the departments of the Government to work out the suggestion. This is a problem that oppresses everybody in Travancore, because we cannot escape the motor and the problems presented by it. I hope that whatever may be done, Mr. Raman Menon's suggestion will not be acted upon, because I am sure it would only produce the greatest possible inconvenience.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): As between the right of the people to walk and the desire of the people to travel in motor cars, to which will the member give precedence?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Each has got its own proper place. I am not here to measure as to the respective rights and wrongs of the motor.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I am really sorry that I have got to oppose the resolution of my friend, Mr. Raman Menon, but I appreciate the spirit lying behind the resolution. As I was listening to his speech—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is the member half-hearted in his opposition? (*Laughter*).

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): As I was listening to his speech, it struck me that Mr. Raman Menon would, when aeroplanes are introduced, bring forward the suggestion that two props should be erected in order to avoid the crushing of aeroplanes. That seems to me to be going to the root of the matter It is true that to go on headlong speed is rather risky; but, without taking any risk, there is neither comfort nor pleasure, not only for those who enjoy that speed in the car but also for the sight-seers, who are often careful enough to stand on the way. Mr. Raman Menon was rather surprised at certain motor vehicles being allowed to run very fast through the roads without perhaps sounding the horn. As Mr. Kumara Pillai suggested the sounding of the horn will be amply sufficient if the pedestrian is a little careful. The point, as Mr. Pitt pointed out most reasonably and intelligently and which the members who opposed the motion did not take very much notice is regarding the reducing of the speed wherever it serves the object even to an extent less than what is now desired by the resolution. This is highly imperative. But to restrict the speed where it is unnecessary is not only not desirable but is annoying to a great deal the pedestrians and: a nuisance to those who travel in the cars.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it the opinion of the member that the discretion regarding speed should be left to the travellers?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): To the drivers who have got sense about them as well as the people who might travel in them.

In this connection, I cannot help mentioning that the pedestrians as well as other common people are to a great extent responsible for accidents. It is a matter of common knowledge that the pedestrian who walks on the road and who is warned by the sounding of the horn of the approach of a motor car does not even care to step aside and allow the requisite space for the motor to pass. It shows his contempt for the motor cars as well as for the motor drivers. Sometimes, all on a sudden, the brake is applied. Of course, it might give way and naturally the driver will not be in a position to give the motor a dead stop to avoid accident.

Sometimes, our people in general, and I have come across many in South Travancore, do not have any clear idea of the speed of the motor. When a man hears the horn of a motor car sounding at a distance of one or one and a half miles, he believes that it will take an age for the motor to approach him and he walks leisurely along the middle of the road. As soon as the car closes up he loses his mental balance and unvillingly dodges the motor car. There we can only feel sympathy for the poor driver and not for the victim.

Sir, it is true that speed, as some member remarked, is not solely responsible for accidents. Just to prove it I shall refer you, Sir, to the answer given in Appendix VI on page xii in today's list of questions and answers. There, 32 cases are stated to have been charged by the Police for driving beyond the speed limit and out of the total number 50 per cent i. e, 16 cases ended in conviction. After all, the number is very small.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does it not point out the inefficiency of the Police?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): If my friend knows the other side of the picture he will be able to find out that there are no cases at all. The device invented in the matter of fixing the speed and charging the drivers for overspeed, Mr. Pitt has referred to. A long distance is taken and by means of a stop-watch the speed taken for the car to cover the distances is found out. It is only the average speed at a particular moment or distance. This could as well be obtained by taking the whole distance from the places from which the car starts to the places where it stops.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Does not the member think that if this average exceeds the speed limit, then the speed limit is exceeded with regard to the whole distance.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Even that method is not the sole criterion to see whether the driver has exceeded the speed limit. After all, speed does not count, provided we have got good drivers and the machines are maintained properly.

Mr. A. K. Pillai said that in America the percentage of accidents is very low. In the town of Chicago itself we come across reports of 50 deaths from accidents every day.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): But there is a difference in population between the two countries.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Anyhow, they too have to think seriously of cutting down the speed. They do take cautions. In Bombay they allow in the heart of the city a speed of 20 miles per hour, even though in certain places there is no separate pathway for pedestrians. As Mr. Kumara Pillai also maintained, there is a clamour on the part of the people that the present speed limit should be raised. It causes unnecessary delay when the journey could be done without danger to the pedestrians.

In this connection, I am very much pleased to see that Mr. Vipan has struck upon a capital idea. In South Travancore trunk roads a new innovation has been made. The platforms on the sides of corners have been removed and the road has just been widened. In such intelligent ways accidents that might be caused by excess of speed might be avoided.

Another matter which I should like to impress upon the House is that the ordinary motor car found in abundance and used for ordinary travelling is the Ford car. Ninety per cent. of the motor cars plying for hire are from Mr. Ford's factories. These cars do not work very smoothly after a bad handling for one or two years and consequently go wrong and are not able to keep up a uniform low speed. An Austin or a Daimler may work very smoothly. But I can assure you that Ford will never disappoint to reach the destination. If we accept this resolution, we are indirectly saying that Ford cars should not be allowed to come here and high grade cars should be insisted on. That is Ford will be unjustly handicapped; and that is not desirable.

It is not desirable to limit the speed to five or six miles an hour. Of course, I can appreciate the intention of limiting the speed. But speed is not by itself dangerous. It becomes dangerous when a speed is exceeded in crowded places. I object to the excess of speed in towns. But it is not desirable to restrict speed where there is no over-crowding. On the other hand, we should allow higher speeds in such places. Otherwise, there is no use in having a motor vehicle.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I inform the member that there is no pleasure for the people in dying.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*). Of course, it is up to them to take care of themselves. There are public roads and let them give room for the cars to pass. Why should they trouble the poor driver?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I fear Mr. Sivatanu Pillai wants to exceed his time limit just as he wants the speed limit to be exceeded. (*Laughter.*)

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution of Mr. Raman Menon. Mr. Raman Menon's resolution to fix the speed limit to 5 miles in the case of roads in towns and 12 miles in the case of other roads is not a practical scheme and even if such a rule is passed, it will never work satisfactorily. If my friend wants the slow movement as on former days by bullock cart, let us not have these motor cars at all. It should not be understood that I advocate that the speed should be increased to 30 or 40 miles per hour. The object of motor traffic is speedy locomotion and for business people time gained is money. If the object of the mover is to prevent accidents on the way, it is for the police to devise means for efficient control over the drivers of these cars and buses. The present supervision is not at all satisfactory. The posting of men in different centres to check these cars is entirely useless. For instance, there is a checking station at Karamana. I have heard from the drivers that the constable in charge of that station would wisely make Rs. 10 or 12 a day. Every passenger car passing that way has to pay 2 As. a day.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): For what?

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): This enables the driver to evade the rules. If you ask any driver, he will tell you that. If the police are going to be so very lenient how can you enforce the speed limit or prevent overcrowding in these buses? At times, when there is a rush of passengers, they carry about double the number of passengers allowed and when they come near the checking stations the excess number of passengers are asked to get down at a distance from the checking stations.

It must be borne in mind that the rules we pass in this Council must be such as could be obeyed. It is practically impossible to drive a car or a bus at the low speed of 5 or 10 miles. Too slow driving would consume more petrol and it will be an additional loss to the owners of the cars with the heavy tolls on the roads. Besides, passengers want quick

[Mr. M. N. Pillai.]

motion. The popular demand on the other hand is that the speed of one-ton buses should be raised to 16 miles per hour. Most of the buses travel at a speed of 20 or 25 miles per hour after they leave the checking station. Invariably, most of the buses lie at the intermediate stations for half an hour or more to make up the time, thus inconveniencing the passengers. Strict orders should be issued that no bus should wait at an intermediate station for more than ten minutes and should reach the destination at the fixed time. With these suggestions, I oppose the motion.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, I wish to offer a few observations upon certain points which have been raised during the discussion of this resolution. The first is as regards the speed limit. Of course, I know that in certain quarters great objections have been raised against the speed limit. It is said that it may not be productive of the desired effect and may lead only to the breaches of the rule laid down. I wish to say in this connection that all these things should be considered in a wide spirit. The convenience of a few should not be taken as more important than the safety of the large majority of the people. It is well recognised on all hands that Travancore and generally the vast majority of the people of Travancore are, as regards the physical conveniences of life and industry, only in the fourteenth or the fifteenth century of the European countries. Sometimes, the appurtenances and the appliances used by a few of the people, as the ear instruments in my own case are of the twentieth century. The motor car is also of the twentieth century. Well, Sir, if such combination is productive of very great inconvenience, the out-look should be moderate and the evil effects of this combination should as far as possible be minimised.

As regards the speed limit in England and other countries, as I stated in my first speech, the conditions are very different. Here, our roads are crooked and there are ups and downs and so the speed limit applicable to England cannot be urged here. I speak from experience of the common life of the people and I am sorry to find that many of my friends who live in other circumstances failed to realise the great harm caused to the ordinary poor man. The convenience of travelling a few hours ahead should not induce us to forget the safety and life of the poor people, especially children.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Are not the drivers and owners mindful of their lives?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I cannot answer now as I have no time. I have much to say and I shall answer questions at the end of my speech. I have myself travelled in buses and some friends have complained to me that we were going at a low rate of speed. For, whenever I travelled in a car, I took care to have the speed limit adhered to. So, when I explained my point of view to them, they hung down their heads in shame. What I say is that those who make such complaints do not consider all the aspects of the question. They simply state just what occurs in their minds,

Then, as regards the cause of accidents, I beg to submit to this House and the Government that it is not merely a guess but it is based upon a scientific principle, as I pointed out in my first speech. The less the speed, the less the danger of offering insult to others in the shape of mud-splashes. The less the speed the less the time required for stopping a car to avoid an accident. These are scientific facts. I do not think that generally a driver is careless even when there is an imminent danger, and if he proceeds at a low speed, he can control the car all on a sudden. Otherwise, he may not be able.

Now, I will proceed with the rest of my speech which was interrupted. It rests with the Government to remedy this state of affairs. The rules on paper will not do any appreciable good. Many of the rules are good and are designed for public safety in most cases. The pity of it is that such rules are not observed. There should be the spirit of service to the public in the rank and file and the higher grades of the executive officers. This can be lastingly provided for only by a system of Government responsible to the representatives of the people. (*Laughter.*) But some good can be effected if some of the higher officers of Government feel some enthusiasm for the protection of the life and limb of the people, especially of innocent children and infuse the same spirit in the rank and file also.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : The question of responsible Government was never mooted as an argument and I beg to know whether the member is at liberty to bring forward new arguments.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): That is only by the way. Some of us may remember that passage in Tennyson's *Locksely Hall* where the hero's bitterness of heart caused by disappointed love is suddenly softened, at least for the time being, by the thought of a child being born to the object of his affection who had meekly deserted him for a rival, owing to other influences. After pouring the vials of his embittered wrath and reproaches on the lady, and prophesying that she herself will have a bitter life of self-reproach in which all noble ideals are dashed to the ground, the hero suddenly says:—

"Nay, but Nature brings thee solace,
 for a tender voice will cry.
'Tis a purer life than thine; a lip
 to drain thy trouble dry.
Baby lips will laugh me down;
 my latest rival brings thee rest.
Baby fingers, waxen touches,
 press me from the mother's breast."

All of us know, more or less, even those of us who have no children of our own, in a physical sense, that children are the greatest solace of life to human beings, in all stations of life. Those of us who have no children of our own, attach ourselves to the children of our close relatives and friends, and the loss of any such child, leaves a void and a heartache behind, which is irremediable. How much more then

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

is the heart-rending grief of the poor parents? How much more bitter and poignant will be the wound, if the loss of the child is caused by an avoidable accident, such as the rash driving of a motor car? Those who are likely to suffer most often by the rash driving of motor vehicles are children of certain ages who are irresistibly attracted by passing motor vehicles. They call it ഇരമ്പംവണ്ടി in our country in their simple expressive language. If they knew its deadly effects they would rather call it ഉമ്മാക്കിവണ്ടി. Even the blast of air caused by a swift moving motor is sufficient to dash down a little child and kill it. How heartless it will be to make a poor mother mourn the loss of her child! That passage in Shakesphere's *King John* where Constance mourns for her child Arthur who has been taken prisoner by King John describes how staunch and sacred is the mother's love for her child and what treasure a child is to a loving human being. These are the words:

"Grief fills the room of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words,
Remembers me of all of his gracious parts.
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form:
Then have I reason to be fond of grief?
Fare you well; had you such loss as I
I could give better comfort than you do.
I will not keep this form upon my head
When there is such disorder in my wit.
O Lord! my boy, my Arthur, my fair son,
My life, my joy, my food, my all the world,
My widow comfort, and my sorrows' cure."

Even those who have had no children or those who have had no occasion to mourn the loss of a child can imagine from the above the depth of the unutterable anguish caused by the loss of a child. From the following slokas translated from two great Indian Poets *Kalidasa* and *Bhavabhuti* we can see how sacred and blesssed is the feeling produced in the human mind by the contemplation of the heartless, lovely and loving ways of children.

ദന്താനാംമുകുളങ്ങളും കാട്ടിയനിമിത്തോദീയമാനസ്മിതാൻ
ചെന്താരിൽ മധുവർഷിണം വദനയോരവ്യക്തവർണ്ണോക്തിഭിഃ
സന്താനാഭരണാനി ബാലതനയാനങ്കാശ്രയപ്രാർത്ഥിനോ,
ഹന്താദായ തദംഗരേണു വണിയുന്നൽധന്യപുണ്യാഃ ജനാഃ

ചിരിക്കും മധ്യത്തിൽ കരയുമതിനേറും നിയമമി-
ല്ലൂരയ്ക്കും തെററിക്കൊണ്ടമൃതസമമസ്പഷ്ടമൊഴിയെ,
സ്ഫുരിച്ചുള്ളും കാണാം ചില ചെറിയ പല്ലിങ്ങനെ ലസി-
ച്ചിരിക്കും ബാലേന്ദ്രനിൻ മുഖകമലമോർക്കുന്നിതിഹ ഞാൻ.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Will the member signify the meaning of it?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I cannot do it now.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Has not the member exceeded the time limit?

PRESIDENT: Not yet.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I have seen a child victim, Sir, of a motor accident stretched out on an operation table before a very humane doctor. The very remembrance of it well-nigh makes me burst into tears. I have heard of other cases also where children were the victims. For example, a child of a friend of mine who was killed by the motor car of a Dewan Peishkar at Quilon.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Did the Peishkar exceed the speed limit?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I do not know. What I want to say is how poignant and undesirable the results are of such accidents. So, our object should be to lessen the chances of such loss from the scientific point of view. To lessen the chances of such loss from preventible accidents is a duty which we owe to God and to humanity at large. The best and the most sacred sentiments of human nature are bound up with our love for children. In the name of this love, which is the common heritage of human nature in all stations of life, I appeal to my brother members and to the Government to do all in their power to lessen the constant menace to our loved little ones.

Sir, I am glad to find that the official member has been far more sympathetic to the object of my motion than some of my friends who opposed it more or less unwittingly, because they have not had the occasion to consider all the aspects of this question. But I am sure the laughter which was raised in some quarters during the course of my speech has now more or less turned to tears.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, I do not think that there is anything for me to answer. There is one explanation that I would like to make. When I quoted what is being done in England, I did not quote it as an example of what might be done here, but in continuation of an argument, namely, the fixing of the speed limit that the general public thought unreasonable and impossible. That is the only reason why I should mention that the speed limit should not be raised more than 40 miles. I have nothing further to say.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg to withdraw my resolution as the object which I intended to gain has been accomplished.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Introduction of Compulsory Primary Education.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

This Council recommends to the Government that early steps be taken to introduce compulsory primary education throughout the State.

[Mr. C. P. Tarakan.]

സർ, സംസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള എല്ലാബാലികാബാലന്മാരും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയേയൊ, ആവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനുള്ള ചുമതലകളേയൊ സാർവ്വത്രികമായ വിദ്യാപ്രചാരംനിമിത്തം സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനു് പൊതുവെ ഉണ്ടാകുവാനുള്ള അഭിവൃദ്ധിയേയൊപ്പറ്റി ഈ സഭയോടു് എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രസംഗിക്കേണ്ടതായ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. വിദ്യാപ്രചാരം മൂലമായി സിദ്ധിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഗുണങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ബോധം ഗവൺമെന്റധികാരികളുടെയിടയിലും ജനസാമാന്യത്തിന്റെ ഇടയിലും വ്യാപിച്ചു് കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു് വളരെക്കാലമായി എങ്കിലും ഒരു ശതാബ്ദത്തിനു് മേലായുള്ള നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാപ്രചാരപരിശ്രമം ഇനിയും പൂർണ്ണമായ ഫലപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നു് പ്രത്യക്ഷമാണെല്ലൊ. നിർബ്ബന്ധനിയമം നടപ്പാക്കാത്തകാലത്തോളം സാർവ്വത്രികമായ വിദ്യാപ്രചാരം സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. നിർബ്ബന്ധനിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനു ശേഷമല്ലാതെ ലോകത്തിൽ ഒരിടത്തും എല്ലാബാലികാബാലന്മാരേയും വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിലേക്കു് ആകർഷിക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇംഗ്ലീഷുകാരുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യബോധത്തിന്റെ തള്ളിച്ചൽ നിമിത്തം അവർ നിർബ്ബന്ധനിയമത്തെ ൧൮൭൦ വരെ തടുത്തു നിർത്തി എങ്കിലും അവസാനത്തിൽ ഗത്യന്തരമില്ലായ്കയാൽ അവർ നിർബ്ബന്ധനിയമം നടപ്പാക്കി. പ്രസ്തുതനിയമം ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിൽ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയതു് സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമാനസന്മാരുടെ മുൻ അണിയിൽ നിന്നിരുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ ഗ്ലാഡ്സ്റ്റൺ ആണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകം പ്രസ്താവയോഗ്യമാണു്. നിർബ്ബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു് എതിരായി ഗവൺമെന്റു ഭാഗത്തു് നിന്നും പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ന്യായം "ഇവിടെ നിർബ്ബന്ധത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നും, ആവശ്യമുള്ളിടത്തോളം സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കമാത്രം ചെയ്താൽ എല്ലാവരും താനെതന്നെ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ വന്നു ചേർന്നുകൊള്ളുമെന്നും" ആണു്. ഉയർന്നജാതിക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഈ സമാധാനത്തിനു് കുറെ ഒക്കെ അർത്ഥമുണ്ടെന്നു് ഞാനും സമ്മതിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ താണജാതിക്കാരുടെയിടയിൽ നിർബ്ബന്ധം കൊണ്ടല്ലാതെ ഒരിക്കലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു് നിസ്സംശയം പറയാം. ഉയർന്നജാതിക്കാരുടെയിടയിൽ പോലും നിർബ്ബന്ധമില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം പലരും മടി വിചാരിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും. ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടു്, ജർമ്മനി, അമേരിക്കാ, ജപ്പാൻ, മുതലായ പരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽപോലും സാധിക്കാത്ത ഒരു സംഗതി ഇവിടെ സാധിക്കാമെന്നു് നാം അന്ധാളിക്കുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരർത്ഥവുമില്ല. നിർബ്ബന്ധം കൂടാതെ സാർവ്വത്രികവിദ്യാപ്രചാരം സാധിക്കുവാൻ പരിശ്രമി

ച്ചവരെല്ലാവരും തോററു പിൻമാറുകയും അവസാനത്തിൽ നിർബന്ധനിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി വിജയം നേടുകയുമാണ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഗ്രേറ്റു ബ്രിട്ടൺ, അയർലണ്ടു്, ഫ്റാൻസു്, ജർമ്മനി, സ്വിററ്സർലണ്ടു്, നോർവെ, ആസ്ട്രിയാഹംഗറി, ഇററലി, ബൽജിയം, ഡെൻമാർക്ക്, സ്വീഡൺ, യുണൈറഡ്സ്റ്റേററ്സ്, ക്യാനഡ, ആസ്ട്രേലിയാ, ജപ്പാൻ, ഫിലിപ്പൈയിൻസ്, സിലോൺ, മുതലായ അനേകരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ബറോഡ, മൈസൂർ, സാംഗലി, എന്നീ ഏതദ്ദേശീയരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ നിർബന്ധനിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു് വളരെ കാലമായി. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിലും പരിമിതമായ അളവിൽ നിർബന്ധനിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിൽ നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയകാലത്തു് അവിടത്തെ കുട്ടികളിൽ ൪൩ ശതമാനം മാത്രമെ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു. പത്തു സംവത്സരംകൊണ്ടു് എല്ലാവരും സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പോയി തുടങ്ങി. ജപ്പാനിൽ നിർബന്ധനിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയകാലത്തു് അവിടത്തെ കുട്ടികളിൽ ൨൮ ശതമാനം മാത്രമെ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പോകുന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു. ഇരുപത്തു് സംവത്സരംകൊണ്ടു് അവിടെയും എല്ലാ കുട്ടികളെയും സ്കൂളുകളിലേക്ക് ആകർഷിക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചു. ഇവിടെ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ദാനമാക്കിയിട്ടു വളരെക്കാലമായി. ഗവമെന്റു വിദ്യാപ്രചാരവിഷയത്തിൽ വളരെ ഉത്സാഹത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വാസ്തവം വിസ്മരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ എങ്കിലും പഠിക്കുവാൻ പ്രായമായ ബാലികാബാലന്മാരിൽ ൩൭ ശതമാനം മാത്രമെ ഇതുവരെയായി സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പോയിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ചില ജാതിക്കാരെ പ്രത്യേകം എടുത്തു് നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ കണക്ക് കുറെക്കൂടി വ്യത്യാസപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്. മഹമ്മദീയ ബാലന്മാരിൽ ൨൭ ശതമാനവും, പുലയ ബാലികാബാലന്മാരിൽ ൩൫ ശതമാനവും മാത്രമെ ഇപ്പോൾ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പോകുന്നുള്ളു. ഇതു നമുക്ക് അഭിമാനത്തോടുകൂടി സ്മരിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയല്ലം. നിർബന്ധം ഒന്നു കൊണ്ടു മാത്രമല്ലാതെ ഈ നിലയെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് നിസ്സംശയമാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ശക്തിമത്തായ പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായം രൂപപ്പെട്ടു് കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു വളരെക്കാലമായിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ പ്രജാസഭയുടെ രണ്ടാമത്തെ യോഗത്തിൽ സുസമ്മതനായ കെ. ജി. ശേഷയ്യർ അവർകളാണ് ഈ സംഗതി ഗവമെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ആദ്യമായി കൊണ്ടുവന്നതു്. അതിനെത്തുടർന്നു് സുപ്രസിദ്ധനായ സീ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള അവർകൾ തുടങ്ങി അനേകമാളുകൾ പ്രജാസഭയുടെ പല യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഈ

[Mr. C. P. Tarakan.]

വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി വളരെ വളരെ ശക്തിയോടുകൂടി വാദിക്കുക ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു. അനന്തരം ൧൦൯൦ ാമാണ്ട് പരേതനായ പി. കെ. കേശവപിള്ള അവർകൾ, നിയമസഭയിൽ നിർബന്ധിത പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനിയമം ഹാജരാക്കി. മെസേഴ്സ് കെ. ജി. ശേഷയ്യർ, എ. എം. കുമാരപിള്ള, കെ. ജി. പരമേശ്വരമേനോൻ, ചങ്ങനാശേരി പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള, സി. പി. തോമസ് എന്നീ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ സാമാജികന്മാരെല്ലാവരും ബില്ലിനനുകൂലമായി എത്രയും ശക്തിമത്തായ വാദം നടത്തുകയുണ്ടായി. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥഭൂരിപക്ഷംമൂലം ബിൽ തള്ളിപ്പോയി എങ്കിലും ഇവിടത്തെ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ഏകാഭിപ്രായമായി പ്രസ്തുതബില്ലിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കയാണ് ചെയ്തതു.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ഈ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്ഭാഷയിൽത്തന്നെ നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കുന്നതല്ലെ അധികം നല്ലതു?

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അതാവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

"ഉത്തരതാരക", "അദ്ധ്യാപകൻ", പീപ്പിൾസ് വീക്കിലി, "മലയാളി", "വെസ്റ്റ്കോസ്റ്റ് സ്പെക്റ്റേറർ", "മലയാളമനോരമ", "ഭാഗ്യോദയം", "ലോകപ്രകാശം", "വിജ്ഞാനരത്നാകരം" മദ്രാസ് ടയിംസ്, മദ്രാസ് സ്റ്റാൻഡേർഡ്, ഹിൻഡു, ഇൻഡ്യൻ പേട്രിയാട്, വീക്കിലി ക്രാണിക്കിൾ, യുണൈറഡ് ഇൻഡ്യാ ആൻഡ് നേററീവ് സ്റ്റേററ്സ്, മലബാർ ഹെറാൾഡ്, സുഭാഷിണി, സുജനമിത്രം മുതലായ മിക്ക പത്രങ്ങളും ബില്ലിനെ അനുമോദിച്ച് മുഖപ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും കേരളീയ നായർ സമാജം, കേരളീയ ബ്രാഹ്മണസമാജം, സാധുജന പരിപാലനസമാജം, മുതലായി ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള പല പൊതുയോഗങ്ങളും ബില്ലിനനുകൂലമായി നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ പാസ്സാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇവയെക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി ഒരു സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായം രൂപപ്പെട്ടുത്തേണ്ടതായ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്ന് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. നിയമസഭ പ്രസ്തുതബിൽ തള്ളിക്കളഞ്ഞതിന്റെ ശേഷവും പല സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലായി പൊതുജന പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഈ വിഷയം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായം നിർബന്ധിത പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് അനുകൂലമാണെന്നുള്ളതിന് ഇതിൽകൂടുതൽ തെളിവുകൾ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ നാം ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധമാക്കത്തക്ക ഒരു പതനത്തിൽ എത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന് നോക്കാം.

ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിലും ജപ്പാനിലും നിർബന്ധ നിയമം നടപ്പാക്കിയ അവസരത്തിൽ അവിടത്തെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പോകുവാൻ പ്രായമായ കുട്ടികളിൽ നാല്പത്തിമൂന്നും ഇരുപത്തെട്ടും ശതമാനം മാത്രമെ പഠിക്കുന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു എന്ന് ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലൊ. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗോഖലെ അവർകൾ സാമ്രാജ്യനിയമസഭയിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ നിർബന്ധ പ്രാഥമീകവിദ്യാഭ്യാസനിയമം ഹാജരാക്കിയ സമയം, കുട്ടികളിൽ മുപ്പത്തിമൂന്നു ശതമാനം സ്കൂളിൽ പോയിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം ആ നിയമം നടപ്പിലാക്കിയാൽ മതിയെന്നും അല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നുമാണു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടത്. നമ്മുടെ സ്ഥിതി അതിനെക്കാൾ എത്രയൊ ഭേദമായിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ കുട്ടികളിൽ ൭൨ ശതമാനം ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ പാഠശാലകളിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഇവിടെ നിർബന്ധനിയമം നടപ്പാക്കുവാൻ നാം ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ മടി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതായ ആവശ്യമില്ലാ. നമുക്കുള്ളിടത്തോളം അനുകൂലമായ സാഹചര്യങ്ങളോടുകൂടി ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് ഒരുത്തരും ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ പൂർണ്ണമായ വിശ്വാസം. ഒന്നോടെ എല്ലാ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെയിടയിലും നിർബന്ധനിയമം നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്ന് എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായമില്ലാ. ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ നാം വളരെ കരുതലോടുകൂടിയും സാവകാശത്തിലും മുന്നോട്ടുപോയാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. നിയമം പാസ്സാക്കുമ്പോൾതന്നെ അതു എപ്പോൾ, എങ്ങിനെ, എവിടെ, ഏതെല്ലാം വർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെയിടയിൽ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തണമെന്ന് തീർച്ചയാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പൂർണ്ണ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ നിയമത്തെ നമുക്ക് രൂപവൽക്കരിക്കാവുന്നതും സാഹചര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി വേണ്ടവണ്ണം അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയതിനു ശേഷം മാത്രം ഗവർമ്മെന്റു തങ്ങളുടെ അധികാരത്തെ പ്രയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

ഒന്നാമതായി ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ള വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ എല്ലാം സ്ഥലം ഉള്ളിടത്തോളം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ നിയമത്തെ പ്രയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. പുതിയ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നകാര്യം അതിനുശേഷം ആലോചിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. വർഷംതോറും ഒരു നിശ്ചിതസംഖ്യയിലുള്ള വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ കൂടുതലായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതായാൽ കൂടിയതു എട്ടു സംവത്സരംകൊണ്ടു ആവശ്യമുള്ളടത്തോളം വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ കൂടുതലായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന് യാതൊരു പ്രയാസവും നേരിടുന്നതല്ലാ. നിർബന്ധിത പ്രാഥമീകവിദ്യാ

[Mr. C. P. Tarakan.]

ഭ്യാസം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം പെട്ടെന്ന് അനവധി വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതായും അതിലേക്ക് അത്യന്തം ഭീമമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ചിലവിടേണ്ടതായും വരുമെന്ന് ഒരു തെററായ ധാരണ ചിലരുടെയിടയിൽ വ്യാപരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അല്പം മനസ്സിരുത്തി ആലോചിച്ചാൽ അങ്ങിനെ നാം ഭയപ്പെടേണ്ടതില്ലെന്ന് നിഷ്പ്രയാസം മനസ്സിലാക്കാം. നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ പഠിക്കുവാൻ പ്രായമായ കുട്ടികളുടെ സംഖ്യ ആറു ലക്ഷമാണെന്ന് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ട് ൧ വ-ാം വശത്തുനിന്നും നമുക്കു കാണാം.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): ഈ ആറുലക്ഷം കുട്ടികളെ ഉള്ളു എന്ന് എങ്ങിനെ അറിഞ്ഞു?

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ട് ൧ വ-ാം വശത്തു നോക്കിയാൽ അറിയാം. ഈ ആറു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ നാലുലക്ഷത്തി ഒൻപതിനായിരം കുട്ടികൾ ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ പ്രാഥമീക വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ പഠിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. നിർബ്ബന്ധനിയമം നടപ്പാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരുലക്ഷം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെക്കൂടി ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിൽ തന്നെ നിശ്ചയമായും പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സൌകര്യമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ള വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ, എത്ര വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ കൂടുതലായി പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സൌകര്യമുണ്ടെന്ന് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ നിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എങ്കിലും എന്റെ ഊഹത്തിൽ വലിയപിശകുവരുവാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെവിശ്വാസം. ആ തോതുവച്ചു ആകെ അഞ്ചുലക്ഷം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾഉള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിൽതന്നെ പഠിക്കുവാൻ സൌകര്യമുണ്ട്. പ്രാഥമീക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വകയ്ക്കു നാം ഇപ്പോൾ ഇരുപത്തിനാലുലക്ഷം രൂപാചെലവിടുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് മിസ്റ്റർ സ്റ്റീഫൻസൺ ഏതാനും ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ആ തുക എങ്ങിനെകിട്ടിയെന്ന് എനിയ്ക്കു ശരിയായിമനസ്സിലായില്ല. എങ്കിലും നമുക്ക് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ തുകയെത്തന്നെ സ്വീകരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽപോലും അഞ്ചുലക്ഷം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് പഠിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടതായ സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ചിലവ് ഇരുപത്തിനാലുലക്ഷം രൂപായാണ്. ഇനിയും നാം ഒരുലക്ഷംവിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് പഠിക്കുവാനുള്ള വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾകൂടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ നമ്മുടെആവശ്യത്തിനു ധാരാളം മതിയാകും. അതിലേക്ക് അഞ്ചുലക്ഷം രൂപ കൂടുതലായി ചിലവിടേണ്ടിവരുമെന്ന് കണക്കാക്കുക. നാലു കൊല്ലം കൊണ്ടുമാത്രമെ ഒരു വിദ്യാർത്ഥി നാലാം

ക്ലാസ്സിൽ എത്തുകയുള്ളു. പുതിയതായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ ആദ്യത്തെ കൊല്ലം ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്സും പിന്നീട് കൊല്ലംതോറും ഓരോക്ലാസ്സുകൾകൂടുതലായും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ധാരാളംമതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. നമുക്ക് കൂടുതലായി ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്കൂളുകൾ എല്ലാം തന്നെ ഉടനെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകഎന്ന് തീർച്ചയാക്കിയാൽപോലും ഓരോകൊല്ലത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെവിദ്യാഭ്യാസചിലവ് ഒന്നേകാൽലക്ഷം രൂപാ വീതമുള്ള ക്രമത്തിന് വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. നമ്മുടെ കോശസ്ഥിതിയുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെനിലക്ക് ഈതുക നമ്മെക്കൊണ്ട് സാധിക്കാത്ത ഒരുസംഗതിയാണെന്ന് പറയുവാൻനിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എങ്കിലും അത്രവേഗത്തിൽ സംഗതികൾചെയ്തു തീർക്കണമെന്ന് എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. എട്ടുസംവത്സരംകൊണ്ട്, നമുക്കുകൂടുതലായി ആവശ്യമുള്ളേടത്തോളം സ്കൂളുകൾ പുതിയതായി ഉണ്ടാക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ ഒരുസ്കീം തയ്യാറാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് നാം ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം യാതൊരു പ്രയാസവും കൂടാതെ നിർബന്ധിതപ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇവിടെ പൂർണ്ണമായ അളവിൽ നടപ്പാക്കുവാൻ നമുക്ക് സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ വിഷയം സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഞാൻ ഒരു ബിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറനുവാദത്തിനായി സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ട് രണ്ടു സംവത്സരം കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുവരെ നിഷേധിച്ചോ, അനുകൂലിച്ചോ മറുപടിതരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ കാരണം എന്താണെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഞാൻ ഹാജരാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന ബിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു തൃപ്തികരമായി തോന്നിയിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനുതന്നെ ഒരു പുതിയബിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കി ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. ഏതാനും സംവത്സരങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പ് ഗവൺമെൻറ് നിർബന്ധിത പ്രാഥമീക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ബിൽ എഴുതുവാനായി ഒരു കമ്മററിയെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ആ കമ്മററി ഒരു നക്കൽ ബിൽ എഴുതി ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ ഏല്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ നക്കൽ ബില്ലിന് പിന്നീട് എന്തു സംഭവിച്ചു എന്ന് അറിയുന്നില്ല. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇത്രയും പ്രവർത്തിച്ച ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇനിയും പുറകോട്ടു പോകാൻ ശ്രമിക്കയില്ലായിരിക്കുമല്ലോ. ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ സന്തോഷത്തോടുകൂടി അംഗീകരിക്കുകയും ഈ ഭാഗത്തെസാമാജികന്മാർ എല്ലാവരും അനുകൂലിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്ന് വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): അറുപത്തെട്ടു ശതമാനമെന്ന് ഏതു ഭാഗത്താണ് പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു ?

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അത് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ൭൨-ാമത്തെ പേജിൽ തന്നെ ഉണ്ടു.

PRESIDENT: We will now rise and meet again at 2·30, as we will have to close the discussion quarter of an hour earlier.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-58 P. M. and met again at 2-33 P. M.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, I have pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by Mr. Tarakan; but I do it with some reservations. Mr. Tarakan has been drawing the attention of the House to the necessity for free and compulsory education for the depressed classes. Considering the fact that Travancoreans have been availing themselves of the opportunities afforded for education in a great measure, I think that we need not have compulsory education for the higher classes. If we say that we should have free and compulsory education for certain communities, even among the members of such communities we may find that there are some well-to-do people who are able to pay their fees and who will come in for education voluntarily. I know instances of boys belonging to these backward communities who resented their being exempted from payment of fees. There may be instances of boys whose parents might be receiving Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 per mensem and it is only natural that along with other boys they also might like to be permitted to pay their fees. Such being the case, I would suggest that free and compulsory education should be given only to the absolutely poor to whatever class or community they may belong. Whether a boy is a Brahmin, a Nayar or a Christian or even a member of the depressed classes the Government should lend a helping hand and make education compulsory in the case of all who are found to be absolutely poor. In North Travancore—I think it obtains in South Travancore also—there are many schools which are closed during the harvest period since the children have to help their parents who will be busy working in the fields. So, they do not find it possible to attend schools. Such being the case, if we have compulsory and free education, I think that in all such cases we will be driven to the necessity of finding funds for providing these children with food, clothing, and books also. Considering the fact that even at present we are spending about forty five lakhs of rupees—

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know whether the mover said that there should be *free* education?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Of course, compulsory education means free education also.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does compulsory education mean free education?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Once we introduce compulsory education, it necessarily means that it should be free also. Moreover, does Mr. Sivarama Panikkar forget that even at present primary education is *free* in our State?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): What is the reservation that the member makes in supporting the resolution?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): The reservation is that free and compulsory education must be given not to members of the depressed classes alone but to all classes of people who are found to be absolutely poor, whether they be Brahmins, Nayars or Christians or members of the depressed classes.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Am I to understand from this that the member is seconding the resolution with certain reservations?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Yes; that was what I plainly stated even when I began my speech.

As I have already stated, Sir, even at present we are spending 45 lakhs of rupees on education and I think any further increase in the expenditure under that head will not be advisable.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): The member says that he is supporting the resolution with certain reservations. Can this be considered to be seconding?

PRESIDENT: If you are seconding the resolution, Mr. Thomas, you must support it as it stands.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is it necessary, Sir, that I should support it in every detail?

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): If that is not possible for the member, he can bring in an amendment.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I do not know if the mover ever meant that it should not be free education.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): I did not say anything about free education.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): How is it possible to have compulsory education unless we are prepared to make it free also?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): The member himself has stated that he was supporting the resolution with some reservations.

PRESIDENT: Whether he seconds the resolution or not, he can speak upon it.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If he does not second it, he cannot speak before the resolution is seconded.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The resolution is for *compulsory* education and I think so far as *compulsory* education is concerned he is supporting it unreservedly.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): The resolution, no doubt, is for compulsory education: but I take it to be free also. In other respects, I support the resolution unreservedly.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Did not the mover say that he was not very particular whether the education was free or not?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Those are all details which those who are interested in may look into, I second the resolution.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Does he support the resolution as it stands?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : I second the resolution.

PRESIDENT : This is the wording of the resolution as it stands:—

This Council recommends to the Government that early steps be taken to introduce compulsory primary education throughout the State.

Do you second the resolution as it stands, Mr. Thomas?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Yes, I second it. I have only made certain remarks.

PRESIDENT : If you second the resolution as it stands, you may speak.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : He has already finished his speech, Sir.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I rise not to support the resolution, as it is, but only to make a suggestion. The subject now under discussion is one directly concerned with the education in the State, and, in dealing with the subject, we have to discuss the various aspects of it. In the first place, we have to see whether there is any need for making primary education compulsory at present. And then we have to consider the finances of the State also. I beg to submit, Sir, that there has been a proposal from this side of the House the other day for appointing a committee to consider the question of education, as a whole, to consider whether the present system of education should continue or whether any change has to be effected in it. The Government also have in a way accepted the suggestion. I therefore suggest that it would be better for us not to spend our time in discussing this resolution at present but to allow the subject to lie over until the proposed committee is appointed and then to leave it to that committee to consider this question also in the light of the observations made by the mover of the resolution.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Am I to understand from the member that he is of opinion that it would be enough if this subject matter is referred to that committee?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I have no objection for that either.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Sir, I rise to oppose the motion.

I must say at once that the Government are at one with the mover as regards the end to be reached, namely, securing complete primary education for all boys and girls in the State as soon as possible.

The points at issue are whether, to secure this end, compulsion is or will be necessary and whether it is advisable to introduce the element of compulsion now or in the near future.

Travancore has made considerable progress as regards primary education, but of course a good deal remains to be done, and, as always

regard to that I can only say that the main difficulty, as I see it, is not any unwillingness on the part of the people to send their children to school, but lack of funds to provide the necessary facilities. That factor will remain under a compulsory system though along with such a system other means of raising funds for education than those at present used may have to be adopted.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from the member whether there is any statistics to show how many institutions there are in the State with the first two classes?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Figures are available, but I do not know whether they have been collected in a statistical form.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): For introducing compulsory education, may I know whether the Director thinks that departmentalising aided institutions is a necessary step?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not think it is a necessary step; it would also be very expensive.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): From the point of view of efficiency, may I know whether aided schools compare with departmental schools?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is not possible to make any definite statement. Some private schools are better than departmental schools and *vice versa*.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it on account of financial difficulties that the Director opposed this resolution?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it only on that ground?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Not entirely on that ground. If the Government are committed to a policy of compulsory education, they will have to see that the necessary schools are provided and maintained either by private agencies or by Government direct. Either way, it will be very expensive.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Has he any objection to accept the principle of compulsory education?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not think there is any principle of compulsory education applicable in all cases. Whether compulsory education is necessary in a place depends upon the circumstances.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*); Has the Director any objection to refer this matter to the committee that has been promised by the Government?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I think I must correct the impression of the member in regard to the Committee which he says has been promised by the Government. I think that

[Mr. J. Stephenson.]

rather begs the question. I was very careful to state during the general discussion that an enquiry will be conducted and whether that would involve the formation of a committee is still to be decided.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): May I know whether the member is not aware that the President himself assured the House that either a committee 'or other agency' composed of officials and non-officials would be called upon to consider the question?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I agree to that—'or other agency'.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Has the Director any objection to refer this matter to that agency?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I think that is a very good suggestion.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): The objections on the ground of finance can be overcome by introducing compulsory education in small areas first and then adding to it several areas.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot understand the position taken up by Mr. Thomas.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): How is compulsory primary education carried on in Baroda?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I think, in Baroda, the Government are reconsidering the whole question of compulsory education.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): What about the depressed classes?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): If at all compulsory education is to be introduced, it should be on broad lines only. It would not be fair to compel the children of one community to go to school and leave it optional in the case of other communities.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Before introducing the scheme of compulsory education, may I know whether he is willing to see that some money is allotted to maintaining the entire cost of education of the poor and backward classes?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): To set apart separate sums of money for the education of the poor is not a good idea.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): What I say is to set apart some money for the entire cost of education for backward classes in respect of feeding, clothing and purchase of books.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I would rather not express any opinion on that point. It is one of those questions which has to be decided upon after a thorough enquiry. The parents of a boy not belonging to the backward classes may be poor and it may be equally difficult for them to send him to school for study.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Out of the 31 per cent. or so that still remain to be educated, how many come under depressed and backward communities?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): That I do not know. I have not examined the figures from that point of view.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does the Director believe that if some such arrangement, say providing food, clothing and books for the pupils of the backward communities, is made, more persons from the backward class will flock to the schools and thereby percentage might be readily increased?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have already indicated what a huge expenditure will be necessary in building schools, and providing instruction. The provision of food and clothing etc. will add enormously to the cost.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is the Director aware that some of the schools in this State are in a dilapidated condition and require reconstruction?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, I am aware.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it because there is sufficient progress in voluntary education that there is no necessity to consider the question of compulsory primary education?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): If we take into consideration the last few years, I think as much progress on an average has been made as the State finances have permitted.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it not then all the more reason for levelling up the rest by giving compulsory primary education?

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): To devote more money to primary education and less to higher education—that is a big question. The money devoted to Vernacular education has been rising year by year both in amount and in proportion to the total expenditure.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ തരകൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും പ്രാഥമീകവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധമാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതുമായ പ്രമേയത്തെ എനിക്ക് തല്ക്കാലം അനുകൂലിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ജനങ്ങളിൽ സാർവ്വത്രികമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കണമെന്നുള്ള മനഃസ്ഥിതിയെപ്പറ്റി നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു് മഹാശയന്മാരുടെ മനഃസ്ഥിതിയാണ് എന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു മനഃസ്ഥിതിയെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ, ജനങ്ങളിൽ സാർവ്വത്രികമായി വ്യാപിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു് പറഞ്ഞ് പ്രതിക്ഷ

[Mr. C. N. Tappan Namputiri.]

ലിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ കാരണം എന്താണെന്ന് പറയാം. എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകണമെന്നും അവർ അതിനെ സ്വീകരിച്ച് അവർക്ക് ഗുണം സിദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നുമല്ലാതെ മറ്റൊന്നുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിന്റെനിലയ്ക്ക് നിർബന്ധപ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം എന്നു വച്ചാൽ മലയാള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം-നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം-എന്നാണ് സങ്കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അർത്ഥം. ആ നാട്ടുഭാഷയെ ഇന്നത്തെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നിലക്ക്, നിർബന്ധമാക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്ന് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതിനുള്ള കാരണം ഈരാജ്യത്തു് രണ്ടുഭാഷകളെ നിർബന്ധമാക്കിവയ്ക്കുന്നതു് ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വളരെ സങ്കടകരമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇന്ന് സാധാരണയായി കോടതികളിലും ഗവമെന്റിലും സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഇംഗ്ലീഷു് ഭാഷയെയാണ് ഈ നിലക്ക് മലയാളത്തിനെക്കാൾ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിനെ അല്ലെ നിർബന്ധഭാഷയാക്കേണ്ടതു്? ഇന്നു കോടതികളിലും ഈ കൌൺസിലിലും ഗവമെന്റ് സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് മുഴുവൻ, ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെയാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ വരുന്ന പ്രതിനിധികളെ വോട്ടുചെയ്തു അയയ്ക്കുന്നവരിൽ മുക്കാലെ മുണ്ടാണി ഭാഗവും മലയാളഭാഷമാത്രം പരിചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരാണ്. ഈ പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇവിടെ എന്തെല്ലാം പറയുന്നുഎന്നും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ആ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുത്തു് അയക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ അറിയുന്നതു് മലയാളം പത്രക്കാരുടെ സഹായംകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ്. ഈ മലയാളം പത്രക്കാർ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നുഎങ്കിൽ ഈ പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ എന്തെല്ലാം സംഗതികൾ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് അറിയുവാൻ സാധിക്കാതായിപ്പോയേനെ. ഇവിടെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽപറയുന്ന സംഗതികളെമുഴുവൻ മലയാളമാക്കി ജനങ്ങളെ അറിയിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി മലയാളം പത്രക്കാർ, അയയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അവർക്ക് ഒരു നല്ലസംഖ്യകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഒരവസരത്തിൽ മിസ്റ്റർ. പി. കെ. നാരായണപിള്ള ഇവിടെവച്ച് മലയാളത്തിൽ സംസാരിക്കാൻ ഭാവിച്ചപ്പോൾ No,No,No. എന്ന് ചിലർ പറയുന്നതും ഞാൻ കേട്ടു. (ചിരി). അപ്പോൾ ഈ ഭാഷ ഇങ്ങനെ മിണ്ടാൻപോലും വഹിയാത്ത ഒന്നാണൊഎന്ന് എനിക്ക് തോന്നിപ്പോയി.

അഞ്ചൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും പല സംഗതികളും ജനങ്ങൾക്കറിയേണ്ടതുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അഞ്ചൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ഒരു ഫാറത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകതകണ്ടു. അതു അഞ്ചൽ മാസ്റ്റർ എഴുതേണ്ടഭാഗം മുഴുവനും മലയാളവും ജനങ്ങൾ എഴുതേണ്ട ഭാഗം മുഴുവനും

ഇംഗ്ലീഷും എഴുതേണ്ട ഒരു ഫാറമാണ്. ഇതിന്റെ അൎത്ഥം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷയെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നിൎബന്ധമാക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ്. അതു പോലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ധാരാളമായി പെരുമാറേണ്ട ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണ് കോടതികളും. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള പ്രജകൾക്കു ഗവൎമ്മെന്റുമായി ഇടപെടേണ്ടതായി യാതൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ ഒരു വിധത്തിലും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ഗവൎമ്മെന്റുമായി ഇടപെടണമെങ്കിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിന്റെ സഹായമില്ലാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള നില ഗവൎമ്മെന്റുണ്ടാക്കിത്തീൎത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിൎബന്ധമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന നിലയ്ക്കു മലയാളത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിൎബന്ധമാക്കേണ്ടയാവശ്യമില്ല. രണ്ടു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിൎബന്ധമാക്കിവയ്ക്കുന്നതു്, ഒരു രാജ്യത്തും നടപ്പില്ലാത്തതാണ്. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ തരകൻ പറയുന്നതു യൂറോപ്പ് മുതലായ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടപ്പാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതിനാൽ അതു പോലെ ഇവിടെയും നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ ആ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ അവിടത്തെ ഭാഷയെത്തന്നെയാണ് ഗവൎമ്മെന്റും സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു. അതുകൊണ്ടു അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ അതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണു. ഇവിടെ ഗവൎമ്മെന്റു സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഭാഷ ഒന്നു്, ജനങ്ങളിൽ നിൎബന്ധമാക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന ഭാഷ വേറെ ഒന്നു്. രണ്ടും ഒരേഭാഷയാകുന്നുവെങ്കിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയോജനമുള്ളൂ. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തു അങ്ങിനെ കണ്ടതു കൊണ്ടു അതു പോലെ ഇവിടേയും നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രം പറഞ്ഞാൽ പോരാ; അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്നതുപോലെ ഇവിടെയും പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുമൊ എന്നുകൂടി നോക്കണം.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരും മലയാളം പഠിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷം എല്ലാവൎക്കും കൂടി ഗവൎമ്മെന്റിനെക്കൊണ്ടു മലയാളത്തിൽ തന്നെ എഴുത്തുകുത്തു നടത്തണമെന്നു നിൎബന്ധിച്ചു സമ്മതിപ്പിക്കരുതേ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*) : ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ ഇവിടെ ൧൫ ശതമാനം മലയാള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു കണക്കു കൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നു. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ ഗവൎമ്മെന്റിനോടു അപ്രകാരം നിൎബന്ധിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ ബാക്കി ൮൫ ശതമാനം കൂടി മലയാളം പഠിച്ചു വന്നതിനു ശേഷം മാത്രമേ അതു പാടൊള്ളു എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ ഒരു ന്യായവും കാണുന്നില്ല.

അതിനാൽ രണ്ടു ഭാഷയേയും നിൎബന്ധമാക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു ഒരിക്കലും ഉചിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഈ രാജ്യവാസികളിൽ നൂറു ശതമാനം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചവരാണ് എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിൽ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പുലയരിൽ എത്രശതമാനം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉള്ളവരുണ്ട്.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ഏതു സമുദായക്കാരുടെയിടയിൽ, എത്രയെങ്കിലുമായിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ.

അതു എങ്ങിനെയായാലും ഗവൺമെൻറ് സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭാഷയെത്തന്നെ നിർബന്ധമാക്കണമെന്ന് മാത്രമെ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കുറഞ്ഞയാളുകളുടെയിടയിലല്ലെ അതു് അധികം പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധമാക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഇംഗ്ലീഷിനെ തന്നെ വേണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം അല്ലാതെ പ്രമേയകർത്താവ് സങ്കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മലയാളഭാഷയെ നിർബന്ധമാക്കേണ്ടയാവശ്യമില്ല. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധമാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു ഭേദഗതി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ ഇതു വരെ പറയാതിരുന്നതു്, അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഇവിടെ ചിലർ ലഹളകൂട്ടിയെങ്കിലൊ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചിട്ടാണ്.

മലയാളം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലുള്ള അധ്യാപകന്മാൎക്കു ശമ്പളകൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു കമ്മററി ഇവിടെയുണ്ട്. ആ കമ്മററിക്കാർ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ അവൎക്കു ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ രൂപാ കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കാമെന്നുള്ള നിലയിലാണ് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതു ഒരു അധികച്ചിലവായിട്ടാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ കരുതിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് എത്രയൊ വലുതായ തുകകളാണു ചിലവുചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊണ്ടു നാട്ടിൽ തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലായ്മവർദ്ധിച്ചു വരാനെ ഇടയുള്ളു. അതിലേക്കു ചിലവുചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വലിയ തുകകളെ കുറച്ചു അതിനെ മലയാളം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലേയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടിചിലവുചെയ്തു നിർബന്ധമാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു എങ്കിൽഅതു പ്രയോജനമുള്ളതാണെന്നു തന്നെ പറയാമായിരുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നിലക്കു മലയാള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ പാടെനശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടു ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ നിർബന്ധമാക്കിതീൎക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഭേദഗതിയോടുകൂടി മിസ്റ്റർ തരകൻെറ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : Sir, I am in agreement with the principle of the resolution moved by my friend Mr. Tarakan. In this connection, I should like to deal with some of the points which suggest themselves to my mind. The first thing that I wish to point out is that the resolution only wants to introduce compulsory primary education. It does not specify in what language it has to be. Therefore, my friend Mr. Namputiri's objection as to the language and difficulties about the language is not, I think, very serious. Of course education employs language. But what language is employed is not essential. In my opinion the language employed should be our mother tongue.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Is the member agreeable to any course wherein primary education would be conducted in Hindi ? (*Laughter.*)

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : Certainly not ; I am against it.

Another point that I have to note is about the difference between compulsory education and compulsory school education. It is desirable that the Government should make it compulsory that every child should be educated in the three R's—reading, writing and arithmetic.

We are not now as much enamoured of the very word education as we had been about thirty or twenty or even ten years ago. We have seen the undesirable effects of the bad system of education. But so far as the necessity for a knowledge of the three R's for all the people is concerned, we are all agreed. The difficulties about unemployment which may be created by certain systems of education are not applicable to this because a knowledge of the three R's is highly useful to all human beings. That is the only point that Mr. Tarakan's resolution deals with. In the case of the higher classes who are able to educate their children, I think it is not necessary to provide schools for them. It may be made compulsory to educate them but not to send the boys to schools. Education can be accomplished very effectively without sending boys to schools even more effectively than otherwise by sending boys to schools. Suppose I have a child. If I have some leisure, I can educate that child without the help of the schools. There are several persons in the same predicament. So the principle of compulsarily sending boys to schools may be enforced only in the case of poor people who are unable to educate their children otherwise. If this point is recognised I think boys and girls may be allowed to acquire educational qualifications without attending schools, and then the cost of education incurred by Government can be very greatly reduced and that amount saved can be spent for the poor who are unable to educate their children except through Government schools. So I think the financial point of view will not be as formidable as it may appear. As has been pointed out by the President on behalf of Government the whole system of present education will be considered, and this point may also be considered then. That there is necessity for making education compulsory for the lower classes who are now without education is admitted by all.

[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

If education is compulsory in the case of the poor people, Governme will have to provide them with food also and educate them. With th words and with the suggestion that these points may also be conside when the question of the overhauling of the whole system of educat is taken, I beg to support Mr. C. P. Tharakan.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): I support, in its main bro outline, the principle involved in Mr. Tarakan's resolution. It is t duty of every civilized Government to see that its subjects are conve ant in the three Rs, and a system of primary education comprehensi enough to reach at least the entire school-going population of t country is a healthy idea.

Some of the Native States in India are trying the compulso system while our State with its system of voluntary but free prima education has till now managed to keep ahead of all the other Stat and Provinces of India. Our schools have increased so rapidly with recent years that there is at present one recognised school to eve 2·12 sq. mile and to every 1,141 of the population. The schools ha also been thrown open to all classes so that any person who is now desi ous of sending his child to school may not find it difficult to secure admission to some school in his neighbourhood. Our expenditure on edu cation has, of recent years, swelled so large that the outlay on Verna cular education alone has steadily increased from about 2 lakhs of rupe in 1080 and about 8 lakhs in 1090 to something like 22 lakhs in 110 (*Vide* p. 13 of the Administration Report on the Department of Edu cation.) Calculations for statistical purposes show that the number children of schoolgoing age may come to about 15 per cent of the enti population and 12·1 per cent out of this is seen to attend school In Primary classes alone, it is seen that 68·13 per cent of the childre of school going age receive instruction.

To go a step further, and to compel every parent to send his chil to school, means an increased demand on the public purse, and it is ou duty to see that the State revenues admit of such a course being taken Compulsory education, I believe, means not only an increase in th number of school buildings and teachers but also a provision for food clothing and books to a certain number of children whose parents ma not be in a position to supply them with these requisites. We have no yet been able to improve the lot of the teachers in Vernacular School and a further recruitment to that half-famished army has to be mor deliberately thought of before put into execution. In the anxiety o Government and of the people to increase the number of departmenta schools, the inhabitants of various localities were asked to put u temporary sheds to locate new schools and these sheds owing to th flimsy nature of their structure have in many cases, tumbled down o are in an extremely dilapidated condition. The replacement of these sheds by suitable buildings is by itself a great problem, and we do not know what Government propose to do in revising the pay of the school-masters. If a system of compulsion is now introduced, there is no knowing as to what further charge we are to expect on the State

revenues. And in the absence of an approximate idea as to where we will stand, it does not seem advisable to make a leap in the dark. I for myself would much rather let things alone than see a state of affairs brought about when Government would insist upon levying an educational cess or something else of its kind and this House itself will be put to the painful necessity of voting with Government in the matter.

Another difficulty I see before me is a probability of an acute state in the problem of unemployment. It is a matter well known to every one of us that our young men who resort to the present-day schools imbibe an apathy to follow their ancestral avocations. But it may be argued that we are making primary education alone compulsory. A boy once put into the school may like to go on and the chances are that there will be an increase of boys studying in the higher classes as well. Coming out of school, they will be unfit for anything but clerkships, schoolmasterships or some other jobs under Government, and, these, in the ordinary course of things, they are not likely to have. Disappointment and discontent will be the consequence, and we will be confronted with a problem of greater consequence to the country and to the young men affected.

My suggestion therefore is that a scheme of compulsory education should go side by side with a system of less costly education imparted in combination with a well-laid scheme of vocational training suited to our country. A revival of the old village schools under suitable conditions, giving of further impetus to private agencies to start new schools, a system of encouraging tuition at home, a scheme to see if the middle school classes in the English and Vernacular schools could be amalgamated and other measures calculated to bring down the expenditure on the existing schools should be worked hand in hand with a scheme to further swell the outlay on primary education.

During the discussion on the educational budget, the other day, the Government have undertaken to institute an enquiry into the possibilities of overhauling the present system of education and I believe it will be desirable if the same inquiring agency is asked to go into the question of making Primary education compulsory and to lay out a scheme for that education being imparted in the way that may be most beneficial to the country at large.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, with regard to the question of introducing compulsory primary education, I have no difference of opinion because in all the speeches delivered by the various members on this side of the House there is a decided opinion in favour of referring the question to the agency which the Government have proposed to employ for the purpose of overhauling the educational policy of the State. Under these circumstances, I think this resolution is too premature to be considered and passed by this House. Besides, according to me several intermediate steps have to be gone through before adopting this resolution as it is. From the statistics, it will be found that there is at least one institution for every 2·3 square miles in the

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

State. Of course, that is a good sign and it favours the introduction of primary compulsory education. But I have doubts whether these various institutions are distributed in a justifiable way or whether a redistribution of these schools is desirable. I am of opinion that the distribution is far from satisfactory and therefore a redistribution has to be attempted. That is the first step. Because several other points have to be considered before adopting this resolution, I submit I may be permitted to move an amendment to the resolution to be accepted by the House. The amendment which I propose to place before the House runs as follows:

After the word "that" add the following words:—

"The question of introducing compulsory primary education throughout the State be referred to the agency which the Government propose to employ for reconsidering the educational policy of the State."

This is the amendment that I propose to move to the resolution.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I beg to second the amendment.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I rise to a point of order. I want to know whether the member is entitled to bring forward this amendment without notice.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Yes, Sir, I move the amendment under Rule 42 of the Legislative Council Rules. Under that Rule, I am perfectly in order in moving the amendment. If any member objects to it, then I have to seek the permission of the President to waive the rule regarding notice. But if no member objects to it, then I need not seek the help of the President.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Standing Order 49 requires two days' notice—

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): But Standing Order 49 will apply only if any member objects to the moving of an amendment. But here no member objects to it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Under Standing Order 49 two days' notice is required. Standing Order 49 runs as follows.

"If a copy of an amendment has not been sent to the Secretary two clear days before the day fixed for the discussion of the resolution, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the President in the exercise of his power to suspend this order, allows the amendment to be moved."

So, if any member objects it is for you, Sir, to consider whether the Standing Order should be suspended or not.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): But that contingency does not arise now. It is only in case anybody objects to the moving of the amendment that the President has to exercise his discretion.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Under Rule 36, a member who wishes to move a resolution shall give 15 clear days' notice. This Standing Order 49 only says that fifteen days' notice is not required in the case of an amendement and that two clear days' notice is sufficient.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Under the rule two clear days' notice is not expected when there is no objection.

PRESIDENT: Reading Rule 42 and Standing Order 49 together, the position is this. Ordinarily, two clear days' notice should be given. If two clear days' notice has not been given, then any member can object to it. If no such objection is raised, then the member can move his amendment. If objection is raised, then the President must use his discretion.

MR. J. STEPHENSON (*Director of Public Instruction*): For my part, I have no objection.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): For my part, I accept the amendment.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I would like to know one point. Mr. Nilakanta Pillai would have us accept the amendment saying that the question be referred to the agency to be employed to go into the whole question of the reform of education. But am I to understand that if this amendment is accepted, it will mean that the House accepts the policy of compulsory education or only whether that question may be left to the consideration of the agency?

PRESIDENT: As I understand it the whole question will be referred to the agency.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I be permitted to point out one difficulty that may arise? If the amendment is accepted, it must mean that the principle of compulsory education has been accepted by this House.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): No.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Then what is the attitude of the House in regard to that?

PRESIDENT: It simply means this, that the House relegates to the agency the duty of going into the whole question.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): If the mover and the Government accept the amendment then there is no need for further discussion.

PRESIDENT: May I take it that the House accepts the amendment?

The resolution as amended was accepted.

Pleaders in Munsiffs Courts.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai, the next resolution stands in your name.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I beg to move the following resolution:

"This Council recommends to the Government that all the Second Grade Pleaders who have been practising in the Munsiffs' Courts for a period of five years or more be permitted to plead in the District Courts also."

സർ, മെട്രിക്കുലേഷൻ പരീക്ഷയിലൊ സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽ പരീക്ഷയിലൊ വിജയം സിദ്ധിച്ച ഒരാൾ പ്ലീഡർഷിപ്പു പരീക്ഷയ്ക്കു മൊത്തമുള്ള മാർക്കിൽ ൫൦ ശതമാനം വാങ്ങുന്നപക്ഷം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കോർട്ടിൽ വ്യവഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ൫൦ മാർക്സ് കിട്ടാത്തവർക്ക് മുൻസിഫുകോടതിയിൽ വ്യവഹരിച്ചു ൫ കൊല്ലത്തെ പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ അവർക്കും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കോടതിയിൽ വ്യവഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു സന്നതുകൊടുത്തുവന്നിരുന്നു.

ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥ അവരുടെ ശ്രേയസ്സിനേയും, ഉന്നമനത്തേയും, സഹായിക്കുകയും, തൊഴിൽവിഷയത്തിൽ വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥയെ ൧൦൯൯-ാമാണ്ടിടയ്ക്കു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി. തന്നിമിത്തം ഒരു സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് പ്ലീഡർ എത്രതന്നെ നിയമപാണ്ഡിത്യവും സാമർത്ഥ്യവും സിദ്ധിച്ചയാളായിരുന്നാലും അയാളുടെ ആയുഷ്കാലം മുഴുവനും സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ പ്ലീഡരായിട്ടുതന്നെ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടേണ്ടിവരുന്നു.

ഈ സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് പ്ലീഡർമാർ എത്രയുത്തരം കുഴഞ്ഞ കേസുകളേയും, ആദ്യംമുതൽക്കേ ചരടുപിടിച്ചു പാക്കതെറാതേയും, തെററിക്കാതേയും സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വിധി ന്യായം കല്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം കോടതികളെ സഹായിച്ചു പോരുന്നവരാണ്.

മുൻസീഫ്കോടതികളിലെ വ്യവഹാരസല ഒരുകാലത്തു ൫൦൦ രൂപായായിരുന്നു. മുൻസിഫന്മാർക്ക് ൨,൦൦൦ രൂപാ സലയുള്ള കേസുകളിൽ വിധികല്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം കൂട്ടതലായിട്ടും ഈ സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ പ്ലീഡർമാർക്കുതന്നെ ആദ്യവ്യവഹാരം നടത്തുന്നതിനു അവകാശം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഇനിയും ഒരുകൊല്ലത്തെ വ്യവഹാരസംഖ്യയെ കണക്കാക്കുന്നതായാൽ ൧൧൦൧-ലെ ഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു എല്ലാക്കോടതികളിലുമായി ആ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൩൪,൩൬൯ കേസുകളാണു ഫയൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടു

ള്ളതു്. ഇവയിൽ ൯൩൨ കേസുകൾ ഒഴികെ ൩൪,൦൩൯ കേസുകളും മുൻസിഫ് കോടതിയിൽ ഫയൽചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് പ്ലീഡർ സ് വ്യവഹാരം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു.

ഇവയിൽ ൩,൨൭൧ കേസുകൾ മാത്രമെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കോർട്ടിലേക്ക അപ്പീൽവിഷയമായി തീർന്നിട്ടൊള്ളൂ. ആസ്ഥിതിക്ക ൩൦,൭൩൨ കേസുകൾ സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് വക്കീലന്മാർ നടത്തി അവരുടെ സാമർത്ഥ്യംമൂലം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിധികളിൽ കക്ഷികൾ സംതൃപ്തന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു വ്യക്തമാണു്.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): മുൻസിപ്പു കോടതിയിൽ ബി. എൽ. പാസായ വക്കീലന്മാരും കേസു നടത്തിവരുന്നതായി അറിയാമൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയാം.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): അവരുടെ സംഖ്യ എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ൩൦ പേരിൽ അധികം കാണുകയില്ല. ഒട്ടുവളരെ കേസും ഇല്ല (ചിരി).

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വ്യവസ്ഥയനുസരിച്ചു ൨,൦൦൦ സർക്കാർ രൂപാ സലയുള്ള ഒരു കേസു മുൻസിഫ് കോടതിയിലും അയതു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ രൂപയായി പോയാൽ ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിലുമാണ അന്യായം ഫയൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽ പ്രാക്ടീസ് ചെയ്യുന്ന ബി. എൽ. പാസായ വക്കീലന്മാർ മുൻസിഫ് കോർട്ടുകളിൽ കേസുനടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അപൂർവം ചിലരെ അറിയാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): അവർക്കും കേസ്സില്ലെ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): മുൻസിപ്പു കോട്ടിൽ, അവർക്ക സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ പ്ലീഡർമാരെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടാണുള്ളതു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): കുറച്ചെങ്കിലുമുണ്ടൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): കുറച്ചുകാണും.

ഒരു സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് പ്ലീഡർ ൨,൦൦൦ സർക്കാർ രൂപാ സലയു

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

ള്ള ഒരു കേസു മുൻസിഫ്കോടതിയിൽ കക്ഷിക്കുവേണ്ടി ഹാജരായിവ്യവഹാരം നടത്തത്തക്കതാണെങ്കിൽ അതേ വാദമുഖങ്ങളോടുകൂടിയ വേറൊരുകേസു ൨,൦൦൦ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്രൂപാ സല വന്നുപോയതുകൊണ്ടു ആ സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് പ്ലീഡറിനു വ്യവഹാരം നടത്തുവാൻ അധികാരമില്ലെന്നു കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ അശേഷം യുക്തികാണുന്നില്ല.

ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്കോടതിയിൽ ബി. എൽ. പാസായ വക്കീലന്മാർ വ്യവഹരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവസാനവിധി കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതായ ഹൈക്കോടതിക്കു കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യം വല്ലതും ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നുനോക്കുന്നതായാൽ ആ തത്വവും ഇല്ലെന്നുതന്നെ കാണുന്നു.

എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപായ്ക്കുമേൽ സലയുള്ള കേസ്സുകളിൽ മുൻസിഫന്മാരുടെ വിധിയിന്മേൽ നേരിട്ടുള്ള അപ്പീലധികാരം ഹൈക്കോടതിക്കാണ്. ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റ് ജഡ്ജിമാൎക്കു ഈ കേസ്സുകളിന്മേൽ അപ്പീലധികാരമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടും സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥാനം ബി. എൽ. വക്കീലന്മാരിലും താഴെയായി ഹൈക്കോടതി ഗണിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും വ്യക്തമാകുന്നു.

ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലൊ മറ്റു കോടതിയിലൊ ക്ലാൎക്കന്മാരായിട്ടും ശിരസ്തദാരന്മാരായിട്ടും ഇരുന്നു ക്ലെറിക്കൽജോലിമാത്രം പരിശീലിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബി. എൽ. ബിരുദധാരികളെ പലപ്പോഴും മുൻസിഫന്മാരായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴും ആപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചുവരുന്നുമുണ്ട്. സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ വാദമുഖങ്ങളെ കേട്ട് പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ച് യോഗ്യന്മാരായിത്തീരുന്ന മുൻസിഫന്മാരെ സീനിയാൎട്ടിയനുസരിച്ചു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജിയായി നിയമിക്കുന്നു. അവരുടെ ആ കോടതിയിൽ വ്യവഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് പ്ലീഡർമാൎക്കവകാശമില്ലെന്നു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും യുക്തിഹീനമാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് പ്ലീഡർമാരുടെ വാദമുഖങ്ങളെ കേട്ടു പരിചയമുള്ള മുൻസിഫ്മാരെ ജഡ്ജിമാരാക്കുന്നതുപോലെ, സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ്വക്കീലന്മാരേയും ജഡ്ജിയായി നിയമിച്ചാൽ എന്താ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtittu*): ആ നയം കൊള്ളാം. അതിലേയ്ക്കു യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരും സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ്പ്ലീഡർമാരുടെയിടയിൽ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടു.

കേവലം സാഹിത്യപരമായ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ബി. ഏ. പരീക്ഷ വിജയം സിദ്ധിച്ചശേഷം നിയമപരിജ്ഞാനം സിദ്ധിച്ചെങ്കിൽ

മാത്രമേ ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്കോടതിയിൽ വ്യവഹരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയൊള്ളു എന്നു വരുന്നതു സാഹസമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാരായ രണ്ടു സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് വക്കീലന്മാർ (മെസ്സേർസ് കെ. ആർ. പത്മനാഭപിള്ള, എൻ. പത്മനാഭപിള്ള ഇവർ) അവർലണ്ടുവരെ യാത്രചെയ്തു പതിനായിരമോ പതിനയ്യായിരമോ രൂപാ ചിലവുചെയ്തു ബാരിസ്റ്റർ എന്നുള്ള സ്ഥാനവുമായി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ തിരിച്ചെത്തിയപ്പോഴും ഹൈക്കോർട്ടിൽതന്നെ വ്യവഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അവകാശം അവർക്കു സിദ്ധിച്ചു.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Have not the Inns of Court made a rule that Indians should be Graduates if they should be admitted there?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): മിസ്റ്റർ പത്മനാഭപിള്ള തിരിയെ വരുന്നതുവരെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴും എങ്ങിനെയാണ് എന്നെനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

സർ, വക്കീൽജോലി ഒരു പ്രത്യേക തൊഴിലാണ്. ആ തൊഴിലിനു നിയമപരിജ്ഞാനത്തിനും പുറമേ പരിശീലനമാണ് പ്രധാനമായി വേണ്ടതു്. ബി. എൽ. പരീക്ഷാവിജയം കൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഒരു വക്കീൽ നല്ല വക്കീലായി പ്രശോഭിക്കയില്ല. അതു പ്രത്യേകസാമർത്ഥ്യത്തെക്കൂടി ആശ്രയിച്ചാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളിൽ അതിസമർത്ഥന്മാരായ വക്കീലന്മാർ നിയമവിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാർ ഇന്നു നമ്മുടെ പല കോടതികളിലും വ്യവഹരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അവരെ തടഞ്ഞുനിർത്താതെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവർമെൻറിന്റെ കടമയാണ്.

ഇതു്, ആ വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകയാവശ്യം മാത്രമല്ല. ബഹുജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തെക്കൂടി പര്യാലോചിച്ചു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതാണ്. കീഴ്ക്കോടതിയിൽ വ്യവഹാരം നടത്തിയ വക്കീലിനുതന്നെ അതിന്മേലുള്ള അപ്പീൽകേസ്സിനു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്കോടതിയിലും വാദിക്കുവാൻ അവകാശം കിട്ടുന്നപക്ഷം, ആ കേസ്സിലെ ന്യായവാദങ്ങളെ വേണ്ടുംവിധം അപ്പീൽകോടതിയെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും, വിധിന്യായത്തിൽ സംഭവിച്ചുപോയ തെററാണെങ്കിൽ, അതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അപ്പീൽകോടതിയിൽ വാദിക്കുന്നതിനും, ആ നിലയിൽ ആ കോടതിയെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനും ആ വക്കീലിനാണു കൂടുതൽ പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ളതു്; കക്ഷികൾക്കും അതൊരു രക്ഷാമാർഗ്ഗമായിരിക്കും.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): സെക്കൻറു ഗ്രേഡ് വക്കീലന്മാരെ ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ട് കോടതിയിൽ വ്യവഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവദിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ട് കോടതിയുടെ എഫിഷ്യൻസിക്കു ഹാനിയാകയില്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamthitta*): ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ട് കോടതിയുടെ എഫിഷ്യൻസി എന്നുപറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): എഫിഷ്യൻസി റെവന്യൂ മുതലായുള്ള ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ മാത്രമേ സംബന്ധിക്കയുള്ളോ ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamthitta*): എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേയും ബാധിക്കും.

രണ്ടുതരം പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളും അഭിഭാഷകവൃത്തിയിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതായാൽ രണ്ടുകൂട്ടരും നടത്തേണ്ടതൊഴിൽ ഒന്നുതന്നെയാണ്. വക്കീൽതൊഴിലിലുള്ള സാമർത്ഥ്യം പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയെ മാത്രം അനുസരിച്ചു നില്ക്കുന്നില്ല. സാമർത്ഥ്യമുള്ള തൊഴിൽകാരനെ ജീവിതമത്സരത്തിൽ പിന്നോട്ടു നിർത്തുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ധാരാളം ജോലിയുള്ള മുൻസിഫ്കോട്ടുവക്കീലിനു ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽ വ്യവഹരിക്കാൻ സൌകര്യം കാണുമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamthitta*): അധികം ആളുകൾക്കും സൌകര്യം കിട്ടുകയില്ല.

ബി. എൽ. പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളായ വക്കീലന്മാർ ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ നിന്നും നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്പെഷ്യൽ പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സാകുന്ന പക്ഷം ഹൈക്കോട്ടിൽ വ്യവഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ആ പരീക്ഷയുടെ വിഷയമായ നിയമങ്ങൾ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രത്യേകനിയമങ്ങളാണ്. ആ പരീക്ഷയിൽ ചേർന്നു ജയിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലും ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ട് കോർട്ടിൽ അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലം പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ചാൽ അവർക്കു ഹൈക്കോട്ടിൽ സന്നതു വാങ്ങാവുന്നതാണ്.

അതുപോലെതന്നെ അഞ്ചോ അതിലധികമോ കൊല്ലം മുൻസീഫ് കോടതിയിൽ വ്യവഹാരംനടത്തി പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സെക്കൻറു ഗ്രേഡ് പ്ലീഡർമാർക്കു ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ട് കോർട്ടിലേക്കുകൂടി സന്നതുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു പ്രതിബന്ധവും വരാനില്ല. ഈ

തന്നത്തെ മദ്രാസ് ഹൈക്കോടതിയും അംഗീകരിച്ചു 1926-ൽ മദ്രാസ് ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ ജോർജ് ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

സെക്കൻറ ഗ്രേഡ് വക്കീലന്മാരെ ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ട് കോടതിയിൽ വ്യവഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുകൂടി അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും, അതു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഏററവും രക്ഷാമാർഗ്ഗമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും, 1101 ൽകൂടിയ ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭയിലെ എല്ലാജനപ്രതിനിധികളുമായ സാമാജികന്മാരും ഒപ്പിട്ട് ഗവൺമെൻറ സമക്ഷം മെമ്മോറിയൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : How does it add to the public good? Does he suggest that there are not sufficient capable B. L. vakils?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): എന്നു അഭിപ്രായമില്ല. മുൻസിഫ് കോടതിയിൽ കേസ്സുനടത്തിയ ആ വക്കീൽതന്നെ ജില്ലാകോടതിയിൽ ആ ഭാഗം വാദിക്കുന്നതു ഏററവും നന്നായിരിക്കും.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*). ആ ഭാഗം ആ വക്കീൽതന്നെ ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലും വാദിച്ചാൽ നന്നായിരിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : നന്നായിരിക്കും. അതിനും ശേഷിയുള്ളവർ ഉണ്ട്.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does he say that these vakils should be given permission to conduct such appeal cases alone and not any original case ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : ഒറിജിനൽ കേസുണ്ടാകുമല്ലോ. ൨,൦൦൦ സക്കാർത്തുപ്പവരെ വാദിക്കാൻ ആ വക്കീലിനു തന്നെ അധികാരം നല്കീട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : My question is how will it add to the public good, if some Munsiff's Court vakils are allowed to conduct cases both in the District and in the Munsiff's Courts.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയാം. നെല്ലൂർകാരൻ ഒരാൾ ബി. എൽ. പാസ്സായി ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽ വ്യവഹരിക്കാൻ സന്നതു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നു. ജന്മികുടിയാൻ റഗുലേഷനോ, സ്റ്റാമ്പ് ആക്ടോ, സിവിൽ പ്രൊസീഡ്യുവർ കോഡോ ഒന്നും അയാൾക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു വക്കീലിനു ഒരുകേസുകൊണ്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ ആ കക്ഷിയുടെ നില എന്തായിരിക്കുമെന്നു നല്ലവണ്ണം ആലോചിക്കണം.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : That is not an answer to my question. My question is whether there are not sufficient number of capable B. L. vakils.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : ഏകദേശം പത്തോ നാല്പതോ വക്കീലന്മാരുടെയിടയിൽ രണ്ടോ നാലോ കണ്ടേയ്ക്കും.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Does he say that the present number of B. L. Vakils is not sufficient ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഫസ്റ്റ്ഗ്രേഡ് വക്കീലന്മാർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽ മാത്രമേ പോകാവു എന്നൊരു വ്യവസ്ഥ നല്ലതല്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattantitta*) : അതു വളരെ നല്ലതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടായിരുന്നകാലത്തു സദിർക്കോഡുജഡ്ജിമെൻറുകൾ വായിച്ചാൽ ഭംഗിയായിട്ടു മനസ്സിലാകും.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*). Has he any objection to the Second Grade Pleaders in South Travancore going to North Travancore?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : യാതൊരു ആക്ഷേപവുമില്ല (ചിരി).

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*). The member said that representations were made at the Popular Assembly. May I know in which session?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In 1101. അതുപോലെതന്നെ സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ്പ്ളീഡർമാരുടെ അഖിലതിരുവിതാംകൂർബാർ അസ്സോസിയേഷനിൽനിന്നും പാസ്സാക്കീട്ടുള്ള നിശ്ചയങ്ങളേയും ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ താല്പര്യവും, സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡു പ്ളീഡർമാരുടെ അപേക്ഷയും എൻെറ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു എന്നു വ്യക്തമാകുന്നതാണ്.

ഇനിയും, ഈ സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് പ്ളീഡർമാക്കു ഈ പ്രമേയമനുസരിച്ചു ഒരവകാശം സിദ്ധിച്ചുപോയാൽ അവരെല്ലാം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്കോർട്ടിലേയ്ക്കു പൊയ്പോകുമോ എന്നും, മുൻസിഫ്കോർട്ടു ബാറിൽ വക്കീലന്മാർ ഇല്ലാതെതീർന്നുപോയേക്കുമോ എന്നും സംശയിക്കുവാനില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വ്യവഹാരകക്ഷികൾ കാര്യബോധമില്ലാത്തവരല്ല. യോഗ്യതാനുസരണം വക്കീലന്മാരെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനും അവർക്കു പ്രാപ്തിയുണ്ടു. ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്കോർട്ടിൽ കേസുനടത്തുന്നതിനു പ്രാപ്തിയുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്ന സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് വക്കീൽ മുൻസിഫ്കോടതിയിലെ പ്രധാനവക്കീലായിരിക്കാനേ തരമൊള്ളു. ഒരു കോടതിയിലെ ലീഡർ മറെറാരു കോഡതിയിലേക്കു തൻെറ പ്രാക്ടീസിനെ സ്ഥിരമായി മാററാൻ ശ്രമിക്കയില്ല. ചില പ്രത്യേക കേസ്സുകൾക്കോ ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലൊ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്കോർട്ടിൽ വ്യവഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുണ്ടാകുന്ന ആവശ്യത്തെ തടയുന്നതു യുക്തമല്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

അതുകൊണ്ടു് അഞ്ചോ അതിലധികമോ കൊല്ലം മുൻസിഫ്കോടതിയിൽ വ്യവഹാരം നടത്തി പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ച സെക്കൻറുഗ്രേഡ് വക്കീലന്മാൎക്കു അവരുടെ അപേക്ഷാനുസരണം ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ടു കോർട്ടിലേക്കുകൂടി സന്നതു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള എന്റെ ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പൂൎണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I second the resolution.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution. The subject-matter of the resolution may be considered from two different points of view, one from the point of view of that small community of Munsiff's Court Vakils who aspire to a higher scope of employment.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it a small community?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, and the other from the point of view of a very considerably larger community, the general body of people whose interest and cause the Vakil is expected to serve. The second view point, *viz.*, the view point of the general public is certainly a more important one and I take it that that is the only essential point from which this House has to view the resolution. That the profession of vakils is a very important one does not require any argument from me. It is considered to be an essential part of the machinery of the administration of justice. Apart from their duties to the Court, their duty is onerous and responsible alsc from the view of the general public. The life and property of a member of the public are very often entrusted to these vakils who have to look after their interests and place them before the courts. From this one simple fact, it can be judged how onerous and responsible their position is, apart from the other fact, namely, that they are assisting the courts of law in coming to correct conclusions in regard to cases that are placed before them for decision. If this is borne in mind, we can readily see what particular aptitude and what particular character and equipment are required in the case of men who are to be appointed Vakils. In fact, vakils and lawyers must be men of culture, and men of character. They must be particularly men disciplined to focus their thoughts on the specific matters placed before them, and they must also have cultivated an analytical aptitude of mind, so that they may be able to separate the essential from the non-essential, sift the grain from the chaff and place the whole matter in a concise way to enable the court to come to a decision speedily and correctly. I need not dilate on this point, because everybody knows that in every country admission to the profession of vakils, is controlled by law. Only men of special qualifications are admitted to this profession. It is not like the profession of say a merchant or any such other profession. It is one of the learned professions, and admission to it is, for obvious reasons, restricted to the specially qualified men and it has been controlled by the

[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

legislature everywhere by the enactment of laws. In Travancore there probably was no restriction, at any rate, no legislative restriction, originally in regard to the class of men that may be admitted to the profession. But, in 1040, a Regulation was passed to limit the profession of vakils to those who possess certain qualifications. It was amended in 1067 and, finally, in 1079 a law which now is in the Statute Book was passed, under which the High Court is given power to make rules for the qualification of the people who are desirous to get into the profession. Having regard to the general qualifications necessary for a vakil namely, culture, character and training of mind it is only the very best material that should be recruited into this body. But when a restrictive law is newly enacted in the country, it cannot be expected that there will be a large number of people who will be able to satisfy the qualifications required. Consequently in Travancore, three classes of vakils have come into existence. Although probably in other countries, say, in England, such distinction does not exist, this distinction has come into existence here owing to the paucity of the material that may be required to fill up this body of vakils. The three classes of vakils that have come into existence are (1) the High Court Vakils who possess the highest qualifications (2) the District Court Vakils or the First Grade Pleaders who possess qualifications next in order, and (3) the Second Grade Pleaders.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Academical or any other qualifications?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Culture, character, training in law and mental aptitude.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): What is the additional equipment which a High Court Vakil has acquired over that of a District Court Vakil?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): They have got Superior training in law.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is it not by experience that the High Court Vakil has acquired more equipment than the District Court Vakil?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No, the District Court Vakil need not have taken a degree in law.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is he aware that there are District Court Vakils who have passed law examinations?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Does he make any distinction between them?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes. I was going to say that the rules require that the First Grade Pleaders' examination is the qualification required for the District Court Vakil, and that it is not essential that he should be a law graduate.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : So, what he says applies only to the First Grade Pleaders.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : That is one aspect.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is not the examination the same for both the First Grade and Second Grade?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMEVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, but there is a difference in the qualification acquired.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Under what category do the criminal court practitioners come?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : They form another set altogether. Those who now seek to become criminal vakils have to come under the third class I referred to. Formerly, owing to the paucity of strictly qualified vakils, a Magisterial Test was instituted and those who passed that examination were admitted as criminal vakils. When there was no further necessity for the test, it was subsequently abolished. As I said, three classes of vakils are now in existence and their qualifications are different. For the High Court Vakil, a degree in Arts and in Law are necessary; for the District Court Vakil, a University degree is not absolutely necessary. He need not be a law graduate. It would be enough if he passes the First Grade examination. In regard to the Second Grade also, he need not have passed any University examination. Even the School Final men can become qualified for it if they pass the Pleaders' Test.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : I ഗ്രേഡ് വക്കീലന്മാർക്ക യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുണ്ടായിരിക്കണോ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : He must be a B. A. at least.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽ പാസ്സായാൽ പോരേ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No, not at present. Under the present rules, he must be a B. A. In British India, also it will be seen that the rules at present require that a Vakil of the District Court ought to be a graduate. The obvious reason is that the District Court is a very important court in the system of judiciary in Travancore. It is the highest court of original civil and criminal jurisdictions in the land. There is no other court above that so far as original jurisdiction is concerned.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Cannot the Munsiff's Court Vakil be appointed as a recognised agent to conduct any case?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : He can be appointed, provided I believe the party is absent from Travancore.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Supposing this to be the case, cannot a recognised agent conduct the case of a party?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, in the same way as a party can conduct his own case. But that is no analogy.

The District Court has various other jurisdiction also such as, the insolvency jurisdiction, the jurisdiction under the Guardian and Wards Regulation and various other important functions.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസ് നോട്ടിഫിക്കേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചു പ്ലീഡർഷിപ്പു ജയിച്ചവർ മുൻസിഫ് ജോലിക്കു യോഗ്യന്മാരാണെന്നറിയാമൊ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Probably he is. I will take the assurance of the member. The preliminary qualification at present prescribed for a District Court vakil is that he should be a graduate. This preliminary equipment before the legal training is absolutely necessary having regard to the District court, where the most important cases, civil and criminal, are tried. The question then before the House is whether, for conducting cases in the District court, we should admit people who have not had a preliminary University training, the School Final and Matriculate men simply because they have passed the Pleadership examination and they want to go and plead in the Distrct Court. Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai referred to the existence of eminent vakils in this class of pleaders and I can agree with him in saying that there may be eminent vakils among the Second Grade pleaders. But they are the exception and not the rule. And the resolution is not meant for the exception. The question for the House to consider is whether these Matriculates and other non-graduates who have had only a little training in law are fit to plead before the District Courts and whether an indispensable qualification is a preliminary University degree besides a high legal examination. Mr. Narayana Pillai pointed out that there was a time when the Matriculates who have passed the Second Grade Pleadership examination were allowed to become District Court Vakils after 5 years' practice in the Munsiff's Court. If this was his exact statement, it was not quite accurate. Such a pleader must appear for the First Grade examination, and pass it before he could be enrolled as a District Court Vakil. Even that has been given up long ago. And why? Because we are going to improve the class of men that are to be admitted to plead in the District Court.

As I said before, we want the *best* materials for recruitment into the body of vakils. Having regard to the paucity of men available at the outset, various classes of people who did not come up to the standard were admitted and men who passed only the First Grade test were allowed to practise in the District Court. But the circumstances long ago changed and the question is whether it is right or necessary to go back to the old rule that undergraduates who have passed the Second Grade Pleadership examination and have had 5 years' practice in the Munsiff's Court should be allowed to be Vakils of the District Court,

This system was done away with, I believe, in 1911 and fifteen years have now passed. The obvious reason for doing away with the rule is that there is no necessity for admitting a class of that sort into the Disrict Court Bar.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): യൂനിവേർസിററി ഡിഗ്രി ഇല്ലാത്തവർ ഇപ്പോഴും ജില്ലാക്കോടതി വക്കീലന്മാരായിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The vakils admitted under the old rule are there because vested rights cannot be taken away.

My point is that we must get the best men for admission into the class of vakils. So long as the material was not forthcoming in sufficient numbers, we allowed Matriculates of 5 years' practice to be enrolled as First Grade pleaders, if they passed the First Grade examination. But when we found sufficient numbers of the right type coming forward, that rule was done away with.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Inasmuch as the member considers the paucity or otherwise of the persons competent to practise, may I know what is his opinion if the supply is more than the demand?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That does not arise in this resolution.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Can a member ask for an expression of opinion from another member?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): What is his opinion if the supply is more than the demand?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Where?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): In the District Court.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): They will also practise in the Courts.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Why not try the experiment?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I may point out to the House that, in British India, the proposal was seriously considered why the First Grade Pleadership examination should not be abolished because we are now having plenty of law graduates.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will this not take the form of a keen struggle between the two sets?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May be.

More than fifteen years ago, it was found that there was no necessity for admitting the School Final and Matriculation men as pleaders in the District Courts. All these years have now passed. No complaints have been heard from the general public because of their non admission and no inconvenience has been felt. And the reason is

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not far to seek. I may tell the House that there are now 711 graduate vakils in Travancore. Of these, about 600 are practising in the District Courts. 238 law graduates have been enrolled as High Court Vakils and there remain 473 law graduates who are District Court Vakils and no more.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): How many are practising in the Munsiffs' Courts?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): 971 non graduate vakils in all. That is the figure up to the 31st Karkatakam 1102. Under the existing circumstances, the question is whether there is any necessity to take any retrograde step. That is the question for the House to consider. Pray consider whether the School Final men are not very poor stuff compared with the graduates.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): കഴിഞ്ഞ പതിനഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനിപ്പുറമായിട്ടു ജുഡീഷ്യൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ പ്രൊഫിഷ്യൻസി വളരെ മോശമായ നിലയിലാണെന്നറിയാമൊ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am not aware of that. The School Final people are very poor stuff compared with the graduates and they have been found to be so poor that the Principal of the Law College a year or two ago recommended to the High Court that the Pleadership class should be abolished because the School Final men are not fit to be trained for the law examination or if the Pleadership class should be continued the minimum qualification for admission should be raised to the F. A. or the Intermediate examination.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): മുൻസീഫന്മാരായിരുന്നു പ്രമോഷൻ കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ള ജഡ്ജിമാരോടു II ഗ്രേഡ് പ്ലീഡർമാരുടെ യോഗ്യതകളെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ചു അഭിപ്രായം അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Not after this resolution was tabled.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): വല്ല കാലത്തും അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am not quite sure. But the High Court Judges have expressed their opinion.

I know that there may be exceptions. There are people who have been and are eminent, but that does not affect the general class and this resolution is as regards the general class.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is the member prepared to make such exceptions in the case of those people who are really eminent?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): We are not now concerned with such exceptions. This is a general resolution.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will he be prepared to consider an amendment covering this question ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If that is given a concrete shape, I am prepared to consider it

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What was the opinion of the High Court ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The High Court was of the same view as I gave expression to.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What does the member mean when he says that there are very many exceptions.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I mean there may be men of that character and equipment.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Does not the resolution say that the Second Grade Pleaders after a period of five years should be made District Court Vakils ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know when a person acquires character and training ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*); That is so plain that I do not propose to explain it.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Am I to understand from the Law member that character and equipment can be achieved only after a University degree ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*); I did not say it. Nor does it follow from what I said. But to a considerable degree a university training is a test. I do not of course say that character and equipment can be achieved *only* by a University degree.

As I was saying before, the Principal of the Law College wanted to abolish the Pleadership class or to enhance the preliminary equipment of the students. That matter was not then pressed, having regard to some complaint that a large body of these people can find some employment as Munsiffs' Court Vakils. In British India, Second Grade Pleadership was abolished fifteen years ago and the question of the abolition of the First Grade Pleadership is seriously being considered.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇപ്പോഴും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ സെകണ്ട് ഗ്രേഡ് പ്ലീഡർമാർ ഇല്ലെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There are only those people who were enrolled formerly.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I enquire of the Law Member whether he is not aware that in British India they consider very seriously the question of abolishing the Law College itself ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No, I am not aware.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I ask whether in British India there was any objection from the public to the abolition of the First Grade Pleadership class ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Not that I am aware.

That question is being considered even though the preliminary qualification fixed for admission to the First Grade Pleadership examination is the B. A. degree. In spite of that, they are trying to abolish the Pleadership examination. The question for us to consider now is whether there is any necessity for our going back upon a step already taken. Fifteen years have passed since the passing of the new rule according to which undergraduates were debarred admission to the First Grade Pleadership and no complaint has been heard. It was only in 1101, as Mr. Narayana Pillai stated, that a representation was made in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. The Second Grade Vakils also held a conference very recently and they then thought that they must be admitted into the District Court Bar. That matter was referred to the High Court. They considered it and decided that it was neither expedient nor advisable to admit the Second Grade Vakils into the District Court.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the High Court sent up a report to Government ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes. They have sent up a report to the Government.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): May I know the grounds on which the decision of the High Court was made ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*); They have not mentioned any reasons. They have stated that they considered the matter and they have not stated any reasons.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Did they not give any reasons ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additionaul Head Sirkar Vakil*): In the report, they have not mentioned any reasons.

Coming to Mr. Narayana Pillai's resolution. The rule in 1911 was that the Second Grade Pleaders after five years' practice may appear for and pass the First Grade examination and then become vakils of the District Court. According to Mr. Narayana Pillai's resolution, the Second Grade Pleaders by a mere lapse of five years are to become District Court Vakils. That is a proposition which cannot in any event be accepted by this House.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Torala*): Is there not any rule to the effect that vakils practising in the District Courts, become competent to practise in the High Court after five years?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There is no analogy between the two. The analogy only is to the period. The question before the House refers to the preliminary equipment of the vakil.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PLLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know what is the difference in the curricula of the legal studies between the Pleadership examination and the B. L. Degree examination?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The B. L's have got a higher training because they study the principles of law and jurisprudence and study law in a scientific way. The Pleadership students do not get that.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Torala*): May I know whether Roman law is of much use in every day practice?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Probably it is not of much direct use, but the students are studying the science of law and the study of Roman law has great legal and cultural value.

So then, if you admit these non-graduates, you will not be doing any service to the country: on the contrary, you will only be doing an irreparable injury to the country.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ബി. എൽ. പാസ്സായ വക്കീലന്മാർ മുൻസിഫ്കോടതിവക്കീലന്മാരോടു കൂടിയിരുന്നു കേസ്സു പരിശീലിച്ചു വരുന്നതായി അറിയാമൊ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There may be and I am prepared to accept his statement. But that does not affect my arguments and I may go further and say I believe that in course of time we will have to abolish the Second Grade Pleadership altogether.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സെക്കൻഡു ഗ്രേഡ് വക്കീലന്മാരോടു കൂടി ജൂനിയറായിട്ട് ബി. എൽ. പാസ്സായ വക്കീലന്മാർ ഇരുന്നു കേസ്സു നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am prepared to accept the assurance of the member. But that does not affect the question in issue. I may finally say also that this is a matter entirely left to the High Court and that the Vakils Regulation lays down that the Maha Rani Regent can only approve the rules forwarded by the High Court. The Government have no legal power of initiative. The most that can be done by Government is to convey the purport of the debate in this House for the consideration of the High Court.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tattanamitta*): കൌൺസിലിലെ അഭിപ്രായം ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലേക്കെഴുതിഅയക്കാമൊ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakl*): Yes, certainly, if it is so desired.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): It was not my intention to intervene in this debate at first but after hearing the learned Law Member who seems to consider very highly of University degrees and who was saying that unless one obtains University degrees one cannot separate the essentials from the non-essentials and place the essentials before the court in a precise way and that culture and character to some extent could be acquired only by University degrees, I think I must submit a word or two. I entirely disagree with the learned Law Member. In the words of Col. Ingersoll:

> "Universities are places where diamonds are dimmed and pebbles are polished. Had Shakespeare been in any University, he would have been a squibbling attorney or a hypocritical person."

I therefore wish to state that the very great importance which the learned Law Member attaches to the University degrees does not hold water. Character and culture can be achieved without any University degrees at all. University degrees may perhaps help to promote character or culture which you may have, but to separate essentials from the non-essentials which my friend said was necessary in the case of vakils, it is not necessary to have a University education. All that a person requires is common sense, pure and simple. I therefore submit, Sir, that the very great importance which the Law Member has been giving to the Universities need not be attached to it. I therefore support the resolution.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know whether according to the member any qualification is necessary at all for the vakils?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): He should have technical qualifications.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Would not the member leave that also to common sense?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): In supporting the motion for the uplift of the Second Grade Vakils, I am not convinced of the position taken by the Law Member that the prestige of the District Courts can be sufficiently kept only by the Graduate Vakils. (Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai: *Hear, hear.*)

As the learned mover himself observed, many of the vakils at present practising in the District Courts are raw Law graduates without a knowledge of the laws and regulations in the country and they are allowed to practise in the High Court after five years. If that is so, I ask what is the reason for preventing the Second Grade Pleaders of five years' standing and more from practising in the District Courts? I submit that it is an anomaly that has to be removed at once. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): I have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution. I may at the same time say that the Second Grade Pleaders are, as our Law member has admitted, a set of big men and if removed to the District Courts it would be a loss to the public. Sir, the mover of the resolution has convincingly stated that the Second Grade Pleaders who have gained experience in Munsiffs' Courts for a fixed number of years should be allowed to practise in the District Courts. One or two reasons he has stated which I am sorry to say have not been sufficiently explained by the Law Member. As has been rightly referred to by my new friend on my right, there is one class of vakils who are allowed to plead in the District Courts, I mean the raw Law graduates. I perfectly agree with the mover and my friend on my right that the Second Grade Pleaders are in a position to do better justice to their clients than the raw graduates-in-law in District Courts and the chief reason is this. These raw graduates-in-law have not had a course of study or any knowledge of subjects as our Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Limitation Act, the Courts Fees Act, the Nayar and other allied Regulations. As has been rightly put, as soon as he passes out of the College, he is ready to come and accept cases in the District Courts. Then, another class of persons that are allowed to plead in the District Courts are what are called the Barristers-at-law But the Second Grade Pleaders who have had the chance of going to England and returning as a Bar-at-law is at once allowed to practice in the District as well as in the High Courts. The course of law studies which he underwent in England are quite foreign to our country and it will not be of any material use to him either in the District or in the High Court. From this, it is evident that persons having had no knowledge of our laws and regulations and procedure are allowed to plead in the District Courts as well as in the High Court whereas the Second Grade Pleaders who have passed a public examination in all these subjects are not allowed to go to the District Courts for practice. In other words, they are kept back from the higher courts. That, I believe, is the position which ought to have been explained by the Law Member satisfactorily.

Then, the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs' courts at present has been extended to suits the value of which amounts to Rs. 1,000 and the nature of the cases conducted in the Munsiffs' Courts is the same as that of the cases conducted in the District Courts as well.

Appeals against decisions in cases the value of which amounts to Rs. 1,001 lie direct to the High Court. That will show that the conduct of cases in Munsiffs' Courts by the Second Grade Pleaders has already received recognition of the High Court in the same way as the conduct of cases by the District Court Vakils. Sir, after all, the teaching is the same for the candidates for the First and the Second Grade Pleaders. So, I am at a loss to understand why such an opposition to this resolution should come from the official side of this house. I therefore urge that the claim of the Second Grade Pleaders just now put forward in the House is only reasonable and should be accepted by the House.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Sir, having been pressed by some of my friends on this side of the House to express my view on the matter under consideration, I wish to speak a few words. It was conceded by the Law Member that there are some Munsiffs' Court Vakils who in point of culture as well as of character can be regarded as an exception and therefore have to be enrolled as District Court Vakils. We have heard that there is a very large number of vakils and the Bar has been considerably overcrowded and that therefore there has been keen competition. That may apply both to the Munsiffs' Court Vakils and the District Court Vakils who are graduates-in-law. From the figures given by the Law Member we understand that there are over 600 Law graduates practising in the District Courts and about 970 in all in the Munsiffs' Courts. That being the case, there is already very keen competition.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the Deputy President whether he would advocate the closing of the Law College?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): I have not considered that question. Perhaps the closing of the College of Arts and of Law may afford a solution for unemployment. That is only by way of reply to Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai who is very anxious about the closing of colleges. But it may not be a question of practical politics.

That apart, so far as the competition among vakils is concerned, there may not be anything that we have to fear. But one prominent thing that we have to take note of is that we should, as far as possible, try to encourage the survival of the fittest. (*Hear, hear.*) If there are Munsiffs' Court Vakils who are exceptionally competent and who are in a position to handle any complicated case even those which come up to the High Court, I do not see why such of them should not be enrolled as District Court Vakils without any further examination. The main point remains whether five years' practice in the Munsiffs' courts will be enough. By practice, I take it practice in the courts and not mere enrolment without having filed any *vakkalath*. What I would advocate very strongly is that if there are exceptional cases, give a chance to such people so that they may be allowed to enrol themselves as District Court Vakils. I would therefore add a restriction saying "if certified to by the Munsiffs before whom they had practised or subject to any further restriction as the High Court may deem fit to enforce". That is to say, a Munsiffs' Court Vakil after having practised for a definite number of years and subject to the restriction as the High Court may impose may be enrolled as a District Court Vakil, because I consider a period of mere five years will not be enough as one may not have any practice at all during that period. So, if there are vakils who are competent, I do not see why they should not be allowed to practice in the District Courts. It will rather be a risking game for a Munsiffs' Court Vakil who has got very good practice at the Munsiffs' Court to forego them and go to the District Court in order that he may try his chance

there. I do not think any Munsiffs' Court Vakil who has a large practice will ever do that. There are very many District Court Vakils, and many of them very capable, who do not go to practice before the High Court for the simple reason that they may not command so much influence and practice as they do in the District Courts. So also in the case of Munsiff Court Vakils if they conduct a case before a Munsiffs' Court, they may also argue it in a District Court and I do not see why a case conducted by a vakil in a Munsiff's Court should not be argued by him in a District Court also if the client so desires.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*) : Is he speaking on behalf of those who have not got much practice in the Munsiffs' Courts ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): What I say is that if a Munsiffs' Court Vakil is competent, by all means allow him to practice in a District Court. As for those who have not got any practice in the Munsiffs' Court, after having set up practice for five years in a Munsiffs' Court, they will not get any practice even if they are transferred to the District Courts and so they will have to wait for another twenty years to get practice. So, the real question in the case of those who are practising in the Munsiffs' Courts is the commanding of good practice and in such cases I do not see why an exception should not be made. I would therefore suggest that subject to such restrictions as the High Court may deem fit to impose, any Second Grade Vakil practising before the Munsiff's Court may enrol himself as a District Court Vakil.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : How are those men to be selected ?

MR V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) ; I believe it is very easy to do that, because the Inspection Judge can easily judge in the first place whether a vakil is having practice and secondly by reputation and observation.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : By High Court Judges ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : I believe it is over 20 years since I ever went to a Munsiff's Court, and I know which of the vakils command good practice in the various courts. I do not think that any Judge is necessary for that.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : By following the reasoning, are they not entitled to become vakils of the High Court also ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : Not necessarily.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*) : If the leading Munsiffs' Courts Vakils are not likely to go and practice in the District Courts, what is the necessity for making this provision ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : In exceptional cases, they may go to the District Courts, just as graduates-in-law enrol themselves as High Court Vakils though they practice in the District Courts. If a client has got confidence in a particular Munsiff's Court Vakil, who has an extensive practice, I do not see why he should not be

[Mr. V. Subba Aiyar.]

allowed the opportunity of engaging him to appear in the District Court. So, I would say that persons certified to by the presiding officers of the court and under the rules which the High Court may pass the Second Grade Vakils may be permitted to practice in the District Courts.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does Mr. Subba Aiyar support the resolution as it stands?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): There are very many honourable members in this House who are Munsiffs' Court Vakils who are competent enough to become District Court Vakils. I therefore suggest that, with such restrictions as the High Court may deem fit to impose, they may be allowed to practice in the District Courts.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know what the restrictions the member wants to impose are?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): A person who has a large extent of practice.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What is the minimum number of cases that a vakil should have filed in order to entitle him to practice in the District Court?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): That the High Court will judge.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Payment of income tax?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): I do not think there is any slightest objection to that for the enrolment as a District Court Vakil.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Torala*): Sir,--

PRESIDENT: We shall be closing at 4-55 today and we have got only 5 minutes more.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I may claim that I am able to take a detached view of the whole question. I have not made up my mind either way as to the question now under discussion. But I think I would think aloud on the issues raised. If we are to follow the arguments raised by my friends Messrs. Kallur Narayana Pillai, Piraviperumal Pillai and even the Deputy President himself, we have to admit two conclusions that will inevitably follow. One is that, if there is sufficient experience and efficiency in understanding and conducting cases and in shaping them, if these would be sufficient, then we are prepared to allow such Munsiffs' Court Vakils to practise in the District Courts. It is urged that there need be no distinction between B. L's and Munsiffs' Court Vakils of proved efficiency and capacity. Pursuing this line of reasoning, Sir, I plead for the complete abolition of the distinction even between the clerks of the vakils and the vakils

themselves. If we plead for the abolition of all distinctions based on qualification, why not abolish the distinction in favour of the clerks also?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Are there not vakils' clerks who are more capable than the vakils themselves?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes, that is what I am saying. I will finish in a few minutes if I am not interrupted.

My friends were suggesting that Munsiffs' Court Vakils might be allowed to practise in District Courts because they have got greater experience in conducting cases than raw graduates-in-law who are allowed to practise in District Courts. It was also asked, are there not B. L's who undergo training under Munsiffs' Court Vakils? I beg to point out that there are vakils who learn the elements, the fundamentals of the practice and procedure in courts from experienced clerks, and in many cases it is the clerks who do all the work in shaping the case and in preparing it in a presentable form. So, if we are going to accept the line of reasoning adopted by my friends, we will have to accept two conclusions. One is, why not allow capable and experienced clerks also to practise in courts? And, then, extend the same argument 'why not allow experienced and capable Munsiffs' Court Vakils to practise in the High Court also'? If we are going to be logical, we have to allow capable clerks along with the vakils to practise in the courts, and after some years' standing, we will also have to allow Munsiffs' Court Vakils to practise in the High Court also.

If we are going to follow the argument advanced by our friends, namely, to go by experience and efficiency only, I say, there are certain clerks, exceptions though they may be, who deserve to be allowed to practise in courts. (*Hear, hear.*)

If we are prepared to concede the arguments advanced by the members who supported the resolution, then I must plead on behalf on some of the clerks too. There must be a method even in madness. If we are going to be logical, let us be logical right through.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Has the member had any occasion to get any of his cases shaped by a vakil's clerk and conducted by a vakil?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): No; but that does not affect my argument. I am sure even my friend Kochukunju Pillai would not deny before this House that there are certain clerks who are better able to shape cases and who are able to steer cases through all the intricacies than even some of the vakils. So, what I say is that if we are going to allow competent Munsiffs' Court Vakils to practise in District Courts, we must also allow competent clerks to practise in courts. There is also the practice obtaining in other countries in regard to this question. Is there any practical difference between a barrister and a solicitor? Practically none. Perhaps a solicitor will be able to conduct and shape cases much better than many of the barristers. He shapes the case. He prepares the evidence. In fact he does everything. But still it is only the barrister who is allowed to appear before the courts. Why is this distinction observed in other places?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnatur*): These are not facts obtaining in Travancore.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I say in other countries too this distinction is followed. We must see that some rationale is attached to the position that we take up. If we were going to ignore the practice in other countries, I have no objection whatever. But my only fear is that we are deliberately reducing the standard of culture and efficiency. If we are prepared to argue that graduates have no extra qualification or have had no extra facilities for gaining culture and knowledge, then I have no quarrel at all. But are you prepared to argue that boldly? For my own part, I doubt very much whether we would be bold enough to stick to that position. My point is, if we are going to be logical in regard to one set of persons, let us be logical thoroughly and to the very end. Let us not be logical in a piecemeal manner.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Sherlallai*): Sir, a layman like myself has got some diffidence to express an opinion on this subject. Yet, I shall say a word or two on the subject. The main contention of Mr. Kayalam Paramesvarn Pillai was that the Second Grade Pleaders having had no University training, lack culture and also character. That University degrees help a man to gain some amount of culture and character cannot be denied. But, to say that he alone can sift the essential from the non-essential, the grain from the chaff, or that he alone has got the power of analysing facts, is a statement to which I cannot endorse. This is quite against the practice obtaininig in courts. Our experience is that very difficult cases crop up in the Munsiffs' Courts and these cases are very effectively tackled by the Second Grade Pleaders. The cases that crop up in Munsiffs' Courts are not in any way less difficult than those cropping up in District Courts. In some instances, these are even more difficult than cases cropping up in District Courts. Therefore, it is experience that counts in this matter as in everything else. We know instances of Matriculates appointed as judges. It was not found that such judges were incapable or were not able to cope with their work. But one fact has to be considered in this connection. We have a much larger supply of B. L's at present than we used to have in olden days.

PRESIDENT: This session of the Council is now prorogued.

The Council was prorogued at 4-55 P. M.

N. NILAKANTA PILLAI,

Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE, 1102.

Friday, the 15th July 1927/31st Mithunam 1102.

The third meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, 1102, of the Legislative Council was held in the Dewan's room in the Public Offices at 12-7 P. M. on Friday, the 15th July 1927/31st Mithunam 1102. The following members were present:—

M. E. Watts Esq., B. A., Barrister-at-law, Dewan—*President.*
P. K. Narayana Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.
M. Sivatanu Pillai Esq.
G. Paramesvaran Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.
K. George Esq., B. A.
K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L.
P. N. Krishna Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.—*Convener.*

The proposals relating to Part II of the Budget for 1103 were first taken up for consideration.

1. The committee agreed to the proposal for the continuance, during 1103, of the following reduced staff for clearing the arrears of *puduval* work in the Neduvangad taluk and the provision in the Land Revenue Budget for 1103 of Rs. 2,437 for the purpose:—

Staff.

1 Revenue Supervisor on Rs. 75 per mensem.
1 clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem.
2 clerks on Rs. 20 each per mensem.
1 peon on Rs. 8 per mensem.
7 chainmen on Rs. 7 each per mensem.

2. The Committee approved the proposal for regrading the Proverthikars, as detailed below, from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the Land Revenue Budget for 1103 of an additional sum of Rs. 7,700 required for giving effect to the proposal.

Grade.	*No. of Proverthikars.*	*Pay per mensem.*
		Rs.
1st Grade	100	24
2nd Grade	125	22
3rd Grade	100	20
4th Grade	80	18

3. The Committee accepted the proposal for the entertainment of the following additional permanent staff in the office of the Superintendent of Survey for checking the records relating to Land Records

Maintenance work from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the Land Revenue Budget for 1103 of Rs. 3,267 for the purpose :—

Staff.

1 computor-draftsman on Rs. 35-5/2-50.
2 computor-draftsmen on Rs. 25-2/2-35.
10 computor-draftsmen on Rs. 20-1-25.
1 mochi on Rs. 12-1/5-14.

4. The Committee accepted the proposal for the continuance, during 1103, of the temporary Survey School at Kottayam with the existing staff and the provision of Rs. 913 in the Land Revenue Budget for 1103 for the purpose.

5. The Committee accepted the proposal for the entertainment of the temporary staff, detailed below, for a period of 3 months in 1103, for completing the reprinting of the taluk maps, and also the provision in the Land Revenue Budget for 1103 of Rs. 663 for the purpose :—

Staff.

8 draftsmen—2 on Rs. 22 each per mensem.
4 on Rs. 17 Do.
2 on Rs. 14 Do.
1 mochi on Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem.
1 printer on Rs. 14 per mensem.
3 pressmen on Rs. $9\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem.
Local allowance to Head Litho Draftsman Rs. 10 per mensem.

6. The Committee considered in detail the proposal for the appointment of a Special Income Tax Collector with jurisdiction over the municipal towns of Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Changanachery. The Dewan explained the need for the Special Officer proposed and said that the existing arrangement for assessing work was faulty in more respects than one and that on considerations of efficiency it was essential to have an officer with special aptitude for the work. He also said that the scheme was to be tried only as an experiment, tentatively for a period of one year, in the direction of separating the Income Tax Department from the Revenue. Mr P. K. Narayana Pillai and Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai approved the proposal. But Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai at first objected to it, mainly on the ground that there was no guarantee that the proposed scheme would correspondingly increase the revenue under income tax. Eventually, on an examination of the figures under income tax receipts, Mr. Sivatanu Pillai agreed to have the scheme placed before the Council. The Committee also agreed to the following staff and other items of expenditure in connection with the scheme and the provision in the Income Tax Budget for 1103 of Rs. 12,700, the amount required for 11 months in the year, the scheme being given effect to from the 1st Chingam, 1103.

Special Income Tax Officer on Rs. 500 per mensem.

Establishment.

1 Auditor on Rs. 100-5/1-125.
1 Head clerk on Rs. 75-5/1-100.
6 clerks on Rs. 40-5/2-70 each.
1 typist on Rs. 20-3/2-35.
1 Daffadar on Rs. 12.
5 peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each.

Allowances and Contingencies.

T. A. to officer and establishment	...	Rs.	1,800
Tour charges	...	Rs.	150
Anchal charges	...	Rs.	300
Office expenses and miscellaneous	...	Rs.	400

Of the six clerks on Rs. 40-5/2-70 proposed, only four are to be newly entertained as two clerks on Rs. 40-5/2-70 sanctioned for the offices of the Division Assistants of Trivandrum and Alleppey in connection with income tax work are to be transferred to the office of the Special Officer.

7. The Committee agreed to the proposal for entrusting the work of issuing permits for the removal of reeds, bamboos, etc., to a clerk in the Divisional Forest Office at Malayattur and the payment to him of an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, the amount required for the purpose, *viz.*, Rs. 55 being provided in the Forest Budget for 1103.

8. The Committee agreed to the continuance, during 1103, of the Forest School at Konni and to the provision in the Forest Budget for 1103 of Rs. 7,700 required for the purpose.

9. The Committee agreed to the continuance, during 1103, of the Special Forest Settlement Officer and his staff and the entertainment of an additional clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem and a peon on Rs. 9 per mensem, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, as also the provision of Rs. 11,641 in the Forest Budget for 1103, being the total cost of the proposal for the year.

10. The Committee approved the proposal for the continuance, during 1103, of the five temporary Sub-Registrars' offices opened at Balaramapuram, Tevalakkara, Ranni, Kidangur and Ramapuram and the provision in the Registration Budget for 1103 of Rs. 10,980 required for the purpose.

11. The Committee approved the proposal to raise the scale of pay of the Malayalam Shorthand Reporter in the Secretariat from Rs 20-3/2-35-5/3-50 to Rs. 40-5-70, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision of Rs. 154 required for the purpose in the budget for 1103 under 15 A. General Administration – Huzur Cutcherry.

12. The Committee accepted the proposal for the continuance of two clerks on Rs. 20 each per mensem, appointed in the telephone exchange in the Huzur Office, on a temporary basis, until the extension of the telephone scheme is worked out, and for the provision of Rs. 480, required for the purpose, in the budget for 1103 under 15 A. General Administration Huzur Cutcherry.

13. The Committee accepted the proposal for the entertainment of a Higher Grade clerk on Rs. 40-5-70 in the Translation Section of the Secretariat, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and for the provision of the necessary funds required for the purpose in the budget for 1103 under 15 A. General Administration—Huzur Cutcherry.

14. The Committee accepted the proposal for the grant to Mr. Subrahmanya Sastri, calendar computor in the Secretariat, of a personal allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision of Rs. 220, required for the purpose, in the budget for 1103, under 15 A. General Administration--Huzur Cutcherry.

15. The Committee approved the proposals for the revision of the Land Revenue Manual and the deputation for a period of one year from the 1st Chingam 1103, of a superior officer on special duty with a small staff as detailed below. The Committee also agreed to the provision of Rs. 7,359 required for the purpose in the budget for 1103 under 15 A. General Administration—Huzur Cutcherry.

Staff.

Special Officer on Rs. 500 per mensem.
1 clerk on Rs. 100 per mensem.
1 clerk on Rs. 40 per mensem.
1 typist on Rs. 20 per mensem.
1 peon on Rs. 9 per mensem.

16. The Committee then considered the proposal for the continuance, during 1103, of the temporary Bench of the High Court, the five temporary Second Judges' Courts and the five temporary Munsiffs' Courts sanctioned for 1102, and the establishment of two more temporary Second Judges' Courts for clearing the arrears. Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai said that his experience of the Nagercoil District Court showed that there was not enough work for two Judges there and that one of them might be transferred to some other place where the arrears were heavy. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai said that it was objectionable on principle to appoint Judges on a temporary basis. The Dewan also agreed in this view, but said that the figures furnished by the High Court as to the extent of arrears which had to be cleared showed that the situation was serious and called for immediate remedy. The discussion then turned on how best the judiciary in Travancore might be reformed and eventually Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai withdrew his objection seeing that the Government appreciated his view-point and the Committee accepted the proposal. The Committee also agreed to the provision of Rs. 99,748 in the Judicial Budget for 1103 for giving effect to the proposal.

17. The Committee agreed to the proposal for the establishment of the Rule Committee under Part IX of the Civil Procedure Code with a small staff consisting of a Secretary, a clerk, a typist and three peons, who are to be choosen from the High Court Establishment, to attend to the work in connection with the Rule Committee on extra remuneration. Accordingly, the proposal for the following establishment was accepted by the Committee :-

Establishment.		*Allowance.*
1 Secretary	...	Rs. 30 per mensem.
1 clerk	...	Rs. 10 ,,
1 typist	...	Rs. 10 ,,
3 peons	...	Rs. 3 each ,,

The provision in the Judicial Budget for 1103 of Rs. 649 required for 11 months in the year was also agreed to.

18. The Committee accepted the following proposals relating to the Police Department:—

(i) The continuance, during 1103, of the beat constable sanctioned for the Kaniyapuram Railway Station and the provision of Rs. 143 in the Police Budget for 1103.

(ii) The following addition, temporarily for five years, to the staff of the Quilon District Constabulary, to be placed on duty as Treasury Guards in the State-aided Bank of Travancore at Alleppey, and the provision in the Police Budget for 1103 of Rs. 1,067 required for 11 months in the year.

Staff.		*Pay per mensem.* Rs.
1 3rd Grade Head Constable	...	18
1 1st Class constable	...	13
2 2nd Class constables	...	12 each.
2 3rd Class constables	...	11 each.
2 4th Class constables	...	10 each.

(iii) The continuance, during 1103, of the additional staff consisting of one Head clerk on Rs. 75-5-100, one clerk on Rs. 40-5/2-70 and one clerk on Rs. 25-5/3-40 in the Police Headquarters Office and one clerk on Rs. 20-2/3-30 in each of the District Police Offices to cope with the increasing work in connection with the licensing of motor vehicles, and the provision in the Police Budget for 1103 of a sum of Rs. 2,200 required to meet the cost of the additional staff.

(iv) The raising of the Police Out-post at Erattupetta to a Charging Station, with the following additional staff, from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the Police Budget for 1103 of Rs. 2,101 required to meet the additional expenditure involved in the proposal.

Additional Staff.		*Pay.* Rs.
1 3rd Grade Inspector	...	60-5-90.
2 3rd Grade Head Constables	...	18 each.
5 3rd Class Constables	...	11 each.
4 4th Class Constables	...	10 each.

19. The Committee accepted the following proposals relating to the Education Department:—

(i) The strengthening of the staff of the office of the Inspector of Vernacular Schools by the addition, temporarily for one year, of two

clerks on Rs. 20 each per mensem, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 440 required for the purpose.

(ii) The enhancement of the rate of permanent travelling allowance to Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular Schools, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 1,210 required for the purpose.

(iii) The appointment of two more clerks on Rs. 20-2/3-30 and one more peon on Rs. 9-1/6-11 in the office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 539 required for the purpose.

(iv) The revision of the pay of the three Laboratory Attendants and one Library Attendant in the College of Science by placing them on a scale of Rs. 12-1/2-18 and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 44 required for giving effect to the proposal.

(v) The appointment of an Assistant Accountant on Rs. 25-5/3-40 in the College of Science, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 275 required for the purpose.

(vi) The appointment of a part-time French Tutor on an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, with effect from the 1st Karkatakam 1102, in the College of Science, as a temporary measure, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 600 required for the purpose.

(vii) The enhancement of the pay of the Daffadar in the College of Science by placing him on a scale of Rs. 14-1/2-18, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 11 required for the purpose.

(viii) The appointment of an additional Malayalam Munshi on Rs. 25-5/2-40-5/3-45 in each of the English High Schools at Adur and Quilon, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 550 required for the purpose.

(ix) The addition to the clerical staff of the English High School, Kottar, of a clerk on Rs. 25-5/3-40 and to the menial staff of a peon on Rs. 9-1/6-11, when the school is removed to the new buildings at Nagercoil, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 68 required to meet the expenditure for two months in 1103;

(x) The construction of urinals for the use of the girls studying in the 24 Departmental English Schools in the State at a cost of Rs. 255 each and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 6,120 required for the purpose.

(xi) The appointment of a Sanskrit Munshi on Rs. 40-5/2-60 in the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum, with effect from the 1st Chingam, 1103, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 440 required for the purpose.

(xii) The appointment of a violin teacher on Rs. 40-5/2-50 in the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum, with effect from the

1st Chingam 1103 and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 440 required for the purpose.

(xiii) The continuance, during 1103, of the temporary clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem attached to the book depot in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 275 required for the purpose.

(xiv) The provision in the Education Budget for 1103 of Rs. 7,500 on account of contribution to the Boy Scout Association.

20. The Committee accepted the following proposals relating to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

(i) The strengthening of the office staff of the Director of Agriculture, by the addition of two clerks on Rs. 20 each per mensem, temporarily for one year, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 440 required for the purpose.

(ii) The starting of the Agricultural School at Kottarakara, temporarily for two years, with effect from the 1st Medam 1103, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 1,157 required for 3 months in 1103 for the staff and contingencies detailed below:—

I. Staff.

1 Headmaster on Rs. 60-5-100-10-150.
1 clerk on Rs. 20-2/3-30.
1 peon on Rs 9-1/6-11.
1 blacksmith on Rs. 25.
1 carpenter on Rs. 25.

II. Contingencies.

Wages to coolies	...	Rs. 150.
Purchase of implements, etc....	„	200.
Furniture	... „	150.
Stipends	... „	240.

(iii) The strengthening of the clerical establishment of the Veterinary Assistant to the Director of Agriculture by the appointment, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, of two clerks, one on Rs. 25-1-30 and the other on Rs. 20-1-25, the existing clerk's place on Rs. 18-2/3-24 being abolished, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 297 required to meet the additional cost for giving effect to the proposal.

(iv) The award of a grant of Rs. 25 per mensem, from the 1st Chingam 1103, to the Veterinary Dispensary at Pattanapuram conducted by Mr. K. N. Sankara Pillai, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 275 required for the purpose.

(v) The grant to Mr. P. N. Vridhachalam Aiyar, Agricultural Chemist, of study leave for a period of two years for the purpose of undergoing training in advanced agricultural chemistry in the Imperial

Reseach Institute at Pusa and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 1,470, required for the purpose, as detailed below:—

Leave allowance for 10 months in 1103	...	Rs. 900
Lodging allowance at Rs. 2 per diem for 10 months in 1103	...	Rs. 570
Total	...	Rs. 1,470

(vi) The extension of the period of study leave granted to Mr. K. Krishna Pillai, Agricultural Sub-Inspector, so as to enable him to complete the course of studies he is undergoing, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 374 required for the purpose.

21. The Committee then considered the proposal for the continuance of the Experimental Tannery and the staff during 1103. It was of the view that the tannery was a failure and did not justify its existence. Nevertheless, the Committee allowed its continuance for another year and the provision of Rs. 5,078 in the budget of the department of Industries for 1103 for the establishment and contingencies detailed below:—

I. Establishment.

1 Tanning Assistant on Rs. 50 per mensem.
1 Clerk-Accountant on Rs. 20 per mensem.

Total for 11 months in 1103	....	Rs. 770

II. Contingencies.

Raw materials and chemicals	..	Rs. 3,000
Labour charges	...	Rs. 700
Anchal charges and other contingencies	...	Rs. 500
Pay of menials	...	Rs. 108
Total	...	Rs. 4,308
Total of I and II ...		Rs. 5,078

22. The following further proposals relating to the Department of Industries were also approved by the Committee:—

(i) The appointment of an additional teacher on Rs. 50 per mensem, temporarily for a period of one year from the 1st Chingam 1103, in the Sri Mulam Technical School, Trivandrum, and the provision of a sum of Rs. 550 for the purpose in the budget for 1103.

(ii) The revision of the scale of pay of the Mechanic in the Industrial School of Arts from Rs. 25-5/3-40 to Rs. 35-5/2-50 and the provision of the necessary funds in the budget for 1103 for giving effect to the proposal.

(iii) The opening of a comptometer class in the School of Commerce, Alleppey, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 3,400 for purchasing two comptometer machines for the purpose.

23. The Committee considered the proposal for appointing the temporary spinning instructor on Rs. 50 in the S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, as an itinerant spinning instructor. Though the proposal was only to appoint an itinerant spinning instructor, temporarily for one year, at the instance of the non-official members of the Committee, the Government agreed to appoint the spinning instructor on the existing temporary staff in the S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, as a permanent itinerant officer in view of the good work done by him and to ask the Director of Industries to submit proposals to provide for another similar instructor, temporarily for one year, to go about Central and North Travancore. Both the officers are to be paid Rs. 50 each per mensem with Rs. 300 each for travelling allowance and Rs. 100 each for contingencies. The amount required in connection with the above proposals is to be provided in the budget for 1103 of the Department of Industries.

24. The Committee agreed to the proposal for the following revision of the office staff of the Administrative Board, Medical Services, to be given effect to from the 1st Chingam 1103:—

Revised Staff.

1 clerk (Accountant)	Rs. 75-5-100.
2 clerks	Rs. 40-5/2-70.
6 clerks	Rs. 25-5/3-40.
2 typists	Rs. 20-3/2-35-5/3-50.

The Manager's post was to be abolished and the Dewan said that the present incumbent should choose between accepting the maximum of the new scale of pay for the Accountant and retirement on proportionate pension.

25. The following further proposals relating to the Medical Department were considered and accepted by the Committee:—

(i) The raising of the Taikattusseri dispensary to a hospital and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 540 required in connection with the following items of expenditure:—

Pay of warder at Rs. 10 per mensem.
Contingencies including dieting Rs. 350.
Bedding and clothing Rs. 80.

(ii) The continuance, permanently, of the dispensary opened at Valiatura, with effect from the 1st Kumbham 1102, with the staff detailed below, and the provision of Rs. 1,303 required for the purpose in the Medical Budget for 1103:—

Staff.

1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Rs. 50-10/3-80.
1 compounder	Rs. 20-1-25-1/2-30.
1 midwife	Rs. 20-1-25-1/2-30.
1 peon	Rs. 9-1/6-11.
1 sweeper	Rs. 8½.

Contingencies—Rs. 10 per mensem.

(iii) The opening of a dispensary, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, at Ayikudi, with the staff and contingencies detailed below and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 2,903 required for the purpose:—

Staff.

1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rs. 50-10/3-80.
1 compounder Rs. 20-1-25-1/2-30.
1 midwife Rs. 20-1-25-1/2-30.
1 peon Rs. 9-1/6-11.
1 sweeper Rs. 8½ per mensem.

Contingencies Rs. 10 per mensem.
Equipment Rs. 1,600.

(iv) The opening of a dispensary, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, at Kuruvilangad, with the same staff and contingencies and the amount for equipment as are provided for the Ayikudi dispensary and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 2,903 required for the purpose.

(v) The starting of a bi-weekly dispensary at Kodanad, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the following provision in the budget for 1103 for the purpose:

Consolidated allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem to the Medical Officer, Perumbavur, to visit the place.
Pay of a watcher at Rs. 8½ per mensem.
Equipment—Rs. 500.
Furniture—Rs. 300.
Total—Rs. 1,169.

(vi) The starting of an evening dispensary at Kuruppanpadi, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the following provision in the budget for 1103 for the purpose:—

Consolidated allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem to the Medical Officer, Perumbavur.
Allowance to the compounder at Rs. 10 per mensem.
Pay of a watcher at Rs. 8½ per mensem.
Equipment Rs. 500.
Total—Rs. 924.

(vii) The opening of a dispensary at Kalavur, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, with the following staff, contingencies, etc., and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 2,903 required for the purpose:—

Staff.

1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rs. 50-10/3-80.
1 Compounder Rs. 20-1-25-1/2-30.
1 Midwife Rs. 20-1-25-1/2-30.
1 Peon Rs. 9-1/6-11.
1 Sweeper Rs. 8½ per mensem.

Contingencies—Rs. 10 per mensem.
Equipment—Rs. 1,600.

(viii) The opening of a dispensary at Warkala, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, with the same staff and contingencies as are provided for the Kalavur dispensary, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 2,903 required for the purpose.

(ix) The opening of a dispensary at Pampadi, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, with the same staff and contingencies as are provided for the Kalavur dispensary, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 2,903 required for the purpose.

26. In connection with the opening of dispensaries, Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai pressed the need for two dispensaries to be established in the Tovala taluk, one near Tadikarankonam and the other at Tovala. The Dewan said that the question of opening a dispensary at Tovala or in that neighbourhood would be considered in the allocation of funds for dispensaries in 1103.

Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai said that a dispensary at Vizhinjam was absolutely necessary and the Dewan agreed with his view.

27. The following further proposals relating to the Medical Department were considerad and accepted by the Committee:—

(i) The strengthening of the staff of the General Hospital by the increase of one post in the cadre of Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 100-25/2-200 in connection with the opening of the new ward in the General Hospital early next year and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 1,100 for the purpose.

(ii) The appointment of a lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 50-10/3-80 (*plus* Female allowance Rs. 25) for the new ward in the Victoria Hospital, Quilon, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 825. The proposal is to take effect from the 1st Chingam 1103.

(iii) The proposal to group the Stewards of the Medical Department into three grades, as detailed below, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 66 to meet the additional expenditure in connection with the revision proposed.

I Class.	Steward of the General Hospital	Rs. 50-2-70.
II Class.	Steward of the Women and Children's Hospital	Rs. 35-1½-50.
III Class.	All the other Stewards, including the Assistant Steward-clerk of the General Hospital	Rs. 25-1-35.

(iv) The appointment of a midwife on Rs. 20-1-25-1/2-30 in the Arumana dispensary, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision of Rs. 220 for the purpose in the budget for 1103.

(v) The payment to one of the warders of the Oolampara Hospital of a sum of Rs. 2 per mensem for assisting the Head Warder in his duties and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 22 required for the purpose.

(vi) The continuance of the warder appointed in connection wth the Anti-rabic treatment in the General Hospital, Trivandrum, and

the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 410 on account of the pay of the warder for 11 months (Rs. 110) and contingencies (Rs. 300).

(vii) The continuance, during 1103, of a warder and a peon sanctioned for the dispensary at Kayankulam and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 209 for the purpose.

(viii) The provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 6,000 in connection with the appointment of two more nursing sisters in the General Hospital and the further increase in their number when the need for it arises when the new wards in the General Hospital are opened.

(ix) The revision of the present staff working in the X-ray department of the General Hospital and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 1,700 for the purpose.

(x) The entertainment of a cook on Rs. 8½ per mensem in each of the hospitals at Parassala, Alwaye, Arukuttti and the Fort, Trivandrum, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 374 for the purpose.

(xi) The employment of three sweepers on Rs. 8½ each per mensem, two for the Victoria Hospital, Quilon, and one for the District Hospital, Tiruvalla, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 281 for the purpose.

(xii) The entertainment of a waterman on Rs. 8½ per mensem for each of the hospitals at Padmanabhapuram, Changanachery and Shertallai and for the Victoria Hospital, Quilon, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 374 for the purpose.

(xiii) The entertainment, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, of a scavenger on Rs. 8½ per mensem in the Victoria Hospital, Quilon and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 94 for the purpose.

28. The Committee considered the proposal for the purchase of a Motor Ambulance for the use of the hospitals in the Trivandrum town and the entertainment of two drivers on Rs. 40 each per mensem and the provision of Rs. 100 per mensem for its maintenance. The Committee felt the need for the provision of an Ambulance Car for the Trivandrum town but thought that the matter might lie over in case the Trivandrum Municipality was providing one for the town.

29. The proposals for the continuance of the temporary staff, detailed below, for the Bacteriological Laboratory, during 1103 also, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 624 for the purpose were accepted by the Committee.

Staff.

1 clerk	...	Rs. 20-2/3-30.
1 media-maker	...	Rs. 20.
1 attender	...	Rs. 12.

The Committee adjourned at 2-40 P. M.

Saturday, the 16th July 1927/32nd Mithunam 1102.

The fourth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, 1102, of the Legislative Council was held in the Dewan's room in the Public Offices at 1-10 P. M. on Saturday, the 16th July 1927/32nd Mithumam 1102. The following members were present :—

M. E. Watts Esq., B. A.. Barrister-at-law, Dewan—*President.*
P. K. Narayana Pillai Esq., B. A , B. L.
M. Sivatanu Pillai Esq.
G. Paramesvaran Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.
K. George Esq., B. A.
K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L.
P. N. Krishna Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.—*Convener.*

1. The Committee examined the proposal for the appointment of an additional Inspector of Vaidyasalas. Mr. G. Paramesvaram Pillai was of the view that no useful purpose would be served by the inspections of the Inspectors as no Vaidyan having the necessary qualification or skill would care to accept the post of an Inspector. If anything good were to result from inspection, the Committee thought that the Director himself should go on tour. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai said that the Director was not able to go on tour because he was saddled with other duties such as the publication of Malayalam Manuscripts which might with advantage be entrusted to the Curator for the Preservation of Oriental Literature, now that a person who is well versed in Malayalam literature has been appointed to that post. The Government accordingly dropped the proposal to appoint an additional Inspector of Vaidyasalas. As regards the suggestion to relieve the Director of Ayurveda of his literary duties which might be relegated to the Curator for the Preservation of Oriental Literature was also adopted by the Government and the Dewan said that the question would be taken up and dealt with separately.

2. The proposal for the continuance, during 1103, of the Vaidya Pandit on Rs. 40 per mensem was then examined. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai doubted if any work has been turned out by the Vaidya Pandit which would justify the continuance of the post. Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar pointed out that the Vaidya Pandit was originally borne on a permanent establishment and was transferred to the existing temporary staff and that therefore there was good reason in accepting the proposal made by the Director of Ayurveda to make his place permanent on Rs. 50 in the scale of Rs. 50-5-70. The majority of the members were against the proposal on principle, but agreed that he might be allowed to continue during 1103 on Rs. 40 per mensem. The Committee also agreed to the provision of Rs. 440 required for the purpose in the budget of the Ayurveda Department for 1103.

3. The Committee considered the proposals for the award of grants to Ayurveda medical institutions and the Unani Medical institution at the Cantonment, Trivandrum. Of the 8 Ayurveda medical institutions for which grants were proposed to be given in 1103, the Committee was of the view that only 7 need be awarded grants according to the

classes detailed below, the grant proposed for the eighth being given to the Unani medical institution at the Cantonment, Trivandrum, with the result that the proposal to make a separate provision of Rs. 180 for that institution was dropped.

Class.	*No. of Vaidyasalas.*
1st Class	1
2nd Class	3
3rd Class	3
4th Class (Unani Vaidyasala)	1

The grants of the higher classes are to be awarded to Vaidyans who are already receiving grants of lower classes and the new Vaidyans to be awarded grants are to be given grants of the 4th class. The Committee also agreed to the provision in the budget for 1103 of the Ayurveda Department of Rs. 1,760 for the purpose.

4. The following proposals relating to the Sanitary Department were considered and approved by the Committee:—

(i) The opening of major conservancy stations at Pattanapuram, Kadiyapattanam, Mundakayam, Puvar, Punthura and Chengannur and of two minor conservancy stations with the staff and contingent expenses detailed below and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 4,056 required for the pupose for 11 months from the 1st Chingam 1103.

Major Conservancy Stations.

(1) Pattanamtitta.

1 Overseer on Rs. 14 per mensem.
6 Sweepers on Rs. 7-14-0 each per mensem.

(2) Kadiapattanam.

1 Overseer on Rs. 16 per mensem.
5 Sweepers on Rs. 7-14-0 each per mensem.

(3) Mundakayam.

1 Overseer on Rs. 14 per mensem.
4 Sweepers on Rs. 7-14-0 each per mensem.

(4) Puvar.

1 Overseer on Rs. 16 per mensem.
5 Sweepers on Rs. 7-14-0 each per mensem.

(5) Punthura.

1 Overseer on Rs. 16 per mensem.
4 Sweepers on Rs. 7-14-0 each per mensem.

(6) Chengannur.

1 Overseer on Rs. 16 per mensem.
1 Peon on Rs. 9-1/6-11 per mensem.
7 Sweepers on Rs. 7-14-0 each per mensem.

Minor Conservancy Stations.

(1) Adur.

2 Sweepers on Rs. 7-14-0 each per mensem.

(2) Nemom.

1 Sweeper on Rs. 7- 14-0 per mensem.

Petty contingent expenses for 1103 Rs. 140.

(ii) The entertainment of a peon on Rs. 9-1/6-11 with effect from the 1st Chingom 1103 for each of the Peermade and Devicolam Vaccination Ranges and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 198 required for the purpose.

(iii) The provision of Rs. 1,000 in the budget for 1103 for the maintenance of the wells under the control of the Sanitary Department, including the one recently dug at Kollangod.

(iv) The continuance, during 1103, of the practice of rewarding ten vaccinators doing good work and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 150 for the purpose.

(v) The revision of the scale of pay, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, of the nine clerks attached to the nine Sanitary Circle Offices from Rs. 15-1½/3-24 to Rs. 20-2/3-30 and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 594 for giving effect to the proposal. The clerk attached to the Vaccine Depot is to continue on his present scale of pay.

5. The Committee approved the proposal for raising the grant to the Catherine Booth Hospital at Nagercoil, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem and the provision in the Medical Budget for 1103 of Rs. 275 additionally required for the purpose.

6. The grant of an allowance to the clerk in the office of Director of Ayurveda for the clerical work he does in connection with the publication of Malayalam manuscripts was considered by the committee. It was of the view that the proposal might lie over and be taken up, if need be, when the proposal to merge the Department for the Publication of Malayalam Manuscripts with the Department for the Publication of Sanskrit Manuscripts. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai also suggested that when that proposal is taken up the Board for the publication of Sanskrit Manuscripts might be strengthened by the addition of Mr. K. Sankara Menon and Mr. S. Paramesvara Aiyar. The proposal to grant an allowance to the clerk was accordingly dropped.

7. The Committee accepted the proposal to grant a subsidy of Rs. 500, tentatively for a period of one year, to the Travancore Co-operative Institute, Ltd., No. 777 for conducting the Travancore Co-operative Journal and the provision in the budget of the Co-operative Department for 1103 of Rs. 500 for the purpose.

8. The Committee accepted the proposal for the conveyance of Anchal mail between Mundakayam and Kumili by motor, to be tried as an experimental measure for a period of three years from the beginning of 1103, and the provision in the Anchal Budget for 1103 of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose.

9. The Committee accepted the proposal for increasing the number of Anchal delivery peons by 38 and the distribution of the total number

of peons into five grades, as detailed below, as also the provision in the Anchal Budget for 1103, of Rs. 7,722, the amount required for giving effect to the proposal from the 1st Chingam, 1103:—

Grade.	*No. of peons.*	*Pay per mensems.*
		Rs.
I	30	13
II	60	12
III	120	11
IV	300	10
V	72	9

10. The Committee accepted the proposal for the appointment, temporarily for one year, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, of two group secretaries on an allowance of Rs. 12 each per mensem for organising co-operative societies for depressed classes and the provision in the budget of the Co-operative Department for 1103 of Rs. 264 required for the purpose. While accepting the scheme, the Committee was of opinion that the number of such group secretaries was too small and should be raised subject to a maximum of five.

11. The Committee discussed the question of grants to co-operative conferences and travelling allowance to honorary organisers of co-operative societies. Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai was of opinion that the work of control and supervision of societies already organised was more important than organisation work and that the amount provided for travelling allowance to honorary organisers may profitably be transferred to grants to local Supervising Unions. The departmental Inspectors should be able to attend to organisation work and such of those persons who could do honorary work in organising societies should be able to do it without remuneration from Government. He therefore thought that the Supervising Unions stood largely in need of further assistance and suggested that the proposed provision for travelling allowance to honorary organisers might be omitted and that from the funds thus saved further assistance might be given to Local Supervising Unions. The Committee accepted the suggestion and adopted the following proposals:—

(i) The abolition of the system of granting travelling allowance to honorary organisers of co-operative societies.

(ii) The provision in the budget for 1103 of the Co-operative Department of Rs. 700 for co-operative conferences.

(iii) The grant of Rs. 4,800 to Local Supervising Unions.

In connection with the third item above, Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai pleaded for a larger grant, but the Committee was of opinion that the enhancement by Rs. 1,800 of the grant proposed by the Government would be sufficient for 1103. Accordingly, the Committee agreed to the provision in the Co-operative Budget for 1103 of Rs. 4,800 for grants to Local Supervising Unions.

12. The Committee accepted the proposal for the continuance, till the end of Mithunam 1103, of 13 out of the 16 graduate teachers, sanctioned temporarily for the school year 1926-27, and the provision in the Education Budget for 1103 of Rs. 7,800 for the purpose.

13. The constitution of an agricultural circle with headquarters at Alwaye was considered unnecessary and the proposal was accordingly dropped.

14. The Committee approved the proposal for the establishment of a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Neduvangad, as a temporary measure for two years, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, as also the following further proposals in connection with it:—

(1) The abolition of the temporary Munsiff's Court at Trivandrum with the establishment of the Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Neduvangad.

(2) Divesting the Tahsildar, Neduvangad, of his magisterial work and the reduction of his establishment by one clerk on Rs. 20-2/3-30 and one copyist on Rs. 15 who are to be utilised for the Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Neduvangad.

(3) The following establishment for the Munsiff-Magistrate's Court:—

1 Munsiff on Rs. 200-25/2-350.
1 Head clerk on Rs. 45 per mensem.
1 Nazir on Rs. 40 per mensem.
9 Clerks on Rs. 20-2/3-30 each.
2 Magisterial Copyists on Rs. 15 each do.
2 Civil Copyists on Rs. 15 each do.
3 Amins on Rs. 18 each do.
1 Mochi on Rs. 10-1/6-12.
1 Warder on Rs. 9-1/6-11.
2 Peons on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each.
15 Process-servers on Rs. 9-1/6-11 each.

(4) The provision in the Judicial Budget for 1103 of Rs. 8,261 required for 11 months in 1103.

15. The Committee accepted the proposal for raising the pay of the permanent clerk attached to the book depôt in the office of the Director of Publice Instruction from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per mensem with effect from the 1st Chingam 1103, and the provision in the Education Budget for 1103 of Rs. 55 required for the purpose.

16. The Committee accepted the proposal for the continuance during 1103 of the three temporary Sirkar Vakils at Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam, and the provision in the Judicial Budget for 1103 of Rs. 5,907 required for the purpose.

17. The following proposals relating to the Education Department were accepted by the Committee:—

(i) The provision in the Budget for 1103 of Rs. 1,680 for opening new Vernacular schools for boys in backward areas.

(ii) The appointment of 10 Arabic Munshis on Rs. 18 each per mensem for 10 Vernacular Middle Schools for boys and 3 Koran teachers on Rs. 10 each per mensem, one for each of the Primary Schools at Lakshmiputukkadai, Karikod and Pongamud, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 2,520 required for the purpose.

(iii) The provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 32,000 required in connection with the opening of additional divisions of classes in the existing Vernacular schools for boys, the sanction for utilising the amount or any part of it being given only on receipt of full information from the Director of Public Instruction regarding the necessity for opening additional divisions.

(iv) The provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 2,472 required in connection with the opening of higher classes in the 10 existing Vernacular schools for boys, mentioned below, from the beginning of the academic year 1927-28.

1. Vazhichal Primary School (for Kanies)
2. Kulattur Vernacular Middle School (Incomplete.)
3. Pattazhi do. do.
4. Kayalapuram Primary School (for Kanies.)
5. Mepral Primary School.
6. Kumili do.
7. Pampakuda do.
8. Urayam do.
9. Karinkunnam do.
10. Puthencruz Vernacular Middle School.

(v) The appointment, from the 1st Karkatakam 1102, of four additional teachers on Rs. 18 each per mensem in connection with the opening of Tamil Class V in the Suchindram and Eraniel Vernacular Middle Schools and of Class VI in the Shencotta and Ayikudi Vernacular Middle Schools and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 846 required for the purpose.

(vi) The appointment, from the 1st Karkatakam 1102, of two headmasters on Rs. 50 each per mensem and two non-graduate teachers on Rs. 25-5/2-40-5/3-50 in two more Vernacular Middle Schools for boys in the place of the existing headmasters and teachers in those schools in connection with the scheme for the introduction of compulsory English in Vernacular Middle Schools and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 528 required for the purpose.

18. The proposal for the appointment of two clerks, one in each of the Vernacular Training Schools at Tiruvalla and Nagercoil, and the proposal to make provision for travelling allowance to 120 teachers in Vernacular schools in connection with the institution of vacation lectures were both dropped.

19. The Committe approved the following further proposals relating to the Education Department:—

(i) The opening of a Vernacular Middle School for girls with Classes I, II and III at Putusserikkara, from the 1st Karkatakam 1102,

and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 768 required for the purpose.

(ii) The opening of higher classes in the four Vernacular schools for girls at Kulattur, Vempayam, Valayantakazhi and Kokottumala, from the 1st Karkatakam 1102, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 1,452 required for the purpose.

(iii) The appointment of ten additional teachers on Rs. 14 each per mensem in connection with the opening of additional divisions of classes in Vernacular schools for girls, from the 1st Karkatakam 1102, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 1,680 for the purpose.

20. The Committee accepted the proposal for the provision of Rs 5,000 in the budget for 1103 of the Observatory Department for the purchase of certain special astronomical instruments.

21. The Committee accepted the proposal for the revision of the scales of pay to the Agricultural Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, as detailed below, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries of Rs. 55 required for giving effect to the proposal from the 1st Chingam 1103 :—

Revised Staff.

5 Fist Grade Inspectors on Rs. 75-5-100-10-120 with efficiency bar at Rs. 100.

4 Second Grade Inspectors on Rs. 50-5/2-75.

9 Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 35-5/2-50.

22. The Committee accepted the proposal for the revision of the scales of pay of the Veterinary Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, as detailed below, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries of Rs. 605 for giving effect to the proposal from the 1st Chingam 1103.

Revised Staff.

5 Fist Grade Inspectors on Rs. 75-5-100-10-150 with efficiency bar at Rs. 100.

3 Second Grade Inspectors on Rs. 50-5/2-75.

23. The Committee accepted the proposal for the continuance during 1103 of the temporary staff of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 10,160 required for the purpose as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Pay of 10 Inspectors for 11 months at Rs. 50 each per mensem ...	5,500
Pay of 10 peons for 11 months at Rs. 9 each per mensem ...	990
P. T. A. of 9 Inspectors for 11 months at Rs. 30 each per mensem ...	2,970
T. A. of peons ...	500
Contingencies ...	200

The Committee adjourned at 3-20 P. M.

Tuesday, the 18th July 1927/2nd Karkatakam 1102.

The fifth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, 1102, of the Legislative Council was held in the Dewan's room in the Public Offices at 1-10 P. M. on Tuesday, the 18th July 1927/2nd Karkatakam 1102. The following members were present:—

M. E. Watts Esq., B. A., Barrister-at-law, Dewan—*President.*

P. K. Narayana Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.

M. Sivatanu Pillai Esq.

K. George Esq., B. A.

K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L.

P. N. Krishna Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.—*Convener.*

1. The proposal for working out a scheme for teak plantations in Travancore was closely examined by the Committee and it felt convinced as to the usefulness of the scheme and agreed to the following provision in the budget of the Forest Department for 1103:—

Special Officer	...	Rs. 200 per mensem.
1 Ranger	...	Rs. 60 ,,
2 Foresters	...	Rs. 20 each ,,
3 peons	...	Rs. 9 ,, ,,
Permanent Travelling Allowance		Rs 37
Travelling Allowance to Officer		Rs. 500
Contingencies	...	Rs. 132
Total for 11 months in 1103		Rs. 4,636.

2. The Committee accepted the proposal for the continuance, during 1103, of the temporary staff, detailed below, sanctioned in 1102 for the investigation and execution of minor irrigation works in the Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Alwaye P. W. D. Divisions, and the provision in the P. W. D. Budget for 1103 of Rs. 8,660 required for the purpose.

(a) Trivandrum Division.

1 Supervisor, Grade II—Rs. 125-5-150
(eligible for Rs. 145 from 10-2-1103)

2 Supervisors, Grade III—Rs. 80-5-120
(one eligible for Rs.100 from 1-7-1103 and the other from 1-11-1103)

3 clerks on Rs. 25 each per mensem.

(b) Quilon, Kottayam and Alwaye Divisions

3 Supervisors on Rs. 125 each per mensem.

3. The Committee agreed to the proposal for the deputation, during 1103, of an Assistant Engineer for stock-taking in the P W. D. Workshops and General Stores, and the provision in the P. W. D. Budget for 1103 of Rs. 1,400 required for the purpose.

4. The Committee agreed to the continuance, during 1103, of the establishment for the Soldiers' Committee, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 231 required for the purpose.

Allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem to a clerk in the office of the Director of Public Instruction	...	Rs. 110
Pay of a peon at Rs. 9 per mensem		Rs. 99
Contingencies		Rs. 22

In this connection, Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai pointed out the need for the Government accepting all the resolutions passed by the Soldiers' Committee for assignment of lands to war service men as, otherwise, much friction would be caused between the land revenue authorities and the men who had settled themselves on the land, often leading to criminal suits.

5. The proposal for the appointment of a Fisheries Sub-Inspector for the fish-curing yard at Neendakara was dropped.

6. The Committee agreed to the proposal for the continuance, during 1103, of the Trivandrum Port Salt Depot, with the existing staff, and the provision in the budget of the Excise Department for 1103 of Rs. 726 required for the purpose for 11 months in the year.

7. The Committee agreed to the proposal for opening a customs house at Ezhukon consequent on the opening of a trial railway station there, from the 1st September 1927, and the entertainment from that date of the following staff:—

1 Petty officer on	Rs. 15	per mensem
1 peon on	Rs. 12	,,
1 peon on	Rs. 9	,,
Total	Rs. 36	,,

The Committee also agreed to the provision in the budget of the Excise Department for 1103 of Rs. 378 required for the purpose.

8. The Committee then examined the detailed budget under P W. D. works for 1103 with the following result:—

(i) At the instance of Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, provision was made, under Part II—New Works, for a sum of Rs. 15,000 for constructing the Alleppey-Changanachery canal, the total under "X—Canals" being raised to Rs. 26,400.

(ii) Provision was made for the construction of a compound wall also for the District Hopsital, Mavelikara, and the amount under item 63 of Part II—New Works was raised to Rs. 6,950.

(iii) The amount provided under item 103 of Part II—New Works for the construction of a road from Pallivasal to Neriamangalam was reduced to Rs. 25,000 as it was thought that the whole amount provided could not be spent in 1103.

9. Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai complained of the inconvenience and annoyance caused to travellers by officers of Government camping in *satrams* and of their preferring camp-sheds to T. B.'s on account of the lower rent charged for the camp-sheds. The Dewan said that he would look into the question of levelling the rates for T. B.'s and camp-sheds.

10. Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai objected to the provision made for the opening of a new road from the main Cape road at Suchindram to the Karkad village. The Dewan explained the difficulties of the villagers of Karkad in not opening the road. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai pointed out that it was the people at Karkad who were the sufferers by the objection raised by Mr. Sivatanu Pillai and said that he was therefore for allowing the provision to stand. The Committee agreed to the matter being placed before the Council, Mr. Sivatanu Pillai dissenting.

11. Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai pointed out that provision was made in the budget for 1102 for investigation in connection with the opening of a road from Kalliankad to Veeranarayanamangalam and that no provision was made for the work in the budget for 1103. The Dewan agreed to have the matter looked into.

12. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai expressed the need for a culvert on the lane leading from the Ambalapuzha-Karumadi road to Amayada village. The Chief Secretary said that it was a small work and did not need any separate provision in the budget and that the Chief Engineer could be asked to have the work done from the funds available with him.

13. The Committee then reverted to the consideration of the further proposals under Part II of the budget for 1103. It agreed to the strengthening of the preventive staff of the Excise Department by the appointment, temporarily for one year, of 2 Petty Officers and 36 peons for the Arukutti and Piravam Divisions and 2 Petty Officers and 12 peons for the Alwaye Division, and the provision in the budget for 1103 of Rs. 5,852 required for giving effect to the proposals from the 1st Chingam 1103.

14. The Chief Secretary brought to the notice of the Dewan that the question of the continuance, during 1103, of the Special Officer and staff for printing and indexing old and important records in the Huzur English Records had to be decided. The Dewan said that the staff might be continued and the Committee raised no objection. The

following provision is accordingly made in the budget for 1103 under 15 A. General Administration—Huzur Cutcherry :—

		Rs.	
Special Officer	...	210	per mensem.
2 Graduate clerks	...	40	each ,,
2 typists	...	25	,, ,,
2 peons	...	9	,, ,,
Deputation Allowance to clerks	...	913	
Allowance to 2 mochies and 2 peons, at Rs. 3 each.	...	132	
Total for 11 months in 1103	...	4,983.	

The Committee adjourned at 3-40 P. M.

T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Convener,
Standing Finance Committee.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 31st July 1927.

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